



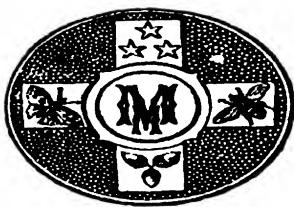








**THE ANNALS OF OUR TIME.**



THE  
ANNALS OF OUR TIME.

A DIURNAL OF EVENTS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, WHICH HAVE  
HAPPENED IN, OR HAD RELATION TO, THE KINGDOM  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, FROM THE ACCESSION  
OF QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE  
OPENING OF THE PRESENT  
PARLIAMENT.

BY  
JOSEPH IRVING,

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## PREFACE.

WHILE the title-page in some measure explains the design of this book, it may assist the reader still further to mention that he is entitled to look within its pages for a notice of every event which has in any way excited or moulded our national life during the last thirty years. Regarding the more important of these events, an endeavour has been made to exhibit them with such fulness as will, in ordinary cases, supersede a reference to any other authority. Brevity, of course, required to be studied in every instance; and for the purpose of bringing the kernel of the occurrence before the reader in the shortest space, it has been sought as often as possible to get the more important incidents narrated in the precise way they appeared to those who actually saw or took part in them. Any tendency that witnesses might have to exaggerate or misreport has been checked, as occasion required, by referring to other sources of unquestionable authority.

The main idea of the Annalist was to bring before the reader all the noteworthy occurrences which have taken place in our time, and to furnish him with such details regarding them as would enable him to comprehend the events in an intelligent manner. Every occurrence—metropolitan or provincial—which gave rise to public excitement or discussion, or became the starting-point for new trains of thought affecting our social life, has been judged proper matter for this volume. The measure throughout of the importance of an event has invariably been the extent to which it influenced our habits or recollections, not the apparent importance at the time it happened. This may be particularly noticed under the head of Accidents of certain classes—fires, shipwrecks, and colliery explosions, where, however calamitous in themselves, the details are in general so uniform, that little more than the mere facts of the occurrence were necessary to be recorded. When an incident was found to possess the requisite conditions for record, another object constantly present to the Compiler was, to let the reader see not only how important were the events of his own time, but the precise order in which the little occurrences making up the life or body of an event unrolled themselves in the great historic scroll.

In the proceedings of Parliament, an endeavour has been made to notice all those Debates which were either remarkable as affecting the fate of Parties, or led to important changes in our relation with Foreign Powers. A note has also been made of the progress of all important Bills through Parliament, and the majorities by which they were carried or rejected.

Foreign occurrences, so far as they affected the interests of this country, or even gave rise to public discussion here, have been recorded, it is hoped, with circumstantial accuracy. The widest possible interpretation has always been given to any event

in Foreign Countries which could be considered even remotely to affect the interests of this Kingdom.

A few incidents have been recorded mainly remarkable for their curiosity; but it was not thought likely to add to the usefulness of this compilation by making these a prominent feature of the book. Again, though a complete Obituary was no part of the plan, it was considered to be in perfect harmony with the main design of the volume, to present brief notices of the death of such persons as were prominently mixed up with the public events of the time, or were widely known for their connexion with Literature, Science, or Art.

Dealing with a great variety of occurrences which could only be included or set aside from an individual opinion of their importance, it is not to be expected that the "Annals" can reach any other standard of acknowledged excellence than one of degree corresponding to the utility with which each reader finds it facilitate his searches, and illustrate or enlarge his knowledge. Mere word-books, or books written with reference to a single branch of inquiry, may through time attain that kind of perfection which includes all it is possible to exhibit for the reader's information. Here there can at best be only such an approximation to completeness as is consonant with the exercise of judgment and discretion—judgment as to what it was essential to record, and discretion as to the manner of recording. Any plan so detailed and minute as to include all events, would have reduced the "Annals" to a mere Index, entering thereby on fields already well occupied, and destroying at the same time that special feature in the book of describing occurrences at a length proportionate to their apparent interest.

To correct omissions from want of judgment as well as errors from ignorance, the writer looks for such help as Criticism fairly applied can always furnish to the first issue of a work, dealing so frequently with names and dates. A few matters omitted by accident have been added at the end.

Though the events are set down day by day in their order of occurrence, the book is, in its own way, the history of an important and well-defined historic cycle, framed in a manner likely to inform only less exactly than those higher classed treatises where events are generalized and commented upon with reference to some theory or party. In these "Annals" the ordinary reader may make himself acquainted with the history of his own time in a way that has at least the merit of simplicity and readiness; the more cultivated student will doubtless be thankful for the opportunity given him of passing down the historic stream, undisturbed by any other theoretical or party feeling than what he himself has at hand to explain the philosophy of our national story.

Some trouble has been taken to verify the dates of the more important occurrences, a labour not always easily accomplished, owing to the vague manner in which the precise day was originally indicated. Phrases like "recently," "last week," or "a few days back," give much trouble to the careful annalist. Without pretending that perfection has been attained in even such a simple matter as this, it is hoped that no error has been committed likely to mislead to any serious extent either the general reader or special student.

As the utility of a work of this kind greatly depends on the readiness with which

the required incident can be found, considerable care has been taken in the construction of the Index. Framed mainly to facilitate a reference to occurrences, it was judged better to classify many of the entries under general headings, than to index exactly with reference to persons and places. At the same time it will be found that the latter system has not been altogether excluded from the scheme; for while every event in the text has been entered primarily under the letter where it appeared most natural to place it, many occurrences of importance have two, and even three cross-references identifying them with some locality or individual. It was found that exclusive adherence to either system would lessen the usefulness of the Index as a guide to a collection of facts so numerous and varied as almost to defy classification. Wherever the general headings admitted of entries being made with an exclusive regard to proper names, a sub-alphabetical arrangement has been carried out; in others it was thought that the incident sought for would be sooner seized by simply following the order of occurrence. The single exception to this latter rule occurs under the head "Parliament," where the entries are too varied and unconnected to permit of the chronological system being applied. With these explanations, the reader may be reminded that an Index at best can only aid the memory, and never supersede it altogether. For an inquirer who has only a vague notion that some occurrence did take place at an indefinite period, but who neither knows where it happened, who took part in it, or any details from which the precise character of the event could be gathered—for such an inquirer no index yet devised can afford much help. The "Annals" Index will be found in some respects even fuller than the text, for in the case of such occurrences as the meetings of Learned Societies, and Annual Festivals, which admitted of only brief entries in the text, it was thought best to confine them to the Index altogether, and show the event there year by year.

The main foundation for a work like the "Annals," was, of course, the newspaper of the day; but these watchful recorders of events required to be themselves watched, and even corrected and modified, wherever the passing current of feeling tended to obscure or twist the facts of an occurrence. The reader will see how frequently this has been done by the references made to personal and official records, consisting for the most part of Memoirs, Diaries, Parliamentary Votes and Debates, Diplomatic Correspondence, the proceedings of Learned Societies, and Law Reports. In addition to these, and tending greatly to facilitate the labour of compilation, the volumes most frequently consulted were the comprehensive Date Books of Haydn and Townsend, the useful series of Annual Registers extending over the period, and the Companion to the Almanac so long issued under the careful supervision of Mr. Charles Knight.

The Table of Administrations is designed to assist the reader in following the various political changes noticed in their chronological order in the "Annals."

J. I.











# ANNALS OF OUR TIME.

1837.

**June 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria.**—On Tuesday morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain left Windsor for Kensington Palace—where the Princess Victoria was residing with her mother—to inform her Royal Highness of the King's death. The details of the interview current in society at the time are thus set down by Miss Wynn:—"They reached Kensington Palace at about 5: they knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter at the gate; they were again kept waiting in the courtyard, then turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell, and desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform her Royal Highness that they requested an audience on business of importance. After another delay, and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said, 'We are come to the Queen on business of state, and even her sleep must give way to that!' It did; and to prove that she did not keep them waiting, in a few minutes she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."—*Diaries of a Lady of Quality*, pp. 296, 297. Lord Melbourne was immediately sent for, and the Privy Council summoned to assemble at Kensington at 11 o'clock. At that hour the Queen, with the Duchess of Kent, entered the council chamber, attended by her officers of state, and took her seat on a throne erected for the occasion. The Lord Chancellor then administered to her the usual oaths, binding her to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs. She first received the homage of her uncles, the dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, the Queen with admirable grace standing up and preventing the latter from kneeling. The Cabinet Ministers and other privy councillors present took the oath of allegiance and supremacy, kneeling before the throne. The former surrendered their seal of office, which her Majesty returned, and

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Ministers kissed her hand on re-appointment. A declaration was drawn up, and signed by all present, acknowledging faith and constant obedience to "our only lawful and rightful liege Lady Victoria, by the grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith." Her Majesty was pleased to make the following Declaration:—"The severe and afflictive loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience. I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage that I succeed to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration. Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country. It will be my unceasing study to maintain the Reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote, to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects." Her Majesty was also pleased to take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland. The following day (Wednesday) was fixed for making proclamation of her accession to the throne.

**21.**—Her Majesty left Kensington between 9 and 10 A.M. for St. James's Palace, where she was received by members of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, and officers of the household. In a short time she made her appearance at the window of an ante-room

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adjoining the audience chamber, and was received with deafening cheers. Her Majesty was observed to look fatigued and pale, but acknowledged the cheers with which she was greeted with ease and dignity. She was dressed in deep mourning, with white tippet, white cuffs, and a border of white lace under a small black bonnet, which was placed far back on her head, exhibiting her fair hair in front, parted over the forehead. Her Majesty was accompanied to the window by Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister, and Lord Lansdowne, President of the Council. In the courtyard beneath the window of the presence chamber was Garter King-at-arms, with heralds, pursuivants, and other officials in their robes of state. The proclamation read was in these words:—“Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord, King William the Fourth, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria; We, therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty’s Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue proclaim that the High and Mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria is now, by the death of our late Sovereign, King William the Fourth of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lady Alexandrina Victoria I. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all humble and hearty affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess Alexandrina Victoria with long and happy years to reign. God save the Queen.” When Garter King-at-arms had ceased reading, the band played the National Anthem, and the Park and Tower guns pealed out a jubilant chorus.

**22.**—A royal message laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament, stating that it was inexpedient, in the judgment of her Majesty, that any new measure should be recommended for their adoption beyond such as might be requisite for carrying on the public service from the close of the present session to the meeting of the new Parliament. The debate which ensued was characterised by an entire unanimity as to the excellencies of the late King, though there was a wide difference of opinion touching the shortcomings of Ministers.

**23.**—Mr. Montefiore (afterwards Sir Moses) chosen Sheriff of London; the first Jew chosen for that office in England.

**27.**—Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, and since the death of William IV. King of Hanover, enters his kingdom.

**30.**—The Budget introduced to the House of Commons by the Hon. Spring Rice, Chan-

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cellor of the Exchequer. The gross income for the ensuing year he estimated at 47,240,000/. and the expenditure at 45,786,000/. The Customs he considered likely to produce 21,100,000/, and the Excise 13,800,000/. The amount of tea cleared for home consumption in 1836 was 49,844,000 lbs. and the duty 3,886,000/.

**July 4.**—Grand Junction Railway, from Liverpool to Birmingham, opened.

**5.**—The King of Hanover issues a proclamation calling in question the Constitution of 1833. The Constitution (he affirmed) was neither in form or substance binding on him, and he was not satisfied that it gave any guarantee for the permanent prosperity of his subjects. Writing to the Duke of Buckingham, he says, “I had a most difficult card to play, and until I could see my way plainly I could not act true to my principles... Radicalism has been here all the order of the day, and all the lower class appointed to office were more or less imbued with these laudable principles... But I have cut the wings of this democracy.”

**8.**—The late King William IV. buried this night with great solemnity in the Royal Chapel of St. George, Windsor. Chief mourner, the Duke of Sussex. The Dowager-Queen Adelaide was present in the royal closet.

**13.**—Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent leave Kensington and take up their residence in Buckingham Palace.

**17.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person. The royal speech for the occasion was prepared with unusual care, and delivered in style which disarmed criticism. “It will be my care (her Majesty said) to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.” This being the first visit of the Queen to Parliament, an unusual amount of enthusiasm was shown. Every spot from which a view of the pageant could be obtained was densely crowded, and deafening cheers greeted the youthful sovereign at every step. In the *Gazette* of the same evening appeared a proclamation dissolving this parliament (the third of William IV.).

**24.**—An extraordinary and fatal parachute descent was made by Robert Cocking, painter, from Mr. Green’s balloon, which rose in Vauxhall Gardens about 8 o’clock. Over Kennington-common Mr. Green said the balloon was stationary for a time, and Cocking, then swinging in his basket below, wished to know their altitude. “About 1,000 feet,” Mr. Green replied. “Very well; let me know when we arrive at about 1,500 feet, and at every additional 500 feet, until we arrive at 5,000 feet, for that is the altitude at which I wish to descend.” This was done, and the parachute severed, when the balloon shot up with the

velocity of a rocket. The parachute, unable to resist the pressure of the atmosphere, collapsed round the poor inventor, and came thundering to the earth. The fall was seen by several people in the neighbourhood of Norwood. The unfortunate man died almost instantly from the injuries he received on reaching the ground. Mr. Green and a companion made a descent at Maidstone about 9 o'clock.

Considerable public excitement consequent on the results of the general election. Sir Francis Burdett retired from Westminster, recommending Sir Geo. Murray as his successor; Mr. Leader, who formerly opposed Sir Francis, elected along with Gen. Evans. Mr. Huine rejected in Middlesex, and elected for Kilnarney.

**August 5.**—Died at her residence in Piccadilly, Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans, aged sixty-six. Her father, Matthew Mellon, held a commission in the East India Company's service, but died shortly before she was born. Her mother married a second time, and afterwards went on the stage, taking young Harriet with her for juvenile characters. She continued on the stage, meeting with great favour, till her marriage with Mr. Coutts, the banker, in 1815. He died in 1822, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, leaving her universal legatee, with a share in the business of the banking-house. The personality was sworn under £600,000. In 1827 she married William, duke of St. Albans, then in the twenty-seventh year of his age, and on her death bequeathed to his grace £10,000 per annum, Sir Francis Burdett's house in Piccadilly, and an estate at Highgate.

**7.**—A meeting held in the King's Head, Poultry, in aid of the Paisley weavers, 14,000 of whom had been out of employ for four months.

**14.**—A boy three years and a half old murdered in the playground at Leeds by an idiot youth named Jeffgate.

**16.**—Died William Daniell, R.A.

**23.**—Irruption of water into the Thames Tunnel. One of Mr. Brunel's assistants writes: "Seeing a quantity of loose sand falling near the gallery, I gave the signal to be hauled into the shaft. I had scarcely done so when I observed the ground give way, and the water descending in a thousand streams, like a cascade." Within an hour the Tunnel was entirely filled. No lives were lost.

**26.**—Railroad from Paris to St. Germain (the first in France) opened.

**September 5.**—Collision in the Thames between the *Apollo* steamer, from Yarmouth, and the *Monarch*, a Leith packet. The *Apollo* sank, but those on board, with the exception of stewardess and two children, were saved by the *Monarch* crew.

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Died at his cottage, near Durham, Count Barwloski, the well-known Polish dwarf. His height was under thirty-six inches, but his body was of the most perfect symmetry, and his mind cultivated to an extraordinary degree by travel and study.

**9.**—News received of the mutiny and murder on board the British ship *Funny*, Captain M'Kay. A mixed crew of Manilla men and Lascars fell upon the Europeans, murdered the commander and other officers, and plundered the ship, which they afterwards sank.

**13.**—Letter received by the Geographical Society from Capt. Back, R.N. stating the obstacles which had prevented his carrying out the mission of discovery on the N.W. shore of the Hudson Bay territories, on which he had started in H.M. ship *Terror* in June 1836, and from which he had now returned.

Meeting of British Association held at Liverpool: Pres. the Earl of Burlington.

**14.**—Fire at an india-rubber and shell shop in the Strand, when three inmates on the second floor—Mr. Harris, his child, and servant—lost their lives.

**October 3.**—The old royal stud sold at the Hampton Court paddocks. Total realized, £15,692 guineas.

Died at Aixemburg, aged 54, Hortense Eugenie de Beauharnais, ex-Queen of Holland, mother of Prince Louis Napoleon.

**8.**—Died, in his 72d year, Samuel Wesley, musician, son of Charles Wesley and nephew of the founder of Methodism.

**17.**—Died at Weimar, aged 59, Johann Nepomuk Hummel, composer and pianoforte player.

**25.**—Heard in the Court of Common Pleas the case of libel raised by Mr. Easthope, M.P. one of the proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle*, against C. M. Westmacott, of the *Age*. The libel was contained in a placard issued for electioneering purposes; a verdict for 40*l.* damage was given against the defendant.

**November 1.**—Decree of the King of Hanover annulling the Constitution of 1833.

**3.**—Another irruption of water into the Thames Tunnel; one man drowned.

**6.**—The Papineau riots commenced at Montreal by the opponents of Government, known as the "Fils de la Liberté."

**9.**—This being the first Lord Mayor's Day since her accession, the Queen proceeded through the city in state to dine with his lordship (Sir John Cowan, Bt.) at Guildhall. The Queen left Buckingham Palace at 2, accompanied in the state carriage by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, and the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse. The Royal Family, ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and nobility followed in a train of two hundred car-

riages, extending nearly a mile and a half. The day was kept as a holiday throughout London, and, though the weather was very bad, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which her Majesty was greeted by the dense crowds she passed. At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor delivered the keys of the city to the Queen, which she restored in the most gracious manner to his lordship, who then took his place immediately in front of the royal carriage. On passing St. Paul's, the senior scholar of Christ's Hospital delivered an address of congratulation, and the National Anthem was sung by the pupils. Guildhall was reached about half-past 3 o'clock. A throne and chair of state were placed upon a raised platform at the east end of the banqueting-hall. The Queen wore the order of the Garter, and a magnificent diamond circlet on her head. After the banquet, the Lord Mayor proposed, "The health of her most gracious Majesty," which her Majesty acknowledged, and gave in return "The Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the City of London." The only other toast, "The Royal Family," was given by the Lord Mayor. Her Majesty left for Buckingham Palace at half-past 8. The city was illuminated in the evening.

**15.**—The new Parliament opened by commission, for preliminary business. The Right Hon. James Abercromby re-elected Speaker.

**20.**—Parliament opened by her Majesty. The royal speech concluded:—"In meeting this Parliament, the first that has been elected under my authority, I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyalty and wisdom. The early age at which I am called to the sovereignty of this kingdom, renders it a more imperative duty that, under Divine Providence, I should place my reliance upon your cordial co-operation, and upon the love and affection of all my people." The customary address was carried in the Lords without a division, and in the Commons by a majority of 509 to 20.

**23.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a debate of some length, obtains the consent of the House to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the Pension List.

In Canada, Colonel Gare retires from the attack of St Denis, but the rebels leave the place a few days afterwards, on learning the success of Colonel Wetherell at St. Charles.

**December 6.**—The House of Commons, when discussing certain points of order connected with Irish affairs, forgets its decorum so far as to compel the Speaker, on the following evening, to intimate his intention of resigning should such a scene be repeated.

**12.**—Seven professors of Göttingen, including Ewald, the brothers Grimm, and Gerinus, having protested against the recent decree of the King of Hanover, are deprived of their offices and means of livelihood.

**14.**—1,300 men under Sir John Colborne attack and defeat a body of Canadian rebels,

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who had entrenched themselves in the fortified village of St. Eustache, Lower Canada.

**15.**—Reduction of postage dues before both Houses of Parliament.

**16.**—Message from her Majesty, recommending to the consideration of Parliament an increase of the grant formerly made to the Duchess of Kent. 30,000/- voted.

**22.**—Debate in the Commons on the affairs of Lower Canada, the Assembly having refused to entertain the supplies, or proceed otherwise to the despatch of business. The complaints were: arbitrary conduct on the part of Governors; insufficiency of the Legislative Council; illegal appropriation of public money; violent prorogation of the Provincial Parliament; Government connivance at the insolvency of the Receiver-general; and, to the British portion of the community, the additional grievance of being subject to French law and procedure.

Heard in the Court of Queen's Bench, the action brought by Thomas Duncombe, M.P. against T. S. Daniel, barrister, for libel at the time of the late Finsbury election. Verdict for the plaintiff, with 100/- damages. Sum divided among Finsbury charities.

**23.**—Captain Burnes, British agent at Cabool, reports to the Governor-general that M. Vilevich, the Russian agent, had informed Dost Mahomed the Russian Government desired him to state his sincere sympathy with the difficulties in which he was placed, and the pleasure it would afford it to assist him in repelling the attacks of Ranjeet Singh. The Russian Government, he continued, was ready to furnish him with a sum of money for this purpose, and would continue the supply annually, expecting in return the Ameer's good offices.

Parliament prorogued by the Queen to the 16th January.

**26.**—Riot at Sheepshed Workhouse, Leicestershire. The mob smashed the windows and destroyed the furniture, but dispersed on the military being brought from Nottingham.

**28.**—Fire at Davis' wharf, on the Thames. Damage estimated at 150,000/-

**29.**—Colonel M'Nab, in the course of operations against the rebels on Navy Island, Niagara River, seizes the steamer *Caroline*, engaged in carrying supplies, sets her on fire, and permits her to drift over the Falls.

**January 7.**—Hard frost commenced.

**10.**—The Royal Exchange burnt. The flames were first perceived issuing from Lloyd's coffee-room, in the north-west corner, about half-past 10 o'clock. Owing to the intense frost there was much difficulty in procuring water, and the flames were not got under till the fire had in a measure exhausted itself, at noon the following day. Two hours after its

outbreak, the whole range of offices belonging to the Exchange Insurance Company, Lloyd's captains' room, and underwriters' room were one mass of fire. The flames reached the new tower about 1 o'clock, and the bells, eight in number, which had been chiming during the destruction, fell one after the other, carrying along with them the roof, stone-work, and arch over the central entrance. The Lord Mayor and several aldermen were present during the greater part of the conflagration. The police were assisted by a party of soldiers from the Tower and the Bank guard. The statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder, which had escaped the Great Fire of 1666, was totally destroyed. So vivid and extensive was the conflagration, that it was seen at Windsor with the greatest distinctness. It was generally believed that the fire originated from the over-heating of a stove in or below one of Lloyd's rooms.

**11.**—Concluded in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, the trial of five Glasgow cotton-spinners, charged with mobbing, threatening, and conspiring to burn and murder. On the eighth day of the trial the jury, after deliberating five hours, returned by a majority a verdict against all the prisoners, who were each sentenced to seven years' transportation.

**12.**—Died, in his eighty-seventh year, John Scott, Earl of Eldon, Attorney-General for six years, and Lord Chancellor for nearly twenty-five. He finally resigned the great seal in April 1827, but would probably have held office for some years longer, had he agreed in the policy of yielding the Roman Catholic claims. His personal property was sworn under £600,000.

**13.**—Continuance of severe frost. Thermometer (at Chiswick) 4° Fahr.

**14.**—The jury, in the case of Miss Neville, tried in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, find that she was not capable of managing her own affairs. Her delusions were of a religious character.

Sir Francis Head, having had the misfortune to differ from the Home Government on one or two points of Colonial policy, resigns the office of Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.

**15.**—Parliament re-assembles. Lord John Russell introduces a bill to suspend the existing constitution of Lower Canada, and at the same time moves an address to the throne, pledging the House to assist her Majesty in restoring tranquillity to her Canadian dominions.

Earl of Durham appointed Governor-general and High Commissioner for the adjustment of the affairs of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada.

Decision in the Court of Queen's Bench, that no steamboat shall navigate between London Bridge and Limehouse Reach at a greater speed than five miles an hour.

**20.**—Thermometer in Hyde Park at 6.30 A.M. 3° Fahr. The Thames blocked with ice,

so that people could pass from shore to shore below bridge.

**22.**—Mr. Roebuck heard at the bar of the House of Commons against the Canadian Bill.

**24.**—Died in Kensington Union Workhouse, Charles Baron Kierrulf, a Swedish nobleman and brigadier-general in the army. He was discovered in a state of destitution in November last.

**29.**—Canada Suppression Bill read a third time in the House of Commons.

Lord Brougham, in the course of presenting an anti-slavery petition from Leeds, took occasion to speak at length, and with great animation, on that traffic, which he said flourishes under the very expedient adopted to crush it, and increases in consequence of the very measures resorted to for its extinction.

**February 8.**—Canada Bill passed the House of Lords; Lords Ellenborough, Fitzwilliam, and Brougham dissenting.

Navigation resumed on the Thames, the thaw having commenced on the 6th.

**13.**—A great meeting of women held at Elland, in Yorkshire, to protest against the New Poor Law Amendment Act. The measure was denounced with great fervour.

The question of trades' unions brought under the notice of the House by Mr. Wakley and Mr. D. O'Connell. The Government promised inquiry.

**15.**—Mr. Grote's annual motion regarding the ballot defeated on a division, showing 315 to 198.

**20.**—Mr. Fielden, M.P. for Oldham, moves the repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act. Sir Robert Peel stated that, considering that the experiment had lasted only four years, it was as satisfactory as any man could expect. Motion rejected.

**21.**—Silvestre de Sacy, eminent Orientalist, died at Paris, aged 80.

**25.**—At Notting-hill, a pedestrian, named Earle, performed the task of walking twenty miles backward, and the same number forward, in eight hours.

**26.**—Various outrages committed on females during the past week by a character known as "Spring-heeled Jack," or "The Ghost."

**28.**—Mr. O'Connell reprimanded by the Speaker for a recent speech at the "Crown and Anchor," imputing dishonesty to members of Election Committees.

**March 8.**—Sir W. Molesworth introduces a vote of censure on Lord Glenelg, Secretary for the Colonies, but withdraws it after a discussion of two nights, in favour of an amendment, proposed by Lord Sandon, declaring that the present condition of Canada was owing to the ambiguous, dilatory, and irresolute course of her Majesty's Ministers. Division—for Ministers, 316; against, 287.

Destructive fire in Paper-buildings, Temple, presumed to have arisen from a candle left burning in the chambers of Mr. Maule, M.P.; Nos. 12, 13, and 14, four houses, comprising about eighty chambers, totally destroyed. The Attorney-general was one of the greatest sufferers.

**8.**—Decision of the Court of Session in the Auchterarder case. The Lords of the First Division, having considered the cases for the Earl of Kinnoil, Rev. Robert Young, and the Presbytery of Auchterarder, find that the Earl has legally and effectually exercised his right as patron, and that the Presbytery in refusing to take trial of Mr. Young's qualifications have acted to the hurt and prejudice of the pursuer, and contrary to the provisions of the statutes libelled on.

**15.**—Mr. Villiers moves that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the Act relating to the importation of corn. In favour, 95; against, 300.

**16.**—Boiler explosion on board the *Victoria*, of Hull, when running an experimental trip from London to the Nore. Chief-engineer Allen, hearing the explosion when on deck, rushed into the engine-room and stopped the engines, but was so frightfully scalded that he died in a few hours. Three assistant engineers were also killed.

**17.**—A slight earthquake felt at Shrewsbury.

**19.**—Owen Swift kills Brighten Bill in a prize-fight at Barkway, Hertfordshire, being his third victim. At the inquest a verdict of manslaughter was returned.

**24.**—Thomas Attwood, musician, died at Chelsea, aged 72.

**30.**—The post of Grand Vizier abolished by the Sultan.

**April 3.**—Material saved from the burning of the Royal Exchange sold by auction for 2,000/-

Thomas Martin, M.P. for Galway, imprisoned for two months, and fined 50/- for leading a faction fight against the O'Flahertys at Augherard.

**6.**—Robert Miers, tried at the Central Criminal Court for setting fire to his house in Marylebone, with intent to defraud the Union Insurance Company, was, on the third day, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

**26.**—Shipwreck of the *Margaret of Newry*, transport, off Cape Clear. The vessel was caught in a snow-storm about midnight, and struck on a rock two miles from the shore. Of forty-one hands on board, only two were saved.

**28.**—The estate of Worksop sold by the Duke of Norfolk to the Duke of Newcastle for 370,000/-, the rental being set down at 10,000/- a year, and the wood at the gross value of 150,000/-

(6)

**30.**—A Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the system of pensions and retirements in the army and navy.

**May 2.**—Died in Bethlehem Hospital, Jonathan Martin, the incendiary who fired York Minster on the 2d February, 1829.

**7.**—Trial commenced at Paris of the individuals charged with being concerned in a plot against the life of the King of the French. The principal actor was one Hubert, a currier, who, when arrested in December, had concealed in his hat the plan of a machine resembling Fieschi's, but more scientifically constructed. A letter written in cypher was also traced to him, which, after much study, was deciphered, and detailed the plan of attack. "We intend to hire an apartment in the neighbourhood of the Chamber of Deputies, and a stable in the same house, where we will place the material necessary for the construction of the two machines, which will be put together the day before the opening of the session. When the King shall have reached within a certain distance we shall bring out the machines from under the gateway, and in three minutes I pledge myself to have *foudroyé* the King and the whole of his staff. In the meantime, two men stationed on the roof of the house will throw Congreve rockets on the Chamber of Deputies, which will be in a blaze in less than five minutes." Hubert was sentenced to transportation for life, three others to five years' imprisonment, one to three years, and three acquitted.

**8.**—Riot in the churchyard of Tuam, caused by the Protestant curate attempting to read the English service over the grave of a person said to have died a Roman Catholic.

Riot at Truro, caused by the churchwardens attaching goods belonging to four dissenters in the town who refused payment of church rates.

**12.**—Public dinner given to Sir Robert Peel at Merchant Taylors' Hall by 300 Conservative Members of the House of Commons. In the course of a lengthy exposition of his policy, Sir Robert said, "My object for some years past has been to lay the foundations of a great party, which, existing in the House of Commons, and deriving its strength from the popular will, should diminish the risk and deaden the shock of collisions between the two deliberative branches of the legislature."

**17.**—Died at his hotel, in the Rue de Florentin, Paris, in his eighty-fourth year, Prince Talleyrand, statesman and diplomatist. His will forbids his autobiography to be published before 1868.

**21.**—Reported robbery of 12,000/- in sovereigns, from the residence of T. Rogers, bill-broker, Mile End, by thieves, who had apparently secreted themselves in the house. Rogers was afterwards apprehended, and committed on suspicion of attempting to defraud

his creditors by reporting the robbery. He was, however, liberated on 26th July.

**24.**—Launch, at Limehouse, of the steamship *British Queen*, intended to carry goods and passengers between Liverpool and New York. She was considered the largest vessel in the world, being 275 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth between the paddle-boxes; tonnage, 1,860 tons.

**26.**—Eliza Grimwood found murdered in her bedroom, Wellington-terrace, Waterloo-road. She was wounded in several places, but the immediate cause of death was a wound in the neck, extending nearly from ear to ear, and severing the windpipe. Her left thumb was also cut, as if she had struggled with the murderer. The unfortunate woman lived with a person named Hubbard, a bricklayer, separated from his wife, and had been in the habit of taking persons home with her from the theatres. On the Friday night she was said to have met with a person in the Strand, who had the look of a foreigner, and dressed like a gentleman. At the inquest, the person able to speak to Eliza Grimwood's latest movements was a companion named Catherine Edwin, who was with her in the Strand when the foreigner came up. He was an Italian, but could speak English fluently, and had been acquainted with the deceased for months. He frequented the neighbourhood of the Spread Eagle, Regent-circus, and wore a ring given him by deceased, bearing the words "Semper fidelis." He also carried a clasp-knife, with which the wounds might have been inflicted. With this person she entered a cab, and drove home about midnight. He was not afterwards seen, and how or when he left the house was never ascertained. Hubbard slept in an apartment alone, and discovered the body (he said) when going out to work in the morning. He awoke a commercial traveller who slept in the house with another woman, and then alarmed the police. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, of sober habits, and had saved a little money. At the inquest a verdict of wilful murder was returned against some person or persons unknown. On the 11th June Hubbard was committed to Horsemonger Lane prison, in consequence of an anonymous letter purporting to come from the person who accompanied Eliza Grimwood home, but no evidence being forthcoming before the magistrate he was discharged, and afterwards went to America. On the 13th June the effects of the murdered woman were sold on the premises, and realized high prices.

**28.**—Riotous proceedings commenced at Boughton, Kent, under the leadership of John Thom, alias Sir William Courtenay, a character who had formerly made himself conspicuous in the neighbourhood of Canterbury. He had been for some time confined in a lunatic asylum, but since his release had been living among the peasantry of Boughton, boasting of his birth, and the great possessions unjustly

withheld from him. He also blasphemously styled himself the Saviour of the world. In the character of a political reformer, and under pretence of relieving them from the terrors of the New Poor Law, he gathered a band of nearly 100 ignorant and discontented people, and drew them up near Bossenden farm on the evening of the 30th. On the following morning he deliberately shot a constable named Mears. The country now became alarmed, and a party of military was sent from Canterbury to break up the gang. On seeing the soldiers advance, Courtenay again deliberately drew his pistol, and shot Lieut. Bennett, of the 45th regiment, who was riding in advance of his party, and fell dead upon the spot. The soldiers then immediately fired, when Courtenay and eight others fell dead, two were mortally wounded, and a number crippled for life. Before the engagement Courtenay administered the Sacrament in a wood, and addressed his followers as their Saviour. At the close of his harangue several of the deluded victims knelt down at his feet and worshipped him. So earnest were they in their belief, that for some time after his death they actually expected him to rise from the dead as he had promised, and at the burial of the body the officiating clergyman, being apprehensive of a disturbance on this ground, omitted that portion of the service relating to the resurrection of the dead.

**31.**—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in the course of a discussion touching the settlement of Mr. Young in Auchterarder, resolved, by a majority of 183 to 142, that it would regard any application to a civil court by its members as a breach of ecclesiastical discipline. The case originated in the exercise of an interim act of Assembly passed in 1834, enacting "That it shall be an instruction to Presbyteries that if, at the moderating in a call to a vacant pastoral charge, the major part of the male heads of families, members of the vacant congregation, and in full communion with the church, shall disapprove of the person in whose favour the call is proposed to be moderated in, such disapproval shall be judged sufficient ground for the Presbytery rejecting such person, and that he shall be rejected accordingly."

**June 17.**—The *Great Western* steamship arrives in New York from Bristol, after a passage of fifteen days, thus completing the first steam-voyage across the Atlantic.

**25.**—Great storm in Lancashire, accompanied by destruction of life and property.

**28.**—Lord Durham calls together his first Special Council, and issues an ordinance designed to restore tranquillity to Canada.

*Coronation of Queen Victoria.*—The morning dawned rather untowardly, but cleared up in the forenoon, and continued favourable through-

out the day. The procession left Buckingham Palace soon after 10 o'clock, and passed up Constitution-hill, along Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, and Parliament-street, to Westminster Abbey, which was reached about half-past 11. Her Majesty was received with immense enthusiasm by the multitude of eager spectators who lined the route. At the door of the Abbey she was received by the great officers of state, and then proceeded to her robing chamber. At 12 o'clock the grand procession passed up the nave into the choir. As the Queen advanced slowly towards the centre of the choir to the chair of homage, the anthem, "I was glad," was sung, and the Westminster boys chanted, "Vivat Victoria Regina." On reaching a chair placed midway between the chair of homage and the altar, the Queen knelt, and repeated her private prayers. The "Recognition" then took place by the Archbishop of Canterbury: "Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Victoria, the undoubted Queen of this realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?" The universal acclamation then burst forth, "God save Queen Victoria." The prescribed prayers, Litany, and Communion Service were then said by the Archbishop; and a sermon, on 2 Chron. xxxiv. 31, preached by the Bishop of London. Then followed the administration of the oath, the *Veni Creator*, the anointing, and the coronation. The Dean of Westminster took the crown from the altar, and passed it to the Archbishop, who reverently placed it on the Queen's head. From every part of the crowded edifice there then arose the enthusiastic cry, "God save the Queen." The peers and peeresses put on their coronets, the bishops their caps, and the kings of arms their crowns; trumpets sounded, drums were beat, and the Tower and Park guns fired by signal. The presentation of the Bible, Benediction, and Homage were the next features in the ceremony, after which the Queen received the two sceptres, and an anthem, "This is the Day," was sung. The Sacrament was then administered, at the conclusion of which her Majesty was invested in her royal robes by the Lord Chamberlain, and proceeded to the west door of the Abbey, wearing her crown, and holding the sceptre with the cross in her right hand and the orb in her left. It was about a quarter to 4 o'clock when the royal procession passed through the nave in the same order in which it had entered. In their return to the Palace the Queen wore her crown, and the royal and noble personages their coronets. Among many foreigners of distinction present, Marshal Soult (French Ambassador) was particularly noticed and applauded. In the evening the Queen entertained a dinner-party, and witnessed from the Palace the discharge of fireworks in the Green-park. The Duke of Wellington also gave a grand ball at Apsley House. The theatres and nearly all the other

places of amusements were, by her Majesty's command, opened gratuitously for the evening. The immense concourse of people which filled London during the day conducted themselves with the greatest order, and no accident of any moment occurred.

During the Coronation-rejoicings at Liverpool the first stone of St. George's Hall was laid.

**29.**—Died at Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, Alexander Jolly, Bishop of Moray, in the eighty-third year of his age and forty-second of his episcopate. During his long life he presented a rare union of simple piety with profound learning.

**30.**—Musical Festival commenced in Westminster Abbey, where the Coronation decorations were still kept up. The rehearsal was on this day and the performance on July 2.

**• July 3.**—Grand Review of Artillery and Engineers at Woolwich, for the entertainment of distinguished foreigners visiting the Coronation.

**4.**—Grand Review of Cavalry and Infantry in Hyde Park, attended by the Queen, Duke of Wellington, Marshal Soult, Princes Esterhazy and Schwartzzenberg, and other foreigners of distinction.

**12.**—John Rickey, a soldier, tried for shooting Sergeant Hamilton of the 12th Lancers, at Hampton Court. He was found guilty, and sentenced to death, but afterwards received a pardon.

**13.**—Banquet at Guildhall to Ambassadors extraordinary, and other foreign visitors. The Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult were toasted together.

**17.**—The Court of Chancery decides the Leeman baronetcy case, and the immense accompanying fortune, in favour of a poor Nottingham mechanic of that name.

**20.**—Marshal Soult, his son, the Marquis of Dalmatia, and a party of French gentlemen, leave London for a tour in the manufacturing districts.

Died, at East Lodge, Enfield, aged 80, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B. He commanded the *Douglas* from 1805 to 1811, and was engaged at Trafalgar, where he took a Spanish three-decker. Among his last important appointments was that of Commander-in-chief on the St. Helena station during the residence of Napoleon.

**29.**—Departure of Marshal Soult for France.

**31.**—The Marquis of Watersford, and others, tried at the Derby Assizes, on the charge of riotous and disorderly conduct, near Melton Mowbray, on 5th April last. Fined 100/- each.

Debate in the House of Lords regarding Lord Durham's Ordinances. Lord Melbourne intimates next day that Ministers had resolved on disallowing them.

International Copyright Act passed.

**August 1.**—The negro population of Jamaica enter on the full enjoyment of their freedom. The governor and the bishop of the island both describe the conduct of the people as in the highest degree praiseworthy.

Great eruption of Vesuvius commenced.

**4.**—John Drew Woods, pedlar, murdered at Dundee, whilst in a state of intoxication. His father and mother were afterwards tried for the crime, and the former condemned to death.

**6.**—A Radical meeting held at Birmingham, and addressed by Attwood, Scholefield, and Feargus O'Connor. Resolution adopted, praying the House of Commons to use their utmost endeavours to get a law passed granting to every male of lawful age, sound mind, and unconvicted of crime, the right of voting for members of Parliament, and enacting voting by ballot, annual parliaments, the abolition of all property qualifications by members of the House, and the payment of those attending to its duties.

**9.**—A number of the followers of Courtenay, or Thom, tried before Lord Denman, at Maidstone assizes, for the murder of Constable Meats and Lieut. Bennett. They were all sentenced to death, but their punishment was committed to various terms of imprisonment.

**14.**—Inquiry regarding the explosion on board the *Victoria* steamship, resulting in a verdict condemning the construction of the boiler. A deadland of £1,500/- levied on the boiler and steam engine.

**16.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person. During this session the House sat 173 days, and spent not less than 1,134 hours in public business.

Various meetings held throughout Lancashire to discuss national grievances, and a document known as the "People's Charter" circulated among the people.

**18.**—Meeting of British Association at Newcastle: Pres. Rev. Prof. Whewell.

**22.**—Duel on Wimbledon Common, between John Flower Mirfin and Francis L. Eliot, the former of whom died from his wounds.

**24.**—Birth of the Count of Paris.

**September 4.**—The King and Queen of the Belgians visit England as the guest of her Majesty.

Wreck of the steamer *Forfarshire*, trading from Hull to Dundee, on the Firth Islands. Her machinery becoming disabled, the vessel drifted southward for about five hours, when she struck at 3 o'clock A.M. on the outer rock. The hull almost instantly parted, and, with one exception, the whole of the cabin passengers, twenty-five in number, were drowned. The captain was washed overboard with his wife in his arms. Of a crew of twenty-two, ten were drowned; eight were preserved in an open boat and taken to Shields. Four of

the crew and five steerage passengers were taken off the wreck by the dauntless intrepidity of Grace Darling and her father, the keeper of Longstone lighthouse. She induced her father to enter the lifeboat, and with great difficulty they reached the wreck, when Darling himself picked the survivors off, while his heroic daughter managed to keep the boat from being dashed to pieces.

**6.**—Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, crowned at Milan.

**17.**—London and Birmingham Railway opened throughout.

**21.**—Young and Webber, two of the seconds in the Mirfin and Eliot duel, convicted of murder, and sentenced to death, afterwards commuted to one year's imprisonment.

**24.**—John Larner, under pretence of being the proper heir, makes a forcible entry into Stanfield Hall, Norfolk, then in the possession of Isaac Jermy. The house was afterwards surrounded by military, who conveyed Larner and all his disorderly followers to prison.

**25.**—Lord Durham writes from Canada that he has resolved on quitting a post which has been rendered untenable by those from whom he expected every assistance in maintaining it.

**October 2.**—The Perth and Edinburgh coach, Coburg, upset into the sea over the pier at South Queensferry. Two foreigners and two horses drowned.

**3.**—A parachute descent successfully performed at Cheltenham, by an aeronaut named Hampden. At an altitude of 9,000 feet he freed his parachute from the balloon, and descended gently to the earth in the space of thirteen minutes.

**5.**—Fire in warehouses, Robert-street, Liverpool, destroying cotton, indigo, oil, turpentine, and spices to the value of 200,000/-.

**9.**—Lord Durham proclaims the Act of Indemnity in Canada, and announces her Majesty's disallowance of his Ordinances.

**12.**—Upsetting of the Oxford coach at Teddington, with death of Mr. G. Broderick, of Brasenose College.

**15.**—Died at Cape Coast Castle, South Africa, Letitia Elizabeth, wife of Governor Maclean, famous in the literature of her time as L.E.L.

**24.**—Died at New York, aged sixty-eight years, in consequence of being run over by a wagon, Joseph Lancaster, originator of the Lancasterian system of education.

**26.**—John Teulon, printer, sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for attempting to extort money from the Duke of Devonshire, by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Secret History," relating to the late Lady Mary Hill.

Lord Palmerston instructs Lord Clanricarde to obtain from Count Nesselrode an explanation

of the conduct of the Russian officials at the Persian Court.

**November 3.**—Lord Durham's Secretary, Mr. Ellice, carried off by the Canadian rebels. They muster in strong force at Canghuawagu, and are dispersed by a band of loyal Indians.

**7.**—Twenty-five men employed on the Plymouth Breakwater drowned in a squall when attempting to pass in an open boat to the Cat-water.

**8.**—Fire at an hotel in Tamworth, and six servants of the house suffocated.

**9.**—The rebel army in Canada quit their strongholds at Napierville, and Sir John Colborne concentrates his troops there.

**16.**—Raphe Palace, then unoccupied, destroyed by fire.

Died at Paris, in his seventieth year, the Rt. Hon. Robert Cutlar Ferguson, Judge Advocate-general and M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Mr. Ferguson won a foremost place at the bar, both in England and Calcutta, and was one of the most prominent members of the Reform party in the beginning of the century. He was tried along with the Earl of Thanet for aiding O'Connor in his attempted escape from Maidstone Court-house, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the King's Bench.

**20.**—Count Nesselrode acquaints Lord Clancaricard that Count Simovich had acted at the court of the Shah in a manner entitling Great Britain to complain, and that the ambassador had been in consequence recalled.

**21.**—Riots at Todmorden, caused by the refusal of Overseer Ingham to collect a rate imposed by the guardians under the New Poor Law. The constables who attempted to execute a distress warrant on Ingham were forced to promise to execute no more warrants, and were then stripped and beaten.

**22.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Disraeli, M.P. appeared to receive sentence for a libel on Mr. Austin, a barrister, judgment having gone against him by default. Mr. Disraeli said that as to his offence against the law he threw himself entirely on the mercy of the judge. He thought his apology was such as a gentleman should cheerfully make, and with which the offended party should be content. As to his offence against the bar he appealed to the Bench to shield him from the vengeance of an irritated and powerful profession. Apology accepted, and prayer for judgment withdrawn.

**24.**—Rev. Mr. A. Gathercole sentenced to three months' imprisonment for libels published in the *Watchman* newspaper concerning nunerries in Stockton and Darlington.

Court-martial assembled at Kingston for trial of Canadian rebels. Nine sentenced to death, and a number to various periods of banishment.

**26.**—Lord Durham arrived at Plymouth from Quebec, and received congratulatory ad-

resses from various public bodies on his return.

**27.**—Count Lobat, Marshal of French army, died at Paris, aged sixty-eight.

**30.**—Queen Pomaré and the chiefs of Tahiti send a letter to Queen Victoria, praying for the assistance and protection of England against the encroachments of French residents on the islands under her sway.

**December 4.**—Fracas in the Tuilleries garden between Mr. Somers, M.P. and Mr. Wentworth Beaumont. Mr. Beaumont's counsel stated in the Court of Correctional Police that Mr. Somers had made a demand for money to suppress a letter, and, on receiving a refusal, struck his client with a whip.

**5.**—A woman performed penance at the door of Walton Church, by order of the Ecclesiastical Court, for defaming the character of her neighbour.

**7.**—John Millie, clerk in the Newcastle Savings Bank, found murdered in his office, and Archibald Bolam, actuary of the bank, discovered in the same room, apparently insensible and slightly injured. Bolam, on recovering, sought to fix the crime upon a rough-spoken man who attacked them both, intending to rob the bank; but at the inquest the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against himself.

**12.**—Proclamation issued, declaring Chartist meetings illegal.

**19.**—The *Times*' publisher (J. J. Lawson) tried for libel on Sir John Conroy, in an article printed on the 19th March, imputing to him fraud and mismanagement of the affairs of the Duchess of Kent. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and payment of a fine of 200*l.*

**20.**—Meeting in King-street, Manchester, for considering measures to be adopted to secure the total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws. This was the beginning of the Anti-Corn Law League.

**27.**—Apprehension, near Manchester, of Stephens, a Wesleyan preacher, and one of the most violent agitators against the New Poor Law. At the examination it was shown that he had repeatedly denounced people by name, and sought to incite the crowds who followed him to acts of destruction. He was liberated on bail, and soon afterwards addressed a meeting of 5,000 at Ashton-under-Lyne, declaring that with the aid of a rural police the Poor Law Commissioners intended to destroy all children above the number of three born of poor people.

**January 1.**—The Earl of Norbury shot when walking in the shrubbery near his own house, Kilbeggan, county of Meath. The assassin was seen to escape, but in the confusion managed to elude his pursuers.

**7.**—Violent hurricane experienced over the land generally, but most destructive on the east coast and in Ireland. The *Pennsylvania*, *S. Andrews*, *Lockwood*, and many other vessels wrecked, with great loss of life. The Edinburgh and Carlisle mail coach blown off the road near Selkirk. In Liverpool and neighbourhood, about 100 lives were lost; and throughout the south of Scotland most of the towns presented the appearance of having suffered a severe cannonading. The anemometer of the Birmingham Philosophical Institution showed that the pressure had risen from 2 lbs. per foot on Saturday night to 30 lbs. per foot on Monday morning.

The *Academie Française* reports on the invention of M. Daguerre.

**1.**—Meeting of magistrates of Meath to consider steps necessary to restore order to that district. Suspicious of aid from the Irish Executive, they resolve to appeal to the people and Legislature of England.

**15.**—A Special Commission opened at Clonmel for the trial of various persons charged with murder, and other Whiteboy offences.

**18.**—Three lives lost on the ice at Duddingston Loch, Edinburgh.

**19.**—Correspondence between Lord John Russell and Mr. Frost, a magistrate of Newport, South Wales, on his complicity in the proceedings of the body calling itself "The National Convention."

**21.**—In the Arches Court Sir H. Jenner Fust gives judgment in the case promoted by Capt. Grant against his wife, for adultery with Capt. Vincent. Separation granted.

Great Anti-Corn Law meeting held in Edinburgh, presided over by the Lord Provost, Sir James Forrest.

**22.**—The Queen goes in state to Drury Lane Theatre.

**23.**—Died, Sir William Beechey, R.A.

**February 1.**—*Case of Lady Flora Hastings.*—Lord Melbourne informs Sir James Clark, M.D., that a communication has been made by Lady Tavistock respecting Lady Flora Hastings (in the Duchess of Kent's household), whose appearance had given rise to a suspicion in the Palace that she might have been privately married. Sir James stated, that while deprecating such suspicions he was bound to admit that Lady Flora's appearance in some degree countenanced them, but would not venture to give an opinion without more ample means of observation than she had permitted. On the 16th Sir James acquaints Lady Flora with the existing suspicions, when she stated that for these suspicions there was not the slightest ground. Next day Sir James Clark and Sir Charles Clarke signed the following certificate:—"We have examined with great care the state of Lady Flora Hastings . . . and it is our opinion, although there is an enlargement of the stomach, that there are no grounds for suspicion that

pregnancy does exist, or ever did exist." Lady Flora Hastings thereafter continued her duties at the Palace, and received many marks of sympathy both from the Queen and the Duchess of Kent.

**4.**—The Baptist missionaries of Jamaica address the Governor on the willingness of the blacks to work, if reasonable wages are given, and describe their own sect as distinguished in the island by "the misrepresentations and calumnies of unreasonable and wicked men."

**6.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The Speech contained the following allusion to the Chartist agitation:—"I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce, upon the good sense and right disposition of my people, upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder." In the debate on the Address in the Lords, Lord Brougham made a bitter attack on O'Connell, for insinuating, at a public meeting in Dublin, that Lord Norbury had been assassinated by his own son.

**8.**—Lord Glenelg resigns the office of Colonial Secretary, and is succeeded by Lord Normanby.

**9.**—Discovery of the Balleny Islands, a group of five, in lat.  $66^{\circ} 22'$  of the Antarctic circle.

**11.**—Lord Durham's Report and other papers respecting Canada laid on the table of the House of Lords by Lord Melbourne.

**15.**—Five of the Canadian rebels executed at Montreal.

**18.**—Lord Brougham proposes that the petitions in favour of the abolition of the Corn Laws be referred to a committee of the whole House, and that evidence be heard at the bar. The motion was negatived without a division.

Explosion of fire-damp in the William mining pit, Cumberland, and loss of twenty-three lives.

**19.**—Mr. Villiers's annual motion on the Corn Laws was this year defeated by a majority of 371 against 172.

**March 5.**—Three prisoners tried at Cavan for attempting to assassinate the Rev. M. P. Beresford, when proceeding to church on the 22d of July last. The principal of the gang was sentenced to transportation for life.

An attempt made to injure Madame Vestris, by sending her a box filled with explosive matter. The design frustrated by a carpenter at the theatre forcing the lid in instead of out.

**7.**—During a debate in the House of Commons on the condition of Ireland, O'Connell

denounces certain Irish members, who had calumniated their country by supporting a motion for an inquiry as to the increase of crime there.

The Marchioness of Hastings writes to the Queen, praying farther inquiry into the origin of the suspicions against her daughter, the Lady Flora. Lord Melbourne refuses to interfere; upon which the Marchioness demands the removal of Sir James Clark as her Majesty's physician; to which Lord Melbourne replies that the demand is unprecedented and objectionable.

**8.**—Lady Flora writes an account of the Palace conspiracy to her uncle, Hamilton Fitzgerald, at Brussels. "The Queen endeavoured to show her regret by her civility to me, and expressed it handsomely, with tears in her eyes." The Duchess of Kent had also stood by her gallantly. The affair had made her ill, but she was getting round, and hoped soon to be better.

**9.**—Francis Hastings Medhurst stabs a fellow-pupil, named Alsop, during a quarrel, at the house of their teacher, Mr. Sturmer, of Uxbridge. The coroner's jury found a verdict of wilful murder, but by the magistrates Medhurst was committed on the charge of manslaughter only. Edward William Bunney, a pupil, heard the altercation, and saw Medhurst draw a knife, and stab Alsop in the bowels. The latter cried out, "He has stabbed me!" and fell down on both knees at the mantelpiece.

**10.**—The Imperial Commissioner Lin issues an edict, addressed to all foreigners, prohibiting the importation of opium into Chinese ports under severe penalties.

The army of the Indus, under Sir John Keane, enters the Pass of the Bolan in their march against Dost Mahomed. They are harassed on their journey by Mehrat Khan, chief of Khelat.

**21.**—Lord Roden's motion on the ministerial policy in Ireland ends in a division, showing a majority of five for Ministers.

**22.**—Two boxes of gold-dust, valued at 4,600*l.*, stolen from the St. Katherine's Docks.

**23.**—A committee of the Chartist Convention appointed to draw up a petition, praying that Mr. John Frost might be reinstated as magistrate.

Dick, in Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, aged sixty-seven, Capt. Johnson, who, in 1809, was taken out of prison, where he was confined for smuggling, in order to pilot the English fleet of the Walcheren expedition into Flushing Harbour. For this service he received a pension of 100*l.* per annum, upon condition that he should refrain from smuggling.

**April 1.**—Public meeting in Edinburgh to support the Ministry, but the Chartists mustered in great force, and succeeded in ejecting the Lord Provost from the chair, after which

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they passed a series of resolutions completely opposed to those originally intended.

A riot at Devizes, arising out of a Chartist demonstration. Vincent and others entered the town at the head of about 1,000 men, armed with bludgeons, and attempted to address them in the market-place. The populace rose against the agitators, and but for the interference of the civil authorities serious results were likely to happen.

**6.**—Great dinner to Mr. Macready by the Shakspeare Club.

**11.**—Died John Galt, novelist, aged 60.

**12.**—Larner, charged with unlawfully entering Stanfield Hall, was convicted at the Norfolk assizes, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

**13.**—Medhurst tried for the murder of Alsop, at Sturmer's school. Justice Coleridge, in sentencing Medhurst to three years' imprisonment, admitted the absence of malice or premeditation on the part of the prisoner, and commented severely on the master's conduct in leaving the pupils together when he knew they were quarrelling.

**14.**—Capt. Elliot and several British merchants imprisoned at Canton by Commissioner Lin.

**15.**—Debate in the House of Commons concerning the Irish policy of the Government, lasting four nights, and ending in a majority for the Government of twenty-two.

**20.**—The "London Equitable Loan Company, of Glasgow," having advertised the Duke of Wellington as one of their patrons, the Duke writes to Mr. P. Mackenzie that he thinks them a gang of swindlers, and will put himself to any reasonable trouble to expose them before a magistrate.

**21.**—Numerous petitions presented to Parliament in favour of Mr. Rowland Hill's Penny Postage scheme.

**22.**—The Marquis of Lansdowne entertains her Majesty at Lansdowne House.

**23.**—*Stirling Peerage Case.*—Commenced at Edinburgh, before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Alexander Humphry, or Alexander Stirling, styling himself Earl of Stirling, charged with forging, using, and uttering documents. The first document was an extract from a pretended charter, by Charles I. in favour of William, first Earl of Stirling, conveying to him the whole of Nova Scotia, and a large portion of Canada, with powers to create baronets. Mr. Humphry, as representing the above Earl of Stirling, raised two actions against private parties, which were dismissed. He was then served heir to the Earl of Stirling in right of his mother, and sought interfeoffment of certain lands claimed. Upon this, the officers of state in Scotland took measures to reduce this service and interfeoffment; and the pleas of Mr. Humphry not being considered satisfactory by the Lord Ordinary (Cockburn), he was called on to pro-

duce further proof. This he sought to supply by an old map of Canada, on the back of which was written what purported to be extracts from the charter of King Charles, these extracts having been made, it was alleged, in 1707 by a person who had seen the original in Canada. There were also various certificates attached to the map, bearing the names of Louis XV. and Fénelon, the Bishop of Nismes. This document, Humphry alleged, was given him by Madlle. Le Normand, a fortune-teller in Paris. Various other documents mentioned in the libel were found to have come from the same quarter. The trial lasted four days, during which the most eminent experts in France and Britain were examined concerning the documents. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Patrick Robertson, made a feeling and eloquent speech on his behalf. The jury found the documents on the map forged, but that it was not proved that the prisoner forged them, or uttered them knowing them to be forged. The other documents they found were not proven to be forged, or uttered by the prisoner knowing them to be forged. On the verdict being pronounced, the prisoner fell into the arms of his friend, Lord Meadowbank pronounced judgment, and assailed the prisoner.

Chartist riot at Llanidloes, Wales. The Trewhthen Arms Inn ransacked, and the inmates expelled. The mob were armed with guns, pistols, and pikes, and seemed to be, for a while, in entire possession of the town.

**May 3.**—The House of Lords dismiss the appeal in the Auchterarder case, and affirm the judgment of the court. Lord Brougham and the Lord Chancellor spoke at considerable length.

Cheltenham Theatre destroyed by fire.

Message from the Queen to Parliament, recommending a legislative union of the two Canadas.

Government issues a proclamation empowering magistrates to apprehend all persons illegally assembled for drilling, or meeting armed with bludgeons in a manner calculated to cause breaches of the peace.

**4.**—The opium in the British factories at China having been all delivered up, Captain Elliot, with some difficulty, obtains the release of the merchants, and others, held in confinement under the orders of Commissioner Lin.

The Duke of Newcastle dismissed from the Lord Lieutenancy of Nottingham, for refusing to make additions to the commission of the peace recommended by the Lord Chancellor, because the parties were not of his opinions in politics, and did not belong to the Established Church.

Mr. Abercromby announces his intention of retiring from the Speakership of the House of Commons.

**6.**—Concluded at 2 o'clock A.M. debate in the House of Commons on the Government proposal to suspend the constitution in Jamaica, because the Assembly there had refused to adopt the Prisons Act, passed by the Imperial Legislature. Majority of only five for Ministers in a house of 583.

**7.**—Lord Melbourne, in the Lords, and Lord John Russell, in the Commons, announced the resignation of Government, in consequence of the vote on the Jamaica Bill—a measure requiring more than ordinary support and confidence.

**8.**—Henry Vincent, delegate to the Chartist National Convention, arrested on the charge of inciting to riot at Newport.

On the recommendation of Lord Melbourne, the Queen sends for the Duke of Wellington to assist her in the formation of a government. The Duke explains that, as the principal difficulty of a new ministry would be in the House of Commons, he would recommend that Sir Robert Peel should be at once consulted. This was immediately done, and Sir Robert intimated that though he was not insensible to the difficulties that might beset a new Government, yet having been a party to the vote of the House which led to those difficulties, nothing would prevent him from giving Her Majesty every assistance in his power. In the evening Sir Robert submitted to her Majesty the names of the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Aberdeen, Lords Lyndhurst, Ellenborough, Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn, as colleagues with whom he was prepared to act. To these colleagues, as Sir Robert Peel afterwards explained, he mentioned that in all the subordinate appointments, in the Household, below the rank of a Lady of the Bedchamber, he would propose no change to her Majesty; and that in the superior class, he took it for granted the holders would at once resign their offices.

**9.**—During an interview with the Queen, Sir Robert Peel states that it would be of great importance as an indication of her confidence if certain offices of the Household of the higher rank, which might not be voluntarily relinquished by the ladies holding them, were subject to some change. Her Majesty stated in reply that she must reserve the whole of these appointments for herself.

The *Globe*, a ministerial paper, announces, "The determination which it is well known her Majesty has taken, not to allow the change in the Government to interfere with the ladies of her Court, has given great offence to the Tories."

**10.**—The Queen to Sir Robert Peel: "The Queen, having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel, to remove the Ladies of her Bedchamber, cannot consent to a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and is repugnant to her feeling"

Sir Robert Peel to the Queen: "Having had the opportunity through your Majesty's gracious consideration of reflecting upon this point, he humbly submits to your Majesty that he is reluctantly compelled by a sense of public duty, and of the interest of your Majesty's service, to adhere to the opinion which he ventured to express to your Majesty. He trusts he may be permitted at the same time to express to your Majesty his grateful acknowledgments for the distinction which your Majesty conferred upon him by requiring his advice and assistance in the attempt to form an administration, and his earnest prayer that whatever arrangements your Majesty may be enabled to make for that purpose may be most conducive to your Majesty's personal comfort and happiness, and to the promotion of the public welfare."

**11.**—The Melbourne Ministry recalled. At a Cabinet meeting the following minute was adopted:—"Her Majesty's confidential servants having taken into consideration the letter addressed to her Majesty by Sir Robert Peel on the 10th of May, and the reply of Sir Robert Peel of the same day, are of opinion that, for the purpose of giving to the Administration that character of efficiency and stability, and those marks of the constitutional support of the Crown, which are required to enable it to act usefully to the public service, it is reasonable that the great officers of the Court, and situations in the Household held by Members of Parliament, should be included in the political arrangements made in a change in the Administration; but they are not of opinion that a similar principle should be applied or extended to the offices held by ladies in her Majesty's household."

Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty, when the Duke of Sussex congratulates the country on the return of the Liberal party to power.

**13.**—Explanations in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, regarding the ministerial crisis.

The small remnant of the Chartist National Convention removes its sittings from London to Birmingham. They were met at the railway by a mob of about 5,000 people, and conducted through the principal streets, to the great terror of the peaceably-inclined. At their first meeting a majority of the delegates adopt a manifesto, urging their supporters to withdraw any money they might have in banks, to deal exclusively with Chartists, to rest a "sacred month" from all labour, and to prepare themselves with the arms of freemen to defend themselves. In the *Northern Star* Feargus O'Connor urges that their memorial to the Queen, asking her to dismiss her present ministry, and appoint another which would make the People's Charter a Cabinet measure, "should be presented by a deputation of 500,000 men, proceeding in peaceful and or-

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derly procession, each with a musket over his arm."

Cardinal Tesch died.

**14.**—Meetings held throughout the country to express approval of the Queen's rejection of the conditions sought to be imposed on her by Sir Robert Peel.

**17.**—Prince Louis Napoleon writes from "17, Carlton House Terrace," to the editor of the *Times*, "I see with pain in your Paris correspondence that it is wished to cast upon me the responsibility of the late insurrection. I rely upon your kindness to refute in the most distinct manner this insinuation. The intelligence of the bloody scenes which took place has caused me as much surprise as grief. If I were the soul of a plot, I would also be the chief actor in it in the day of danger; nor would I shrink back after a defeat."

**18.**—Disturbance at Glasgow on the occasion of her Majesty's birthday. At night a mob 200 strong mustered on the Green, and, armed with stobs, marched up to the Cross with the view of creating a disturbance. They were, however, overpowered by the police, and the most prominent carried off to prison.

Died at Florence, Caroline Murat, sister of Napoleon I. and ex-Queen of Naples.

**21.**—Lord Palmerston writes to Mr. M'Neill, at Shahrood, authorizing him to inform the Shah that his designs upon Afghanistan are in complete contravention of the spirit of the alliance subsisting between the two nations.

**22.**—Three motions discussed by the General Assembly regarding the Auchterarder case. Dr. Cook proposed that the Veto Act having been found to infringe on civil and patrimonial rights, Presbyteries should be instructed to proceed with settlements in the manner practised before the Act was passed. Dr. Muir sought to make an addition, to the effect that Presbyteries, in settling presentees, ought to consider their suitability to the mind and situation of the people of the parish. Dr. Chalmers, while admitting that the House of Lords had settled the mere "civil right" in the Auchterarder case, insisted that the principle of non-intrusion was an integral part of the Church's constitution which should not be abandoned, and that no presentee should be forced upon any parish contrary to the will of the congregation. For Dr. Chalmers's motion as against Dr. Muir's, the numbers were 197 to 161; and as against Dr. Cook's, 204 to 155. Dr. Chalmers's motion was therefore carried by a majority of 49.

**24.**—Capt. Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton.

**25.**—Great Chartist demonstration on Kersal Moor, near Manchester. Feargus O'Connor said he came there because the magistrates and the Queen pronounced the meeting illegal and unconstitutional. "I have good authority for asserting (he said) that all the Hanoverian clubs in London are at work to know how

they can dispose of our young Queen, and place the bloody Cumberland on the throne in her stead." Other violent speeches were delivered by Rushton of Manchester, Fletcher of Bury, and others.

**27.**—Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

**30.**—Mr. T. B. Macaulay addresses the electors of Edinburgh with the view of succeeding Mr. Abercromby (now Lord Dunfermline) in the representation of the city.

**31.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench Lord Denman gave judgment in the case of Stockdale *v.* Hansard—an action for defamatory libel against the printers to the House of Commons for the publication of the Report of Commissioners of Prisons, in which certain strictures were made on some obscene books printed by the plaintiff. Lord Denman said that the supremacy of Parliament, on which the claim for exemption from responsibility was made to rest, might have been recognised as a valid authority, but the report complained of was not made by the sanction of the three co-ordinate powers acting harmoniously together; but by the House of Commons singly, a usurpation of authority abhorrent to the constitution of England. A jury summoned afterwards to assess damages awarded 100*l.* to Stockdale.

**June 3.**—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council recommend by their report that the sum of 10,000*l.* granted by Parliament in 1835 towards the erection of normal or model schools, be given in equal proportion to the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society. They also recommend that no further grant be made now or hereafter for these schools unless the right of inspection be retained in order to secure a uniformity in the several schools, with such improvements as may from time to time be suggested by the Committee.

**4.**—Lord John Russell intimates the abandonment of the Government scheme of education in consequence of the opposition manifested by various religious bodies.

**10.**—An attempt made by a madman to enter Buckingham Palace, with designs against the Queen. He was seized by a sentry, and afterwards sent to Bridewell.

**13.**—Duel at Wimbledon between Lord Londonderry and Mr. H. Grattan, M.P., arising out of a statement made by the latter that the Queen would not live six months if the Tories came into power. Lord Londonderry received his opponent's fire, and fired himself in the air.

Murder of Capt. Bergholtz, in cold blood, on board his vessel at Monkwearmouth, by the mate. After the murder the body was thrown over the ship's side, and then attached to a small boat and rowed by Ehlert and one Muller up towards the bridge, where it was found on a sandbank by the police.

**14.**—The Lord President of the Court of Session pronounces censure on seven members of the Presbytery of Dunkeld, for their contempt of Court in having inducted a minister to the church and parish of Lethendy, in defiance of the interdict of the Court.

Mr. Attwood, M.P. for Birmingham, presents the Chartist petition to the House of Commons. It showed, he said, 1,280,000 signatures, and had been adopted at no fewer than 500 public meetings. It required twelve men to carry it out of the House.

**15.**—A woman, describing herself as Sophia Elizabeth Guelph Sims, makes application at the Mansion House for advice and assistance to prove herself the lawful child of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert.

**18.**—Opening of railways from Newcastle to North Shields, and from Newcastle to South Shields and Sunderland.

**21.**—The Earl of Winchelsea presents a petition to the House of Lords, demanding the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Act, on the ground of its injury to the Established Church.

**23.**—Died at the convent at Jün, in the Lebanon, Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, aged 73.

**24.**—Tried at the Central Criminal Court, the Caspars, father and son, Emanuel Moses, and Alice Abrahams, as principals and accessories in the great gold-dust robbery—102 lbs. worth 5,000*l.* They were convicted principally on the evidence of an informer named Moss, who described the means taken by the younger Caspar to secure the gold he had charge of as clerk to Hartley and Co.

Revolt of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt.

**27.**—Died at Lahore, in his sixtieth year, Maharajah Ranjeet Singh, chief of Lahore. Four princesses—his wives—and seven slave girls, were permitted to burn themselves on his funeral pyre. He left the celebrated diamond "Koh-i-noor," so long coveted by the princes of India, as a legacy to be worn by the chief idol of Juggernaut.

**28.**—Explosion at St. Hilda's colliery, South Shields. The site of the disaster was nearly two miles from the shaft, and therefore considerable time elapsed before even the intrepid men who volunteered to search could reach the sufferers. Sixty lives were lost on this occasion.

**29.**—The *Morning Post* gives currency to a story, that the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Sarah Ingestre were among those who hissed her Majesty on the Ascot racecourse. Lady Lichfield was said to be implicated in conveying this report to her Majesty, but afterwards denied in writing that she had given utterance to such a calumny.

**July 1.**—Died Sultan Mahmoud II. aged 54; succeeded by Abd-ul-Mejid.

**4.**—Chartist riots at Birmingham. Two thousand assembled in the Bull Ring about 9 o'clock at night, and, when desired to disperse, they fell upon the constables, and wounded two of them severely. The military ultimately dispersed the rioters, and enabled the police to apprehend ten of the more prominent of them. The General Convention therefore issued a proclamation, declaring "That a wanton, flagrant, and unjust outrage had been made upon the people of Birmingham by a bloodthirsty and unconstitutional force from London, acting under the authority of men who wished to keep the people in degradation."

**5.**—Died at Buckingham Palace, from enlargement of the liver, Lady Flora Hastings, aged 33. Shortly before her death her Majesty had an interview with Lady Flora. Her death was generally understood to have been accelerated by the painful occurrences in the Palace at the beginning of the year.

**8.**—Tried at Edinburgh, an action raised by Sir David and Lady Milne against George Horne for slanderous allegations contained in a book written by the defendant, entitled "Memoirs of an Aristocrat." Damages awarded 1,000*l.*

**12.**—Mr. Goulburn's motion for the postponement of the Penny Postage Bill defeated by a majority of 213 to 113; and Sir Robert Peel's motion, resisting the promise of the Government to make up any deficiency which the Act might give rise to, was also defeated by a majority of 184 to 125.

Discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Attwood's motion to submit the grievances described in the Chartist Petition to a Select Committee. For, 46; against, 235.

**15.**—Another Chartist riot in Birmingham. The mob, having mustered in great force at the Bull Ring, formed themselves into order of procession, and in passing through the streets attacked the houses and shops of those known to be opposed to their views, or where they thought suitable plunder could be obtained. Encouraged in their excesses by the timidity of the magistracy, the rioters set fire to several shops, and it was at one time feared the whole city would fall a prey to their fury. As it was, the neighbourhood of the Muster-ground presented an appearance which compelled the Duke of Wellington to declare was worse than that of a city taken by storm. This furious outbreak was ultimately put down by the military without loss of life. The damage committed was estimated at from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*

Died Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Esq., wit and poet, aged 36.

**17.**—The Queen annoyed, when taking an airing in Hyde Park, by a man on horseback, who persisted in crossing before her Majesty, waving his hand, and placing it on his breast.

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Refusing to desist from his ridiculous conduct, he was given into custody by Capt. Cavendish. The offender described himself as a traveller, for a wholesale house in the City. He was afterwards committed to prison for two months.

**18.**—The Llanidloes rioters tried at the Montgomeryshire assizes, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

**19.**—Feargus O'Connor tried for a libel on the Warminster guardians by inserting in his newspaper a statement to the effect that they had starved a boy to death. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the defendant entered into recognizances to appear for judgment when called on.

**20.**—Chartist riot at Newcastle, though the Northern Union had previously issued a placard calling upon its members to respect the lives and property of all the inhabitants, in consequence of their nightly meeting not having been interfered with.

Great dinner to Mr. Macready, Duke of Sussex in the chair.

**22.**—In the National Convention, Delegate O'Brien moves to rescind a former resolution fixing the 12th of August as the commencement of the "sacred month," on the ground that the people were not generally prepared yet for that event.

**23.**—The important frontier fortress of Ghuznee, Afghanistan, stormed by a British force, under the command of Lieut.-General Keane, commander of the Army of the Indus. "At daylight, on the 22d," he writes, "I reconnoitred the place, in company with the chief engineer and others, with the view of making such arrangements as were necessary for carrying the place by storm. Instead of the tedious process of breaching (for which we were all prepared), it was resolved to blow in the Caboot Gate, the weakest point, with gunpowder. A few minutes before 3 o'clock this morning, the explosion took place, and proved completely successful. With the view of paralysing the enemy, a heavy fire was then opened upon the citadel and ramparts of the fort, and about the same time the storming party, led with great gallantry by Brigadier Sale, succeeded in establishing a position within the fort. The struggle here was very sharp for a time, but the courage and fortitude of our army overcame all opposition, and by 5 o'clock the British standard was planted on the citadel, amidst the cheers of all ranks. Our casualties in killed and wounded amounted to about 200. Of the garrison 500 were killed, and a large number made prisoners."

**24.**—Disturbance by Jews at the Garrick Theatre, in consequence of the production of a play founded on the recent gold-dust robbery.

Fracas in the streets of Manchester between the editors of the *Guardian* and *Courier*, arising out of personalities indulged in through their newspapers.

**26.**—The Prussian seaman, Ehlert, tried at Durham assizes for the murder of his captain, and sentenced to be executed. He was condemned mainly on the testimony of an apprentice, whose assistance he had secured to carry out the crime.

**29.**—The new Postage Duties Bill passed the House of Commons.

**30.**—Trial of Baion at the Northumberland assizes for the murder of Joseph Millie, at Newcastle (Dec. 7, 1838). The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Baion Maule sentenced him to transportation for life.

**31.**—Lord John Russell writes to the magistrates of Manchester, warning them to be watchful of the movements of evil-disposed people, who were seeking to obtain money from householders and shopkeepers, by threatening them with personal danger and loss of business, or marking down their names and reporting them as enemies.

**August 2.**—Vincent, Edwards, Townsend, and Dickenson, Chartist agitators, tried at Monmouth for sedition, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six to twelve months.

At a meeting of the Exeter Town Council, the City Treasurer declared that he had neither money nor credit, and that the city did not possess sufficient funds to pay 3*l.* for a supply of potatoes to the jail.

In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham carries his motion for an address to the Crown on the subject of the Portuguese slave-trade.

**3.**—Five of the Birmingham rioters tried at Warwick; Howell, Roberts, and Jones sentenced to death, but afterwards reprieved.

At the Crown Court at Bodmin, Felix Lovell, for twenty years a clerk in the Customs, was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for embezzling 300 sovereigns and various bills of exchange.

**6.**—The Chartist National Convention removes from Bolt Court, Fleet-street, to the Arundel Coffee-house, where they issue a declaration concerning the postponement of "the sacred month." Though the people are not generally prepared to carry out the month in its entirety, the delegates are convinced that "most of the trades may be induced to cease working on the 12th for two or three days, in order to devote the whole of that time to solemn processions and meetings for deliberating on the present awful state of the country."

**7.**—Cabool captured, and entered by Shah Soojah, accompanied by the British Envoy, the commanding officer of the army, and a squadron of British cavalry. After traversing the streets and reaching the palace in the Bala Hissar, a royal salute was fired, and congratulations offered to his Majesty on regaining the throne of his ancestors. Envoy Macnaghten describes the breaking-up of the army and flight of Dost

Mahomed Khan. "He was not accompanied by any person of consequence, and his followers are said to have been reduced below the number of 100 on the day of his departure."

**8.**—The Postage Duties Bill passes the House of Lords.

Died at Rockhall, Dumfriesshire, Sir Robert Grierson, the fourth baronet of Lag, a lieutenant on half-pay, in the 11th Foot. He was over 100 years of age, and had drawn half-pay for seventy-six years.

**11.**—This (Sunday) afternoon, a body of about 500 Chartists met in West Smithfield, and walked in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, which they occupied for some time. At Manchester, in conformity with O'Connor's advice, they also took possession of the Cathedral, but left abruptly on the preacher announcing as his text, "My house is the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves."

**12.**—At Manchester, Bolton, Macclesfield, and various other centres of industry, the Chartists sought to raise disturbances by compelling working-men to cease from their labour. No excitement throughout the country generally.

**15.**—Came on at Chester Assizes the trial of the Rev. J. R. Stephen, charged with misdemeanour, in so far as he had attended an unlawful meeting, and incited those present to a disturbance of the public peace. He spoke for five hours in defence, was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Knutsford Jail.

**16.**—Lord Tavistock writes to the *Chronicle* denying that Lady Tavistock took any part whatever against Lady Flora Hastings, or ever imparted any suspicion, or made any communication, direct or indirect, to her Majesty concerning that lady.

**17.**—Penny Postage Act passed.

**24.**—Slave-trade Suppression Act (Portugal) passed.

**26.**—Tried at Liverpool the case of Rutter v. Chapman, involving the validity of the Manchester Charter. The judge directed a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the Privy Council could grant the charter on the petition which had been presented from Manchester; but allowed Mr. Cresswell to tender a bill of exceptions, on which the case could be argued in the court above.

**27.**—Parliament prorogued. In the Speech her Majesty said:—"It has been with satisfaction that I have given my consent to a reduction of the Postage Duties. I trust that the Act which has been passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement to trade, and that by facilitating intercourse and correspondence it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement." It was with great pain, it was mentioned, she "had been compelled to enforce the law against those who on

longer concealed their design of resisting, by force, the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country."

**28.**—*Tournament at Eglinton Castle.*—The tilt-yard was formed on a lawn a little south of the castle. A wooden paling, about five feet in height, served to keep back the crowd; while the grand stand, with seats for 800 persons, and two smaller galleries right and left, containing 700 each, formed nearly the whole southern side of the arena. At each end of the arena, and within the enclosure, the encampments or positions of the various knights were pitched. The rising ground on the northern side of the lists was completely covered with spectators, and in various places throughout the park, wherever a glimpse of the lists could be obtained, vehicles crowded with visitors were drawn up. The weather, unfortunately, was most unfavourable. The rain commenced to fall heavily in the forenoon, which not only led to a curtailment in the splendour of the grand procession from the castle, but damped the enthusiasm of many who had undertaken long journeys to be present at this revival of ancient state. After the procession had moved round the arena, the King of the Tournament (the Marquis of Londonderry) and the Queen of Beauty (Lady Seymour), with their attendants, took their places on the grand stand, and the knights, with their suites, withdrew to their respective tents. Some jousting then took place in the tilting-ground, the most noticeable encounters being those between the Earl of Eglinton (Lord of the Tournament) and the Marquis of Waterford (Knight of the Dragon). There was also a broadsword encounter between Louis Napoleon and Mr. Lamb, Knight of the White Rose. On the following day (Thursday), the weather put a complete stop to all outdoor display; but on Friday the sports were resumed, and carried through with great spirit. Throughout the kingdom the interest in the Tournament was so great, that it was calculated no less than 100,000 visitors gathered round "the Castle o' Montgomery" on the first day of the spectacle.

Died at Northampton, aged seventy years, William Smith, LL.D., F.G.S., "the father of English Geology."

**29.**—Affray at Egham Races between a band of thimble-riggers and certain soldiers of the 45th regiment.

**30.**—Mr. Macnaghten, the British Envoy at Cabool, writes, "Everything is going on well here. Two regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, are to be left at Cabool, and another at Jellalabad, where it is thought Shah Soojah intends to winter."

Grand entertainment at Dover to the Duke of Wellington, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The toast of the day was spoken to by Lord Brougham, who bestowed boundless praise on the noble Duke.

The Directors of the Thames Tunnel Company give a dinner in the Tunnel to celebrate the reaching of low-water mark.

**Sept. 3.**—Miss Ellen Tree makes her first appearance in the Haymarket Theatre after her return from America, as *Viola*, in "Twelfth Night."

The Presbytery of Aberdeen declare their intention of withdrawing their certificate from Professor Blackie, on the ground that he did not sign and accept the Confession of Faith in that unqualified manner required by the Act of Parliament.

**4.**—In the Presbytery of Glasgow, the Rev. Mr. Fairbairn, of Bridgeton, calls attention to the extraordinary revival of religion which had manifested itself among the people of Kilsyth. The Rev. Mr. Burns afterwards addressed the Presbytery, detailing the chief characteristics by w'ich this revival was distinguished.

**7.**—Fall of a house on the east side of the Edgware-road; a maid-servant killed.

**11.**—At the Surrey Sessions, John Benchey and Martha Stone, indicted for stealing, with great violence, from the person of Robert Young, W.S., Edinburgh, a watch, pair of spectacles, and wig, were sentenced to ten years' transportation.

A young woman named Margaret Moyes committed suicide by throwing herself from the top of the Monument. At the inquest a witness, living in Monument-yard, said he saw the deceased in her descent. She turned round twice, and made motions with her arms. He found her on the ground, the left arm several feet from the body, and a good deal of blood flowing. A rope was found on the railings, which she had used as a stirrup to mount to the top. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity, with a recommendation to the Corporation to rail in the top of the Monument, to prevent the recurrence of similar acts.

**12.**—Robbery in the United Service Club-house, which led to an inquiry, ending in the dismissal of Mr. Fenn, the steward.

**13.**—First experiment made in England with the invention of M. Daguerre. M. St. Croix, just arrived from Paris, exhibited the instrument and process in presence of a select party of scientific men and artists, and succeeded in producing a picture of the place of meeting, No. 7, Ficcadilly.

Daniel O'Connell issues a manifesto from Derrynane, pressing upon his countrymen the necessity of registering, to prevent a flood of evils from overwhelming the land; for "at no period of English history did there exist towards Ireland, among the English people, a stronger spirit of hate and antipathy than at present."

**14.**—Dissolution of the Chartist National Convention.

**18.**—Brigadier Dennie encounters Dost Mahomed at Bameean. The Dost defeated, with considerable loss.

**20.**—Feargus O'Connor arrested at Manchester on a judge's warrant for seditious conspiracy.

Died Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, of Copenhagen and Trafalgar, aged 70.

**21.**—Lucy Brown, a young woman, seduced and afterwards discarded by a merchant in London, commits suicide by leaping from the bridge into the Serpentine.

**23.**—Colonel Pasley, R. E., succeeds in raising a portion of the wreck of the *Royal George* by an explosion of gunpowder. The main-mast, pieces of the hull, capstan and tiller, and several guns were brought up by the aid of divers, who descended after the explosion. The operations were continued with interesting results for some seasons.

**27.**—Meeting of British Association at Birmingham : Pres. Rev. W. Vernon-Harcourt.

**October 1.**—Mr. Macaulay, the new War Secretary, writes to his Edinburgh constituents an address, dated "Windsor Castle," in which he says, "I have accepted office because I am of opinion that in office I can most effectually promote the success of those principles which recommended me to your favour. I shall quit office with far more pleasure than I accepted it, as soon as I am convinced that by quitting it I should serve the cause of temperate liberty and progressive reform."

**7.**—The creditors of the late Duke of Kent waited upon the Queen to present an address of thanks for her payment of the Duke's debts. No less than 50,000*l.* is said to have been furnished by her Majesty's privy purse for this filial act.

**9.**—Robbery of a box, containing 5,000*l.* in gold and notes, from the boot of the coach running between Manchester and the Potteries.

Suspension of specie payments in Philadelphia and other cities of the Union.

**10.**—Prince Albert and his father, the hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, arrive at the Tower, and proceed first to Buckingham Palace, and then to Windsor, on a visit to the Queen.

**13.**—James Bryan, a native of Ayrshire, and a person of weak intellect, presents himself at Windsor as a suitor for the hand of her Majesty.

**14.**—Fight between English and Irish navvies employed on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway. The military were called in to disperse the combatants.

**15.**—The *British Queen* arrives at Portsmouth with news of a financial crisis in New York, and the probable suspension of several banks.

The Queen Dowager leaves Bushy Park for a "a progress" through Warwickshire and Devonshire.

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**17.**—Poulett Thomson arrives at Quebec as Governor of British North America.

**18.**—The Queen of the French struck on the cheek with a stone thrown into the royal carriage near the Tuilleries by a mad woman named Giordet.

Another suicide from the top of the Monument. Several spectators saw a lad deliberately climb over the iron breastwork of the gallery, stand upon the edge of the coping outside, turn round, so as to have his back to the railing over which he had clambered, and then, after a moment's pause, leap to the earth. The body was shockingly mangled, and death instantaneous. A Bible which he had carried up was found on the floor of the gallery. The lad was named Hawes, and not over fifteen years of age.

**19.**—Sir John Colborne, who had rendered great services in the settlement of Canadian affairs, leaves Montreal for England.

**22.**—A false account published by London papers of the death of Lord Brougham, by the overturning of his carriage near Penrith, with comments on his character.

**24.**—Banquet at Edinburgh to Sir John Campbell, one of the city members, and Attorney-General. In reply to the toast of the evening, the learned gentleman passed in review the work of the session, and the measures taken to obstruct it by the Opposition.

**26.**—Much has been said in some quarters of the payment out of her Majesty's privy purse of the debts of the late Duke of York. We have no desire to withhold from her Majesty the credit justly due to such an act of grace. But it should not be lost sight of that the Duke's executors had succeeded in Chancery in establishing their claim against the Crown to the mines of Cape Breton, as comprised in a grant of the mines of the province of Nova Scotia, which the Crown had made to the Duke for sixty years from 1826. The Crown must either have paid the Duke's debts, or suffered the mines to be worked for the benefit of the creditors.—*Morning Post*.

**31.**—At a meeting of the Canterbury Conservative Registration Society, Mr. Bradshaw, M. P. for Canterbury, made a violent attack on the Queen, Court, and Ministers. Her Majesty (he said) was the Queen only of a faction, and as much a partisan as the Lord Chancellor himself; and as for the Minister, nothing was too low or too foul for his purpose, and he could only crawl on by casting behind him every feeling of honour and high principle.

**November 4.**—Serious Chartist riots at Newport, Monmouthshire. According to a preconcerted arrangement numerous disaffected "hill men," chiefly under the leadership of John Frost and Zephaniah Williams, commenced their march on Saturday night (2d), armed with guns, pistols, swords, crowbars, and pickaxes. Sacking the villages through

which they passed, and compelling the adult male population to join them, they reached Tredegar Park about four o'clock this morning, 20,000 strong; there they waited two hours for another division from Pontypool and its neighbourhood, under the leadership of William Jones. This junction being effected, they formed into two divisions, and entered Newport, one marching down Snow-hill, the other through Charles-street, and both joining in the centre of the principal street. The magistrates, having private information as to the intention of the rioters, were at the time assembled in the Westgate Arms Inn, supported by a party of the 45th Foot, under the command of Lieut. Gray. Led by John Frost, the mob directed its course to the Westgate Inn, and at once proceeded to demolish the house and fire upon the soldiers within. Before a soldier was allowed to act the magistrates attempted to restore peace by remonstrating with the deluded men. Finding this ineffectual, however, the Mayor (Mr. T. Phillips) gave the soldiers an order to load. "While the men were loading I heard several shots fired in the passage of the house, and the windows of the room containing the soldiers were beaten against on the outside. I was wounded in the arm and hip in the act of opening the window-shutter before the soldiers fired." Lieut. Gray said, "I directed the men to spare their ammunition. We began with twenty-two rounds, and fired about three upon the average. I believe the mob fired deliberately upon us after we had unmasked ourselves by opening the window. I stood before them in my uniform, and the soldiers in a line behind me. We found nine dead bodies." The rioters broke up under the steady fire of the soldiers, and retired to the outskirts of the town, carrying their wounded, and some of their dead, with them. Frost was apprehended next day, and on his person were found a brace and a half of pistols, a flask of powder, and a large quantity of balls and caps.

**6.**—H.M. frigates *Volage* and *Hyacinth* attacked by a squadron of twenty-eight Chinese junks at Hong Kong. "The effects of our shots were soon visible, one junk having blown up, three sunk, several shattered and deserted by their crews, and the remainder retiring in great confusion to the anchorage above the battery." —*Captain Smith to Admiral Maitland.*

**8.**—Twelve lives sacrificed at Radstock Wells-way Pit, Somersetshire, by some malignant person cutting the rope which let the men down to the workings. The cage fell a distance of 756 feet.

**9.**—The Queen commands Lord Normanby to express to Mr. T. Phillips, the Mayor of Newport, her high approval of the conduct of himself and other magistrates, on the occasion of the recent outbreak there, in token of which she afterwards conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

At the Lord Mayor's dinner, Lord Mel-(20)

bourne, in returning thanks for "Her Majesty's Ministers," was received with noisy signs of disapprobation. The tumult latterly became so outrageous and undignified, that the Lord Mayor was compelled to interfere, by declaring that the company were not paying that respect to himself and the Sheriffs which they had a right to expect.

**12.**—Stockdale raises a new action against Messrs. Hansard, printers to the House of Commons, contending for 50,000*l.* damages. Messrs. Hansard are instructed not to respond, and the case is heard by the Under-Sheriff and a jury in Red Lion-square, who award 600*l.* damages.

Fire in Widegate-alley, Bishopsgate, in which eight lives were lost.

**15.**—Colonel Pasley, R.E. reports the discontinuance, for the present, of efforts to raise the wreck of the *Royal George* at Spithead. During the recent experiments, 12,940 lbs. of powder had been spent in blasting, and they had succeeded in raising about 100 tons of wreck.

**16.**—Service of plate, valued at 1,250 guineas, presented to Mr. Robert Stephenson, the engineer, by the contractors of the London and Birmingham Railway, at a public dinner in the Albion Tavern.

Died John Lander, the African traveller, aged 32.

**18.**—Sudden illness of the Duke of Wellington, at Walmer Castle.

**20.**—The Commander-in-chief, Lord Hill, censures Colonel Thomas and other officers for being present at a political dinner at Ashton-under-Lyne, where abusive language was used concerning the Queen.

Murder of Rev. John Williams, missionary, in South Sea Islands.

**23.**—At a special meeting of the Privy Council, her Majesty announces her resolution to ally herself in marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

**24.**—Marshal Valer writes to the French Minister of War, that Abd-el-Kader had formally intimated his intention of waging war against the French colonists.

**29.**—Lieut. Basil Gray, who commanded the military at Newport, gazetted to an unattached captaincy without purchase.

**December 2.**—Died at her residence in Picardy-place, Edinburgh, Miss Innes of Stow, sister to the late Gilbert Innes, banker, whom she succeeded in a fortune estimated at not less than one million sterling.

In his address to Congress, President Van Buren discusses at some length the unsettled question of the north-eastern boundary between the United States and the British possessions.

Father Mathew, a Dominican friar, administers the temperance pledge in Limerick to a

vast assembly. Thousands of poor people were on their knees, bareheaded, in Mallow-street, while the rev. father, and two other clergymen, were administering the pledges.

Died Frederick VI. King of Denmark, in the 72d year of his age, and 33d of his reign; succeeded by his son, Christian VIII.

**3.**—Inquest on the bodies of the ten men killed in the attack on the Westgate Arms Inn, Newport. Verdict, "That deceased came to their deaths through an act of justifiable homicide, by some persons unknown."

**5.**—A uniform postage-rate of fourpence per half-ounce on extra-metropolitan letters introduced, as preparatory to a penny rate.

**6.**—Edict of Emperor of China, putting an end to British trade. Last servant of East India Company leaves.

**10.**—Opened at Monmouth, the special commission for the trial of the rioters in South Wales. Three hundred and fifteen special jurors were summoned, and twenty-four gentlemen of station were sworn on the grand jury; thirty-eight prisoners awaited trial. The jury found a true bill for high treason against John Frost and thirteen others. The court adjourned to the 31st instant.

**11.**—Promotion of Indian officers: Lord Auckland to be earl, Sir John Keane baron, and W. H. Macnaghten and Henry Pottinger to be baronets.

**22.**—Strathbogie case. The Court of Session having granted an interdict on the application of the Rev. J. Cruickshank, and six other ministers, members of the Strathbogie Presbytery, suspended by the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the ministers who were appointed in conformity with the Assembly's order were thereby formally prohibited from entering the churches, churchyards, or school-houses, or in any manner interfering with the legal rights of the suspended ministers. In defiance, however, of this injunction, an attempt was made this day (Sunday) to execute the sentence of suspension pronounced by the Commission of the General Assembly against two members of the Strathbogie presbytery, the ministers of Mortlach and Keith.

**24.**—Public meeting in Edinburgh, for taking steps to erect there a national memorial to the Duke of Wellington.

**24-27.**—Extensive landslip on the Dorsetshire coast, between Lyme-Regis and Seaton, accompanied by earthquake shocks.

Died Dr Davies Gilbert, F.R.S. &c. aged 72.

**26.**—Mutiny on board the Indianan *Mermann*, suppressed without loss of life, by the calmness and decision of the ship's officers.

**30.**—Died at sea, on board his flag-ship, the *Wellesley*, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, K.C.B. After Napoleon's flight from Waterloo, when resolved to deliver himself up to "the most powerful, the most constant,

and the most generous of his enemies," he surrendered unconditionally to Captain Maitland, then commanding the *Bellerophon* off Rochfort.

Died William Hilton, R.A. aged 53.

**31.**—Trial of John Frost, for high treason, at Monmouth, before Chief Justice Tindal, Baron Parke, and Mr. Justice Williams. The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Kelly defended Frost. At the commencement of the proceedings, an objection was taken that the list of witnesses had not been delivered to the prisoner in conformity with the statute. The Chief Justice reserved this objection for consideration by the judges at Westminster. Evidence was then led, showing the prisoner's complicity in various arrangements made for the outbreak, as well as his active participation in the excesses of the rising at Newport. James Hodge, one of the men whom Frost had compelled to march into Newport with him, said, "When we arrived at the Welsh Oak, the prisoner said the guns should take the front, the bludgeons next, and then the people without arms. On his giving these orders, I went up to him, to ask in the name of God what he was going to do. He said he was going to attack Newport, and take it, and blow up the bridge to prevent the Welsh mail from proceeding to Birmingham. There would be three delegates, he said, to wait for the coach there, an hour and a half after the time; and if the mail did not arrive, the attack was to commence at Birmingham, and from thence to the north of England; and that was to be a signal for the whole nation." The trial lasted till the 8th of January, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Williams was tried on the 9th, and Jones on the 13th January, when similar verdicts were returned. Upon this, five of the ringleaders withdrew their former pleas and pleaded guilty, on the understanding that their sentence should be commuted to transportation for life. On the 16th, Chief Justice Tindal passed sentence of death on Frost, Williams, and Jones. On the 28th Jan. the judges informed the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that a majority of their body, in the proportion of nine to six, were of opinion that the delivery of the list of witnesses was not a good delivery in point of law. In consequence of this difference of opinion, the sentence of death was remitted: the three prisoners were transported for life.

his second to state that he regretted the expressions made use of at Canterbury (Oct. 31), which he felt on reflection were unjust towards her Majesty. Mr. Horsman thereupon withdrew his imputations.

**5.**—Edict of Emperor of China, terminating for ever all trade and intercourse with England.

**6.**—Inquest held on the body of Mary Davis, the wife of a farmer near Newport, who had committed suicide in consequence of threatening language used by a Chartist who called at her house for signatures to his petition. She was bewildered about the Chartists, she said, a few minutes before she died, and wanted to go out of the way. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

Died at Bath, in her eighty-eighth year, Madame D'Arblay (Miss Burney), a distinguished authoress of the latter part of last century.

**7.**—In a debate on the Address in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. de Lamartine said, "France ought not to legitimise and make hereditary the dynasty of Mehemet Ali. To do so would be to proclaim war for a century against England in the East. That Power would never consent to recognise the existence of a Power which would hold the keys of the Arabian Gulf, and impede her intercourse with India. The system of policy with regard to the East ought to be to partition the lifeless and decaying empire of the Sultan. It was already crumbling to pieces, and every stone that fell from it would cause a shock, and struggle, and disturbance in Europe."

**8.**—Four lives lost on the ice in St. James's Park.

**9.**—Anti-Corn Law banquet at Manchester, held in a pavilion erected for the purpose in Peter-street.

**10.**—Commencement of Rowland Hill's system of Penny Postage. The number of letters despatched from London was about four times the average quantity, and no less than seven-eighths were prepaid.

**15.**—The Chinese Commissioner Lin publishes a letter to the Queen of England, "for the purpose of giving her clear and distinct information." Passing in review the various attempts of the Emperor to repress the opium trade, he concludes by an abstract of the new law about to be put in force. "Any foreigner bringing opium to the Celestial Land with design to sell the same, the principals shall most assuredly be decapitated and the accessories strangled, and all property found on board the ship shall be confiscated. The space of a year and a half is granted within which if any bringing opium by mistake shall voluntarily deliver the same, he shall be absolved from all consequences of his crime."

**16.**—Parliament opened by the Queen person.

Sentence of death pronounced on Frost, Williams, and Jones. (See Dec. 31.)

**17.**—Stockdale, the printer, committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for contempt of the House and high breach of privilege in raising another action against Messrs. Hansard. (See 12 Nov. 1839.)

**21.**—Sir Fitzroy Kelly presents petitions from the Sheriffs of London, expressive of their sorrow at having incurred the displeasure of the House of Commons in Stockdale's case, and stating that they had acted in the belief that it was their duty to their sovereign and the Court of Queen's Bench, whose sworn servants they were. The House resolved, by a majority of 101, that they had been guilty of a breach of privilege, and should be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

**24.**—The Bishop of Exeter presents a petition to the House of Lords, signed by 4,000 inhabitants of Birmingham, alleging the danger to morals from the spread of the system denominated Socialism, and praying their Lordships to take steps to check the evil.

Lord John Russell submits a proposal to the House to settle 50,000/- per annum on Prince Albert. Reduced on the 27th, in consequence of Mr. Hume's amendment, to 30,000/-.

Prince Albert invested with the Order of the Garter at Gotha.

**25.**—The Serjeant-at-Arms, in return to a writ of habeas corpus, appears in the Court of Queen's Bench with the Sheriffs of London in custody. After hearing counsel on both sides, the judges were of opinion that this was a good and sufficient return to the writ, and remanded them to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

**30.**—Mr. Bullhead, a linendraper, commits suicide by throwing himself from the tower of Glastonbury Church, while in a state of despondency, caused by pecuniary losses.

**31.**—Conclusion of debate on Sir J. V. Buller's no-confidence motion. For Ministers, 308; against, 287.

**February 1.**—The State of Pennsylvania declared insolvent.

The Emperor's sub-inspector at Canton issues an edict, stating that he had received instructions to seize all the English in Macao, including Captain Elliot and the two interpreters, Gutzlaff and Morrison.

**7.**—Treaty for the marriage of her Majesty with Prince Albert signed at London.

**10.**—*Marriage of the Queen and Prince Albert.*—As soon as daylight broke this morning the metropolis presented all the characteristics that mark the opening of a universal and joyous holiday. Crowds were hastening from all quarters in the direction of Buckingham Palace, or the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where the ceremony was to be performed. At the Palace the Duchess of Kent

and twelve bridesmaids were in attendance on her Majesty at an early hour. Prince Albert and his party left the Palace about a quarter of an hour before her Majesty's departure, 12 o'clock. Her Majesty on arriving at St. James's was conducted to her apartments behind the Throne-room, where she remained, attended by her maids of honour and train-bearers, till summoned by the Lord Chamberlain to take her part in the procession. As the bridegroom's procession moved along the colonnade leading to the chapel he was loudly cheered, and appeared delighted with his reception. The royal procession passed along the colonnade a few minutes later, entering the chapel about twenty minutes to 1 o'clock. Her Majesty wore a Honiton lace robe and veil, of the most exquisite workmanship. The only ornament on her head was a wreath of orange-flowers and a small diamond pin, by which the nuptial veil was fastened to her hair. Her train was of white satin, with a deep fringe of lace. Prince Albert met her Majesty on the *haut-pas*, and conducted her to her seat on the right side of the altar. The ceremony was then proceeded with by the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the conclusion the several members of the Royal Family congratulated her Majesty and the Prince in an uncere monious and cordial manner. The Prince then took her Majesty's hand, and led her out of the chapel, the spectators all standing. On reaching the Throne-room, the marriage register was signed and attested by the Royal Family and officers of state. The Queen and Prince Albert immediately afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace in one carriage, and were welcomed most heartily by the cheers of her subjects. The royal bridal party left in the afternoon for Windsor Castle. The rejoicings throughout the kingdom in connexion with the event were universal and enthusiastic.

**13.**—Ministers defeated by a majority of 10 on Mr. Hennies' motion regarding finance.

**14.**—The Court of Session delivers judgment in the Strathbogie case, extending the interdict, originally granted for two Sundays, to a period unlimited, and sanctioning its effect throughout the entire parishes of the seven suspended ministers.

**26.**—Her Majesty and Prince Albert visit Drury Lane in state, being their first appearance in public since their marriage.

**March 3.**—Hostile meeting on Wimbledon Common between Louis Napoleon and Count Leon, a reputed son of the Emperor Napoleon. The police interfered, and carried the parties to Bow-street, where they were bound over to keep the peace.

**8.**—The newspapers publish a correspondence between Lady Seymour, the Eglinton Queen of Beauty, and Lady Shuckburgh. Lady Seymour writes to know the character of a servant named Stedman, and whether she was a good plain cook, or not. Lady Shuckburgh replies, that having a professed cook and

housekeeper, she knows nothing about the under-servants. Lady Seymour explains that she understood Stedman, in addition to her other talents, had some practice in cooking for the little Shuckburghs. The housemaid is instructed to answer this note, and say, "Stedman informs me that your ladyship does not keep either a cook or housekeeper, and that you only require a girl who can cook a mutton-chop; if so, Stedman, or any other scullion, will be found fully equal to cook for, or manage the establishment of the Queen of Beauty."

**9.**—Steeplechase at Sheffield, between a hunting-horse and Cootes the celebrated runner; won by the latter.

**10.**—Dinner to Mr. Byng, in celebration of his services for fifty years as Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex.

**17.**—Feargus O'Connor tried at the Yorkshire Assizes for inciting the working classes, through his speeches and writings, to rebellion. Judgment deferred.

Action by Lady Bulwer against the publisher of the *Court Journal*, for inserting a paragraph to the effect that she had conducted herself in an offensive manner to Mr. Henry Bulwer, at a party in Paris. Damages awarded, 50<sup>l</sup>.

**23.**—Fire at Fordington, Dorsetshire, ending in the destruction of fifty-four small houses.

**25.**—The Anti-Corn Law League assemble at Brown's Hotel, Palace Yard, and pass resolutions designed to secure the abolition of the corn duties.

**27.**—Lady Bulwer again brings an action against Messrs. Lawson and Thackeray, this time in the Tribunal of Correctional Police, Paris, but is defeated on the plea that her husband was not a consenting party to the proceedings.

**31.**—Up to this date, the total number of petitions presented against the Corn-laws was 2,141, bearing 980,352 signatures. In favour of the Corn-laws, 2,886, bearing 138,051 signatures.

**April 6.**—Mr. Temple Frere drowned at Cambridge, when attempting to save the life of a fellow-student in the river.

**9.**—Termination of debate on Sir James Graham's motion censuring Ministers for the involved condition of our relations with China. Majority for Ministers, 10.

**10.**—At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Nelson monument, the offer of Messrs. Grissell and Peto to erect the column in Trafalgar-square for 17,860<sup>l</sup>. in two years, was accepted.

Died at Edinburgh, aged 83 years, Alexander Nasmyth, founder of the Scottish school of landscape painting.

**14.**—Richard Gould tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of John Templemann, at Islington, in March last, and acquitted. He was afterwards tried for the

burglary committed on the premises, and found guilty.

The royal assent given to a bill affording summary protection to persons employed in the publication of parliamentary papers.

**15.**—Five footmen in the service of noblemen in London charged at Queen-square with assaulting and threatening a servant in Earl Galloway's employment, because he would not conform to the rules of the footmen's club by paying his "footing" for the use of the room set apart for them at the House of Lords. They were fined 10*s.* each.

**24.**—Meeting in the Freemasons' Hall, Earl Stanhope in the chair, to petition Parliament against the continuance of the opium war.

**28.**—At the meeting of the Synod of Moray, the "moderate" party carried a resolution permitting the seven suspended Strathbogie ministers to vote on making up the poll, and to act and vote on any business taken up by the Synod.

**29.**—Disturbance in the Italian Opera-house, caused by the non-engagement of Signor Tamburini.

It is reported regarding the wood pavement in the Metropolis that, over the portion laid down in Oxford-street during the last sixteen months, there had travelled 7,000 vehicles and 12,000 horses, with scarcely any appearance of wear or change on the surface.

A gardener, named Smith, attacks three police officers in the prison yard at Huddersfield with a pruning-knife, and inflicts such injuries on Duke, the chief of the force, that he dies in a few hours.

**May 1.**—A penny postage envelope, designed by W. Mulready, R.A. issued to the public.

**6.**—The Gresham Committee meet to decide between the plans of Mr. Tite and Mr. Cockerell for the new Royal Exchange. The former chosen by a vote of 13 to 7.

Lord William Russell found murdered in his bedroom, No. 14, Norfolk-street, Park-lane. "This morning," said the housemaid, "I rose about half-past six, and went down stairs about a quarter before seven o'clock. I went into the back drawing-room, and there I saw his lordship's writing-desk broken open, and his keys and papers lying on the carpet. I opened the dining-room and found the drawers open, and the candlesticks and several other pieces of plate lying on the floor. I ran up stairs and told my neighbour servant the cook, with whom I slept, what had happened. I also told the valet, who slept in an adjoining room, and asked him what he had been doing with the silver, for it was lying all about. He said he had been doing nothing with it, but he got up and went down stairs, when he declared the place had been robbed. I then said, 'For God's sake go and see where his lordship is.'

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He went into his lordship's room, and I followed him, when on opening the shutters we found his lordship in bed murdered. We then ran into the street, and alarmed some of the neighbours. Dr. Elsegood was amongst the first who went into the room afterwards." "I found his lordship in bed in the front room on the second floor, lying on his back, partially towards his right side. A towel was thrown over his face, which I removed. He appeared to have been dead about four hours. On removing the towel I found a wound extending from the left shoulder down to the trachea, four or five inches in depth, and seven inches long. The wound, which had been inflicted by some sharp instrument, must have caused almost immediate death. The deceased could not have inflicted such a wound on himself, and then placed the cloth over his face." In a confession made in prison on the 22d June, the valet Courvoisier described the manner in which the murder was committed, thus:—"As I was coming up stairs from the kitchen, I thought it was all up with me. [Lord William Russell had been complaining of his conduct.] My character was gone, and I thought murdering him was the only way to cover my faults. I went into the dining-room and took a knife from the sideboard. On going up stairs I opened his door and heard him snoring in his sleep. There was a rushlight burning in his room at this time. I went near the bed by the side of the window, and then I murdered him. He just moved his arm a little, and never spoke a word. I took a towel which was on the back of the chair and wiped my hand and the knife. After that I took his key and opened the Russian leather box, and put it in the state in which it was found in the morning. The towel I put over his face, and undressed and went to bed."

Lord Stanley postpones his motion on the Irish Registration Bill, in consequence of the absence of Lord John Russell, caused by the death of Lord William.

**8.**—Workmen searching the house of Lord William Russell find two bank-notes for 10*s.* and 5*s.*, hidden behind the skirting board adjoining the sink in the butler's pantry, and to which Courvoisier only had access. In that portion of the house they also ultimately find the missing rings, locket, and gold coins secreted in obscure corners. "The watch and seal were in my jacket pocket which I had on until the Friday morning, and then I undid the ribbon and took the seal off. Having the watch in my pocket, the glass came out; but I did not know what to do with it, as the police were watching me. I dropped some of the pieces of glass about the dining-room, and at different times put the large pieces in my mouth, and afterwards having broken them with my teeth spat them in the fire-place. I afterwards burned the ribbon, and put the watch under the lead in the sink."—*Confession.* On the

evening of the 10th Courvoisier was taken into custody, and conveyed to Bow-street.

**9.**—Lord Palmerston writes to Earl Granville at Paris: "Her Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the request made by the Government of France for permission to remove from St. Helena to France the remains of Napoleon Buonaparte, your Excellency is instructed to assure M. Thiers that her Majesty's Government will, with great pleasure, accede to this request."

**11.**—Fergus O'Connor sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in York Castle, for libel.

**12.**—The Rev. G. Graunham, of Magdalen College, Oxford, killed by falling from the window of his room on the second story of the new buildings.

**15.**—Motion in the House of Commons, by Mr. T. Duncombe, agreed to, that Stockdale and his attorney be discharged from Newgate.

**20.**—York Minster narrowly escapes a second destruction by fire. As it was, the belfry, where the flames were first seen, was totally destroyed, and the oak roof of the nave seriously injured.

**21.**—Opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The first division was on the choice of a moderator, when Dr. Makeller, supported by the non-intrusion party, was carried (in opposition to Dr. Hill, of Dailly, nominated by the retiring moderator), by a majority of 195 to 147.

**22.**—Public meeting held in Edinburgh in support of the Earl of Aberdeen's bill for removing doubts respecting the allocation and admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland. Resolutions approving of the bill were submitted and carried.

**23.**—Public meeting held in Edinburgh to express disapproval of the same bill.

**25.** At a meeting of the Roman Catholic Institute, in Freemasons' Hall, an encyclical letter from Pope Gregory was read, approving of the design of the institute, "for protecting the followers of our divine faith in freedom and security, and for the publication of works vindicating the spouse of the immaculate Lamb from the calumnies of the heterodox."

**26.**—The General Assembly mainly engaged in discussing the appeal of the Strathbogie ministers against the legality of the sentence of suspension. Patrick Robertson, advocate, was heard for the ministers, and Dr. Cook submitted a motion, declaring that the decision of the commission exceeded its powers, and ought to be rescinded. A counter-motion, moved by the Procurator, was carried by a majority of 227 to 143.

**28.**—Captain Otway, of the Life Guards, killed in Hyde Park, by his horse falling back and crushing him.

**29.**—Confusion and many narrow escapes in Kensington Gardens, caused by the sudden

appearance of a half clad lunatic, on horseback, among the crowd of nobility in their carriages, listening to the band of the 1st Life Guards.

**30.**—Intelligence reaches England of the suffocation of 600 slaves in the "middle passage," and the death of 100 additional in the same vessel during her return to Mozambique for a new cargo.

**June 1.**—The first public meeting of the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and for the civilization of Africa, held in Exeter Hall, presided over by Prince Albert. "I sincerely trust," he said, "that this great country will not relax in its efforts until it has finally and for ever put an end to a state of things so repugnant to the principles of Christianity and to the best feelings of our nature." Mr. Fowell Buxton, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Ashley, and others, addressed the meeting.

**2.**—Serjeant Talfourd calls the attention of the House of Commons to the unnecessarily harsh treatment of Vincent and O'Connor in prison. Lord John Russell stated in reply, that certain prison regulations at present in force should be relaxed; but that the facts had been greatly exaggerated.

**3.**—The fancy "properties" of the Eglinton tournament sold by auction, and purchased, in most instances, by the metropolitan theatres.

**7.**—Fire in Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, and loss of five lives—Mrs. Price and four children.

**9.**—The Chinese attempt to burn the English shipping at Canton by fire-boats.

**10.**—The newspapers publish the details of an attempt at murder said to have been made by the Swiss governess in the household of the Duke of Argyll. About midnight she was noticed with a knife in her hand making for the duchess's room, and secured mainly through the presence of mind of the youngest Lady Campbell.

*Attempt to shoot the Queen and Prince Albert by Edward Oxford, potboy.*—About six o'clock this evening the Queen and Prince left Buckingham Palace by the garden gate opening from Constitution-hill. They were seated in a very low German droschky, drawn by four horses with postilions, preceded by two outriders, and followed by two esquires. A number of people, assembled to witness her departure, were ranged in two lines outside the gate. After the carriage had proceeded a short distance up Constitution-hill, so as to be quite clear of the crowd, a young man on the Green Park side of the road presented a pistol, and fired it directly at her Majesty. The Prince, hearing the whistle of the ball, turned his head in the direction of the report, and her Majesty at the same instant rose, but Prince Albert suddenly pulled her down by his side. "The report of the pistol" (says Perks, a witness) "attracted my attention, and I heard a distinct whizzing or buzzing before my eyes, between my face and the carriage. The

moment he fired the pistol he turned himself round as if to see if any one was behind him. He then set himself back again, drew a second pistol with his left hand from his right breast, presented it across the one he had already fired, which he had in his right hand, and fired again, taking very deliberate aim." Several persons at once rushed upon him. He was then calm and collected, admitted firing the pistols, and went away quietly with two of the police to Queen-square station. He there gave his name as Edward Oxford, 17 years of age. The Queen, as might be supposed, appeared extremely pale from the alarm, but rising to show that she was unhurt, ordered the postilions to drive to Ingester House, the residence of the Duchess of Kent, where her Majesty and the Prince remained a short time. On returning by Hyde Park the royal pair were received by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and escorted to Buckingham Palace, which they reached about twenty minutes past seven o'clock. In the evening large numbers of the nobility called at the Palace to offer their congratulations.

**11.**—On examination before the Privy Council Oxford made the following declaration:—"A great many witnesses against me. Some say I shot with my left, others with my right. They vary as to the distance. After I fired the first pistol Prince Albert got up as if he would jump out of the coach, and sat down again as if he thought better of it. Then I fired the second pistol. This is all I shall say at present." On searching his lodgings a quantity of powder and shot was found, and the rules of a secret society, styled "Young England," prescribing among other things that every member should, when ordered to meet, be armed with a brace of loaded pistols and a sword, and a black crape cap to cover his face. The prisoner was this day committed for trial on the charge of high treason in its most aggravated form—a direct attempt on the life of the Queen. The surprises as to the attempt being part of a wide-spread conspiracy, were not established by the careful inquiries to which the outrage led.

**12.**—At a Court held this afternoon at Buckingham Palace, a joint address from both Houses of Parliament was presented to her Majesty, expressive of indignation at the late attempt against her life, and heartfelt congratulations on her preservation. Her Majesty replied, "I am deeply sensible of the mercy of Divine Providence, to whose continued protection I humbly commend myself, and I trust that under all trials I shall find the same consolation and support which I now derive from the loyal and affectionate attachment of my Parliament and my people." Addresses were also presented by many public bodies throughout the kingdom. Indeed, for some weeks the excitement produced by the outrage absorbed all other topics of public interest.

**16.**—In the debate on the second reading

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of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, Lord Aberdeen reprobated the conduct of the Assembly, characterised their objection to his bill as monstrous and unheard of, and repelled the charge that it was the prelude to a tyranny designed to unchristianize the parishes of Scotland, and trample on the rights of conscience.

**17.**—The *Lord William Bentinck* and the *Lord Castlereagh*, troop-ships, wrecked off Bombay harbour.

**18.**—Commenced in the Central Criminal Court, before Chief Justice Tindal and Baron Parke, the trial of François Benjamin Courvoisier, for the murder of Lord William Russell. Counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. Adolphus, Bodkin, and Chambers; for the prisoner, Mr. Charles Phillips and Mr. Clarkson. The first witness examined was the housemaid, Sarah Mancel, who spoke to the appearance of the house on the morning of the murder, and the conduct of the prisoner when they found their master murdered. On the second day an important witness turned up, viz. Charlotte Piolaine, of the Hôtel Dieppe, Leicester-square, who spoke to the fact of the prisoner (formerly a servant there) having left a portion of the missing plate with her, some days before the murder was committed. "He had a paper parcel in his hand, and asked me if I would take care of it until the Tuesday following, when he would call for it. I said, 'Certainly, I would'; and he left it with me and went away. I put the parcel in a closet, locked it up, and never saw the prisoner till this day. I took the parcel out of the closet yesterday for the first time in consequence of a statement read by my cousin out of a French newspaper, to the effect that it was likely, seeing that the prisoner was a foreigner, he might have disposed of the missing plate at some of the foreign hotels in London." On the following morning the prisoner made a confession of guilt to his counsel, Mr. Phillips; but after consultation with the judges it was considered proper to carry on the original line of defence, particularly as the prisoner himself wished this done. Mr. Phillips continued to discharge his irksome task to the close of the trial, on the third day, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty. "The age of your victim," said Chief Justice Tindal, "his situation of master, had no effect on you. To atone to society, which has received a shock by your crime, and to prevent the recurrence of it, you must suffer an ignominious death. What may have been your precise or actual motive it is impossible to state. I fear it has been the lust of filthy lucre. It has been demonstrated in this instance by the providence of God, in no ordinary manner, that the crime committed in darkness should be brought to light." The prisoner was sentenced to be executed on the 6th of July.

**20.**—Severe strictures passed on the Tory press for affecting to believe that the attempt of Oxford was a mere Whig trick to secure the ministry in office.

**21.**—General thanksgiving for her Majesty's recent escape.

**24.**—Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer issues a notice declaring the river and harbour of Canton in a state of siege.

**29.**—Tried at Durham Sessions, Robert Taylor, charged with many acts of bigamy, and obtaining money under the pretence of being heir to large properties. Two cases were proved against him, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a half.

Experiments with Clegg and Samuda's atmospheric railway at Wormwood Scrubs.

**July 5.**—Bombardment and capture of Tinghae, the capital of Chusan, by the squadron under Sir Gordon Bremer.

**6.**—Execution of Courvoisier. His appearance on the scaffold was the signal for a shout of execration from the thousands assembled below, but he appeared totally unmoved, and stood firm while the executioner fastened the noose. He died after a brief struggle.

**10.**—The trial of Oxford concluded at the Central Criminal Court. The jury gave effect to the plea of insanity, urged by his counsel, Mr. S. Taylor and Mr. Bodkin, by coupling their verdict of guilty with a declaration that they believed the prisoner to be insane. Lord Denman: "Then the verdict will stand thus: not guilty on the ground of insanity. The prisoner will be confined in strict custody, as a matter of course." The prisoner walked briskly from the bar, apparently glad the long trial was over.

Lord Aberdeen withdraws his Scotch Benefices Bill.

**13.**—Crowded meeting of the Loyal National Association of Ireland, held in Dublin, when O'Connell delivered an harangue, promising repeal within a year.

A royal message read in the House of Lords, recommending the introduction of a Regency Bill, to the attention of their lordships. In compliance therewith, a bill was introduced by the Lord Chancellor, constituting Prince Albert sole regent in the event of her Majesty's demise before her offspring attains legal age.

**15.**—Convention signed at London between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, on the one part, and the Ottoman Porte on the other, for the pacification of the Levant.

**24.**—Discussion in the House of Commons on the case of John Thorogood, confined in Chelmsford jail for refusing to pay 5s. 6d. for Church rates.

**28.**—Died at Cowes, aged 48, John George Lambton, Earl of Durham. Endowed with talents of a high order, and possessed of great natural courage, the deceased nobleman attached himself with great eagerness to the Reform party, and, short as was his public career, had the happiness of seeing the triumph of many of those principles for which he so

warmly contended. He had been in failing health almost since his return from America in 1839.

**29.**—Ovation in Manchester to the Glasgow cotton-spinners on their return from transportation.

**August 1.**—Action commenced at Lewes assizes by Richard Heavyside against Dr. Lardner, for compensation for the seduction of his wife. In summing up, Baron Gurney said one point urged in favour of the defendant was that he was chastised by the plaintiff; and if he had put the defendant's life in danger, it would certainly go in mitigation of damages; but under the peculiar circumstances he would leave that entirely to the jury. They must not estimate the damages by the pecuniary resources of the defendant, but by the injury the plaintiff had sustained. He had lost an affectionate wife, and his children were deprived of the instruction and example of a mother. Damages 8,000.

**6.**—This morning, about 4 o'clock, the *City of Edinburgh* steamer, from the Thames, arrived off Boulogne, with Prince Louis Napoleon, fifty-eight followers, eight horses, and two carriages. On landing, the party immediately proceeded to the barracks, where, having secured the sentinel, the Prince made overtures to the soldiers, and offered them a considerable increase of pay. This, however, had no effect, and he then went through the town, distributing proclamations to the citizens and soldiers. Few joined them; and very soon the National Guard were assembled, and the party driven to the sands. Here some of them attempted to regain the steamer, but the boat upsetting they were precipitated into the water, when the National Guard fired and killed several. Some were drowned; and Prince Louis himself was picked up half a mile out, and carried to the guard-house, along with General Montholon and Colonel Vaudrey. The whole of the survivors were arrested during the day, and the steamer taken possession of till it could be ascertained whether the owners were aware of the purpose for which she was chartered. A London morning paper, speaking of the attempt, says, "The maniac Louis Napoleon is said to be in the present instance nothing but an unfortunate instrument in the hands of certain Stock Exchange adventurers."

**7.**—Act of Parliament passed prohibiting the use of climbing-boys as chimney-sweeps.

**11.**—In closing Parliament, her Majesty said: "The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, have compelled me to send to the coasts of China a naval and military force for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress."

**13.**—Riots at Calne, Wilts, arising out of the opposition of the poorer classes in the district

to the new constabulary force. One special constable killed, others injured, and several houses sacked.

**15.**—The foundation-stone of the Scott monument, at Edinburgh, laid with masonic honours by Sir James Forrest, Grand Master, and provost of the city. The inscription on a plate deposited in the stone recorded that the admirable writings of Sir Walter Scott "were allowed to have given more delight, and suggested better feeling, to a larger class of readers in every rank of society, than those of any other author, with the exception of Shakespeare alone, and were therefore thought likely to be remembered long after this act of gratitude on the part of the first generation of his admirers should be forgotten." Addresses delivered by the Grand Master and Sir William Rae.

**27.**—Attempted murder of William Mackrell, in a bedroom of the Angel Inn, Ludlow. There was a severe wound in the throat, but not sufficient to cause death. It was generally believed the criminal in this instance had made a mistake, the intended victim being one Ludlow, a Birmingham cattle-dealer.

**28.**—Presentation of the freedom of the City of London to Prince Albert. "I shall always," said the Prince in reply, "remember with pride and satisfaction the day on which I became your fellow-citizen, and it is especially gratifying to me, as marking your loyalty and affection to the Queen."

**29.**—Rev. Hugh Stowell tried at Liverpool, for a libel on a Catholic clergyman in Manchester, whom he declared to have subjected one of his people to the indignity of walking on his hands and knees two hours a day for nine days, as a penance for sin. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40s.

**September 12.**—Duel on Wimbledon Common between Lord Cardigan and Lieut. Tuckett, in consequence of the Earl obtaining information that Lieut. Tuckett was the author of certain letters in the newspapers reflecting, as his lordship supposed, on his character as an officer and a gentleman. The first shot was ineffectual on both sides. Mr. Tuckett received his adversary's second ball in the back part of the lower ribs. The ball was extracted, and no fatal result followed. The miller of Wimbledon, with his wife and son, witnessed the duel from his mill, and being a constable, took the parties into custody. They had exchanged shots about twelve yards from each other.

**19.**—The *Globe* and other newspapers publish the details of a mess squabble between Lord Cardigan and Capt. J. W. Reynolds. Capt. Jones delivered the following message to Capt. Reynolds, after a mess dinner, at which the latter had called for a bottle of Moselle, placed, as usual, on the table in a black bottle. "The colonel has desired me, as president of

the mess committee, to tell you that you were wrong in having a black bottle placed on the table at a great dinner like last night, as the mess should be conducted like a gentleman's table, and not like a tavern or pot-house."

**22.**—Died, at Clarence House, St. James's, the Princess Augusta, sixth child and second daughter of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and born in 1768.

**25.**—Fire in Plymouth Dockyard, and total destruction of the *Talavera*, 74-gun ship, and the *Imogene* frigate, then in dock. The *Minden* was also much charred and burnt, and the *Adelaide* Gallery destroyed, with all its interesting memorials of old ships, except the *Royal George's* capstan.

**28.**—Commenced before the Court of Peers, of France, the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon, and other persons concerned in the landing at Boulogne. They were defended by M. Berryer, but the address of this eloquent advocate did not avail much, as the Peers found the prince guilty, and sentenced him to perpetual imprisonment in a frontier fortress. The others were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms of years.

**October 2.**—Attempt of an incendiary to fire the dockyard at Sheerness. Smoke having been observed issuing from the *Campbelltown*, 120 guns, search was made, when part of the vessel was discovered to be on fire, but as it had just commenced it was got under before much damage was done. On further inspection, trains of oakum, pounded resin, and other inflammable materials were found laid throughout the ship in various directions.

**5.**—Concluded at Brighton the court-martial on Captain Reynolds, arising out of charges preferred against him by his commanding officer, the Earl of Cardigan, for writing an improper and intemperate letter. "I beg to tell your lordship," he wrote, "that you are in nowise justified in speaking of me at all at a public party, given by your lordship, and more particularly in such manner as to make it appear that my conduct has been such as to exclude me from your lordship's house." Capt. Reynolds, to the astonishment of many, was dismissed the service, and the evidence of some of his witnesses severely censured.

**6.**—Conclusion of the poll, rendered necessary by a combination to exclude Alderman Harmer, of the *Dispatch*, from the office of Mayor, to which he succeeded by rotation. Pine, 2,741; Johnson, 2,713; Harmer, 2,294.

**10.**—Engagement near Beyrouth, between the allied troops and Ibrahim Pacha, in which the latter is completely defeated, and forced to retreat to the mountains. Beyrouth is evacuated the same night, and made the headquarters of Gen. Smith.

**14.**—Proceedings in the Wandsworth Police Court concerning the duel fought between the

Earl of Cardigan and Capt. Tuckett on Sept. 12. Both were committed for trial on the charge of felony.

**15.**—A musket shot fired at the King of the French in the evening, when his Majesty was passing along the Quay of the Tuilleries, on his return to St. Cloud, but no one hurt. Darmes, who fired the shot, was instantly arrested, and avowed the crime.

**20.**—Lord Palmerston writes to Earl Granville at Paris: "Say to M. Thiers that nothing can be more unjust than to assert that England has wished not to allow France any share in the settlement of the Turkish question. But as long as France insists that the question shall be settled only in her own way, against the opinion of all the other powers, and in opposition to the engagements which the Four Powers have contracted with the Sultan, it is surely France that excludes herself from the settlement, and not the other powers that exclude her."

**22.**—Died at Holland House, aged sixty-seven, the Right Hon. Henry Richard Vassall, Lord Holland, celebrated in the political and social life of the past half-century.

**24.**—Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General, reads, by order of the Commander-in-chief, a memorandum to the officers of the 11th Hussars at Brighton barracks. Speaking of the commanding officer, Lord Cardigan, he says, "He must recollect that it is expected from him not only to exercise the military command over the regiment, but to give an example of moderation, temper, and discretion. Such a course of conduct would lead to far less frequent reference to his lordship from the 11th Hussars than had been the case in the last few months."

**25.**—John Healy, carpenter, tried by court-martial at Sheerness, for (among other counts) making a false report to his superior officer, in the extent and circumstances of the fire in the *Camperdown*. The Court found the charge established, but, in consideration of the prisoner's previous good character, sentenced him to be only severely reprimanded.

Accident at Farringdon, Great Western Railway, caused by the driver of a goods train neglecting to lessen his speed as he approached the station. The driver and guard were killed, and four passengers, in a truck, severely injured.

**27.**—Distressing case of hydrophobia at Kirkcaldy, in a boy, aged six, and a girl, aged two, who had been severely lacerated by a rabid dog at Carronbrae, about seven weeks previously.

**November 2.**—Major-General Sir Robert Sale intercepts Dost Mahomed when attempting to enter the Gharebund Pass, and scatters his followers among the mountains.

**3.**—Bombardment and capture of St. Jean d'Acre by the allied fleet, under the command

of Admiral Stopford. The attack commenced about two o'clock, and became general at three. At twenty minutes past four a large magazine blew up, by which one entire regiment, on the ramparts, was sacrificed. During the night the place was evacuated. British loss, 22 killed and 42 wounded; Egyptians killed, about 2,000. Speaking of the effects of the explosion, an officer who witnessed it says, "The whole neighbourhood was torn up, as it were, from the very bowels of the earth, and scattered in great masses in every direction, men, women, children, horses, and asses intermingled in the most ghastly manner. A vast hollow, about a mile in circumference, is now presented, surrounded to a great distance by dead bodies."

Surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan. Sir William Macnaghten writes to the Secretary of the Indian Government: "I was returning from my evening ride, and within a few yards of my own residence, when a single horseman galloped up to me, and having satisfied him that I was the envoy and minister, told me that Dost Mahomed Khan was arrived, and sought my protection. Dost Mahomed rode up to me, and alighted from his horse. After the usual salutation, I begged him to mount again, and we proceeded together to my residence, in the compound of which I have pitched a tent for the ex-chief, and provided him with everything necessary for his comfort. He put his sword into my hand, as a token of submission, but I at once returned it to him, and he seemed grateful for this mark of confidence."

**5.**—Kurrach Singh dies at Lahore. His favourite wife and three female attendants sacrifice themselves on the funeral pile. On the return of the procession to the palace, a beam fell on the new sovereign, Nekhl Singh. He died in a few hours.

**6.**—Accidental bursting of another magazine in Acre, attended with a loss of nearly 300 lives.

**10.**—Exciting municipal contest in Edinburgh, caused by the state of Church parties. The non-intrusion party in the council, with some aid from the Tories, carry Sir James Forrest as Lord Provost, against Mr. Adam Black, by 17 to 14.

**12.**—John Thorogood relieved from Chelmsford jail, after imprisonment of twenty-two months for refusing to pay a Church-rate of 5s. 6d. An unknown individual paid the rate and costs.

**13.**—Severe storm on the north-east coast. The *Sprat* was broken to pieces near Sunderland pier, and four of her crew drowned. In the Irish Sea the fury of the gale was also severely felt. The *City of Bristol* steamship, trading between Waterford and Bristol, founded off Warnes Head, with twenty-nine persons on board. Only two were saved.

Contest for the High Stewardship of Cam-

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bridge University. On this, the third and last day of polling, the numbers stood, Lord Lyndhurst, 973 ; Lord Lyttelton, 487.

**6.**.—This afternoon, at ten minutes before 2 o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess.

**30.**.—The *Belle Poule* frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, arrives off Cherbourg, with the remains of the Emperor Napoleon.

**December 2.**.—A youth, named William Jones ("the boy Jones"), gains access to Buckingham Palace, and continues secreted there several days. His presence was first detected by Mrs. Lilley, the nurse of the Princess Royal, who summoned some attendants, and had the intruder drawn from his hiding-place under the sofa. He gave various accounts of the manner in which he obtained admission, as well as his object, but the Privy Council did not think there was much cause for alarm. He was therefore sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond.

Admiral Stopford writes to Mehemet Ali :—"I am very sorry to find that Commodore Napier should have entered into a convention with your Highness for the evacuation of Syria by the Egyptian troops, which he had no authority to do, and which I cannot approve or ratify. . . . I hope this hasty and unauthorized convention will not occasion any embarrassment to your Highness. It was no doubt done from an amicable motive, though under a limited view of the state of affairs in Syria."

**6.**.—Prosecution of Hetherington in the Court of Queen's Bench for issuing a blasphemous publication, entitled "Haslam's Letters to the Clergy of all Denominations." Verdict, guilty. Sentence deferred.

**15.**.—Remains of the Emperor Napoleon laid with great pomp in the tomb at the Invalides, Paris.

**17.**.—John Green, a "ganger," or superintendent of labourers, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, murdered by two Irishmen at Crosshill. One of them struck Green on the head with a long iron poker, while the other repeatedly jumped upon the body. A witness, working on the line at the time, said, "On going to my work at the south end of Crosshill Bridge, in the morning, I saw five or six people standing in the middle of it, but when I came up to them they all laid their heads together, and spoke as if they did not wish me to hear. Green, the ganger, came up at this time, and stood looking at the line over the bridge. One of the men then stepped out from the others, took five or six rapid strides, and struck Green on the head with a rod of iron. Green put his hand to his head and cried out, 'O Lord, murder!' I saw three or four blows struck by the same person, and then I ran away to call assistance." The outrage had its origin in jealousy between the English and Irish workmen on the line.

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**Jan. 3.**.—Thunderstorm in the metropolis and neighbourhood. Spitalfields Church and Streatham Church were seriously damaged.

Fire at Dundee, originating from a stove in a passage betwixt the Steeple and South churches. The East Church, or Cathedral, a remarkable and much admired building, and also the South and Cross churches, were completely destroyed.

**7.**.—Commodore Bremer opens fire from his squadron on the Bogue Forts, Canton River, and reduces two, over which he plants the British flag.

Death at Lambeth Palace, caused by workmen heating a pan of charcoal in the room they were repairing. One man was entirely suffocated, and the rest of the survivors had a narrow escape.

**8.**.—Alexander M'Raie sentenced to death by the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, for a capital offence committed on the body of Marjory M'Intosh, near Doegaroch Loch, on the Caledonian Canal.

**11.**.—Samuel Scott, the American diver, accidentally hangs himself when performing his rope-trick on Waterloo Bridge, preparatory to leaping into the river.

**14.**.—Mehemet Ali restores the Turkish fleet, this transaction completing his submission to the Sublime Porte.

**16.**.—Inundation at Brentford, caused by the bursting of the banks and locks of the Grand Junction Canal. At Shrewton and Maddington, on the same day, there was a considerable destruction of property by floods, from the sudden melting of snow in the neighbourhood.

**18.**.—O'Connell visits the Orange district of Ulster in the course of his repeal agitation, and meets with numerous evidences of unpopularity.

**20.**.—The Emperor of China issues an edict : "Whereas Keshen has reported to us the measures he has taken in reference to the circumstances of the English foreigners; that as these rebellious foreigners are without reason, and refuse to listen to our commands, a dreadful example of severity ought to be made in their regard. If the rebellious foreigners dare to approach our inner shores, let them be immediately exterminated." Keshen, in detailing to the Emperor the various encroachments of the barbarians, writes : "Your slave is vexed to death thinking of these things, even till he loathes his food, and till sleep has forsaken his eyelids, forasmuch as he does not shrink from the heavy guilt he is incurring in taking all these facts, the result of his diligent inquiries, and annoying with them the ears of Heaven's Son." Keshen was soon after degraded, and delivered over to the Board of Punishment.

Charles Elliot, H.M. Plenipotentiary, announces the conclusion of preliminary arrange-

ments for a treaty of peace with China. The island of Hong Kong to be ceded to England, an indemnity of six million dollars to be paid, and the trade of Canton to be opened up.

**21.**—Great Radical meeting at Leeds, designed to bring about a coalition with the Chartists. Resolutions in favour of universal suffrage were almost unanimously carried; but the speakers differed widely from each other on the remaining “points” of the charter.

The moderate section of the Strathbogie Presbytery meet at Marnoch to induct Mr. Edwards into the ministry of that parish. The circumstances connected with this ordination occasioned much discussion. A protest against the proceedings was read amid great excitement, and at its conclusion the audience set up a loud shout of approval. A portion, representing, it was said, the parishioners of Marnoch, then withdrew, but the number left in the church was still very considerable, and the shouting, cheering, and hissing continued in a manner which made the carrying out of the business of the court an impossibility. An attempt was made to prevent the moderator from entering the pulpit, and pieces of wood, nails, iron bolts, &c. were plentifully thrown among the members of Presbytery. This continued for about an hour and a half, when the fury of the audience gave signs of having expended itself. Words of warning and remonstrance were then offered by two or three known sympathisers with the non-intrusion movement, and the latter part of the ordination services was conducted in the midst of comparative order and quiet.

**23.**—Died in Bethlehem Hospital, aged 69 years, James Hatfield, who was tried at the Old Bailey, in September 1802, for firing a loaded pistol at his Majesty King George III., and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

**26.**—Parliament opened by her Majesty in person.

**February 1.**—Captain Elliot and Commodore Bremer issue a proclamation to the inhabitants of Hong Kong, informing them that the place had become part of the dominion of the Queen of England, and that natives residing in the island must consider themselves as her subjects.

**5.**—The Duke of Wellington taken suddenly ill in the House of Lords, and conveyed to Apsley House.

**10.**—Christening of the Princess Royal in Buckingham Palace.

Lord Sydenham assumes the government of the now united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

**14.**—The *Buffalo Advertiser* publishes a long circumstantial account of the destruction of Niagara Falls. “At half-past seven a wide space of the frontal bastion near to Goat Island fell down, but what was actually taking place could only be surmised, as the great con-

fluence of water hid the immediate stage of operations from sight. At half-past eight the Middle Tower and all the adjoining ground-work had disappeared. The tower sank into the gulf like a subsiding wave. Goat Island followed next. On the British side the wall of loose friable rock was gored and ploughed away until the Table Rock, so much resorted to by visitors, fell down in fragments, the spiral staircase toppled, and for a while it was expected that the hotel would follow. It still stands, though in a perilous posture, all the furniture having been removed.”

**16.**—The Earl of Cardigan tried in the House of Lords for shooting at Captain Tuckett, with intent to do him bodily harm. The case broke down on a formal objection raised by the prisoner's counsel, Sir William Follett. The prosecution, he said, had failed in proving a material part of their case, inasmuch as no evidence had been given that Captain Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett was the person alleged to have been on Wimbledon Common on the 12th September last, and whose card only bore the name Captain Harvey Tuckett. The peers present returned a verdict of “not guilty,” with the exception of the Duke of Cleveland, who added, “Not guilty, legally.”

**19.**—Wynyard Park, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, destroyed by fire, supposed to have originated in a flue of the chapel forming the west wing of the premises, and first seen about midnight. There were only two servants in the house at the time, the Marquis and Marchioness being abroad with their attendants. The whole of the building, and by far the greater part of the rich furnishings, were completely destroyed.

**22.**—Decision in the Exchequer on the long pending question regarding the validity of the charter of the city of Manchester. The question was raised in a suit *Rutter v. Chapman*, tried in 1839, before Mr. Baron Maule, at Liverpool, when the learned judge directed the jury to find for the validity, subject to a bill of exceptions for argument in Exchequer. The Attorney-General conducted the case for the Liberals, and Mr. Cresswell that of the Tory opponents of the corporation. The original judgment in favour of the charter was now confirmed on all points, and costs allowed.

**25.**—Close of the debate on the first reading of Lord Moiagh's Irish Registration Bill. Majority for Ministers, 5.

**27.**—Fall of two houses adjoining the *Dispatch* office, in Fleet-street. The tenants being warned of their danger shortly before, no life was lost, nor was there any casualty of the slightest nature.

**March 2.**—In answer to Lord Dalhousie, Lord Aberdeen states that though his bill of last year had been well received by nearly one-half of the Church of Scotland, yet as it had been furiously condemned by the other, and

opposed also by the Government, he had resolved to abandon it, and had no other measure to propose—a resolution in which he was confirmed by recent proceedings of the dominant party in the Church.

**3.**—Commences at the Central Criminal Court the trial of the two Wallaces, charged as accessories in the wilful destruction of the ship *Dryad*, on her voyage from Liverpool to Santa Cruz, in October 1839, for the purpose of defrauding certain assurance companies and others. In summing up the Lord Chief Justice said, the jury must be satisfied that the captain wilfully cast the ship away with the intention of defrauding the underwriters; second, that the goods insured never had been shipped; and lastly, that a concerted scheme was prepared in London, to which the prisoners were consenting parties, and by whose aid it was carried out. They were each found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

**4.**—A gravedigger buried in St. Bride's churchyard, by the falling in of the grave in which he was working.

**5.**—Rev. Dr. Gordon, Edinburgh, writes to the Duke of Argyll, that the Non-intrusion Committee had no instructions from the General Assembly even to propose the abolition of patronage, as one way of settling the present difficulties of the Church of Scotland, far less to press it as the only way of putting an end to the present unhappy collision between the civil and ecclesiastical courts.

**15.**—Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses at Oxford, to censure No. XC. of "Tracts for the Times." It was resolved—"That modes of interpretation such as are suggested in the said tract, evading rather than explaining the sense of the Thirty-nine Articles, and reconciling subscription to them with the adoption of errors which they were designed to counteract, defeat the object, and are inconsistent with the due observance of the statutes of the University." The following day the Rev. J. H. Newman addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, acknowledging himself to be the author of Tract XC., and stating that his opinion remained unchanged of the truth and honesty of the principle therein maintained, and of the necessity of putting it forth. "I am sincerely sorry for the trouble and anxiety I have given to the members of the board, and I beg to return my thanks to them for an act which, even though founded on misapprehension, may be made as profitable to myself as it is religiously and charitably intended."

The boy Jones enters Buckingham Palace for the third time, but is seized almost immediately by a constable on duty. Instead of sending him to prison again, the police magistrate, before whom he was brought, induced his parents to let him be placed on board one of her Majesty's ships.

**21.**—The Rev. Mr. Guthrie, a prominent Non-intrusion agitator, addresses various meet-

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ings at Dublin on the Church of Scotland. "I will cheerfully go," he said, "where my fathers went before, to the dark dungeon; I will even go, like James Guthrie, to the Grass-market, and lay my head on the block; but I will sooner suffer this right hand to be cut off than lay it on the head of an Edwards of Marnoch."

**22.**—The Rolls Court order a commission to examine certain aged witnesses at the Court of Hanover, regarding the royal jewels bequeathed to the House of Hanover by Queen Charlotte.

**28.**—Robbery of plate and various articles of *virtu* at Windsor Castle, supposed to have been committed by a person in the employ of the inspector-general of palaces.

**29.**—A meeting having been called at Deptford on the subject of a repeal of the Corn-laws, a body of Chartists, as was their custom, took up a prominent position in the hall, and endeavoured in various ways to interrupt the proceedings. Acting upon the advice of the lecturer, Mr. Sydney Smith, the audience turned upon the Chartists, and after a short struggle succeeded in ejecting the whole of them.

**April 1.**—The Paris Fortification Bill passes the Chamber of Peers

**2.**—Rev. J. Keble, in a letter to Justice Coleridge, concerning Catholic subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, discusses the duties and difficulties of English Catholics in the present religious crisis.

**3.**—Josiah Misters executed at Shrewsbury for the attempted murder of Mr. Mackrith in the Angel Inn, Ludlow. He died declaring his innocence.

**4.**—Death of General Harrison, newly-elected President of the United States. He was succeeded by Vice-President Tyler.

**5.**—The Liverpool newspapers refer with serious apprehension to the non-arrival of the *President* steamship, which sailed from New York on the 11th March, with twenty-nine passengers. Insurance made with difficulty at 25 per cent.

**11.**—The Earl of Cardigan causes 100 lashes to be administered to Private Rogers of the 11th Hussars, in the riding-school at Hounslow, immediately after Divine service, and before the men could return to barracks.

**13.**—Accident at one of the furnaces in the old works at Dowlais Iron Works. At three o'clock an alarm was raised that the loose stones were giving way, but only one of the men was able to leave the hole where they were at work, when the whole mass, to the estimated weight of 100 tons, came down on the scaffolding erected to carry on the repairs, and completely buried eight of the men.

**15.**—Settled before Baron Rolfe, at Liverpool, the Brindle Will case. The question the special jury had to decide was whether the late Mr. Heatley, of Brindle, who devised his

landed property to the defendant, the Rev. T. Sherburne, a Catholic priest, was competent to make a will. His competency to do so was disputed by the plaintiffs in the case, who claimed through their wives, as heirs-at-law of the testator. An arrangement was come to between the parties, in terms of which a verdict was entered for the defendant.

**19.**—Public dinner in Liverpool to welcome Commodore Sir Charles Napier, on his return from service in the Levant.

**20.**—Explanation on the Sunday flogging case made by Mr. Macaulay in the House of Commons. “It was a proceeding,” he said, “which could not be reconciled with good sense or good taste, but it was not without precedent in both departments of the service. Such steps would now, however, be taken as would prevent the recurrence of any similar case.”

**21.**—Wreck of the Irish emigrant vessel, *Minstrel*, on Red Island Reef, and loss of 147 lives.

**22.**—Order from the Adjutant-General expressing surprise that Lord Cardigan should have carried out the sentence of a court-martial on Sunday, and prohibiting such a course in future, except in extreme necessity.

**23.**—Doolan, Redding, and Hickie, tried at the Glasgow Circuit Court, for the murder of John Green, at Crosshill, on December 17th. A witness, George Cox, said: “I remember, in our lodgings on the Wednesday night before the murder, Doolan told me he had been ‘sacked’ or dismissed by Green, and that he intended to make him unable to sack another. Redding said Green was a strong supple fellow, and that he would not be able, and offered to go with him. Doolan said he required no assistance, and could do it himself quite well with the poker, taking hold of the poker at the same time. We all slept in the house that night. When we left in the morning I saw Doolan take the poker, and put it under the sleeve of his slop. On coming to the work I saw Doolan run across the bridge, and make a stroke at Green with the poker. Redding then struck him several blows with a bar of iron, which Hickie brought to him out of the smithy.” A number of witnesses were examined as to the movements of the prisoners between the murder and their apprehension, and two or three spoke to the fact of Redding being for some weeks in possession of a watch stolen from the body of the murdered man. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all three, but recommended Hickie, as an accessory, to the merciful consideration of the court. The Lord Justice Clerk said, “A deliberate and premeditated murder, originating in revenge on the part of one man, is a crime, I am happy to say, rare in this part of the country. It is a crime, however, by no means rare in another part of her Majesty’s dominions, whence these persons have lately

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emanated; and I am sorry to think that the brutal conduct and many escapes from justice in that country may have encouraged them to enter into this foul and deliberate conspiracy.” Lord Moncrieff passed sentence of death on all three, and fixed the place of execution as near as possible to the scene of the murder at Crosshill.

**26.**—Lord Howick’s amendment on the Government Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill carried by a majority of 21 against the Ministry.

**27.**—Mr. Walter, Conservative, elected M.P. at Nottingham, by a majority of 296 over the Government candidate.

**30.**—St. George’s Hotel, Albemarle-street, destroyed by fire, owing to ignition of the curtains in Lady Harcourt’s bedroom. There were about fifty people in the hotel, but all escaped uninjured.

**May 6.**—The Duke of Argyll introduces a bill for the better regulation of Church Patronage in Scotland.

—Lord John Russell intimates that the preliminary arrangements between the Chinese Government and Captain Elliot had been disapproved of by our Government, and that Captain Elliot would be recalled.

**8.**—In the Arches Court, Sir H. Jenner Fust gives judgment against the defendant in the case of Mastin *v.* Escott, involving the validity of lay baptism. This suit was promoted by Mastin on the ground that Escott, vicar of Gedney, Lincolnshire, had refused to bury the infant children of two of his parishioners.

**10.**—An Anti-Corn Law Meeting compelled to adjourn from the large Assembly-room, Edinburgh, to an ante-room, in consequence of the noisy opposition of a body of Chartists and monopolists.

**11.**—At a farewell dinner, given at Malta to Sir R. Stopford by the officers of the fleet, the Admiral claimed all the merit of the operations in Syria to himself, and said that had Sir Charles Napier not been present others would have been found to do his duty.

**12.**—Fire at Stoke Canon, near Exeter, ending in the destruction of fifteen houses.

**14.**—Doolan and Redding executed at Crosshill, for the murder of Green. At the place of execution it was supposed there could not be less than 100,000 people, exclusive of the thousands who thronged the streets of Glasgow, to obtain a sight of the cavalcade and the two unfortunate beings who formed its chief attraction. They were attended by Bishop Murdoch. Their demeanour throughout was calm and collected. The scaffold was erected in a field a short distance from the bridge on which the murder was committed, and the two culprits had the fatal spot full in their view when they mounted the ladder.

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Dreading some attempt at rescue by the Irish labourers on the railway, the magistrates had on the ground 500 of the 58th foot and 1st Royal Dragoons, besides a detachment of the 4th Dragoons from Edinburgh, and three pieces of artillery. After hanging the usual time the bodies were brought back to the city, and interred within the prison.

The number of petitions presented up to this date in favour of the repeal of the Corn Laws was 1,607, signed by 474,448 people. The petitions against repeal amounted to 540, signed by 30,934.

**18.**—Conclusion of Sugar Duties' debate, on Lord Sandon's motion, after eight nights' duration. Majority against Ministers, 36.

**20.**—The General Assembly commences its sittings at Edinburgh,—Dr. Gordon unanimously chosen moderator. A paragraph in the Queen's letter earnestly recommended the members to inculcate upon the flock under their charge lessons of good order and obedience to the Constitution under which they live.

**21.**—The British land and sea forces commence an attack on Canton, which is continued till the forts commanding the principal parts of the town are in their possession. The Chinese then sue for a short truce, during the continuance of which Plenipotentiary Elliot is induced to recommence negotiations, and offensive operations are suddenly drawn to a close. Major-General Gough writes:—“The flags of truce still appeared upon their walls at daylight on the 27th, and at a quarter past six o'clock I was on the point of sending the interpreter to explain that I could not respect such a display after my flag had been taken down, and should at once resume hostilities. At this moment an officer of the Royal Navy, who had been travelling all night, handed me a letter from her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. Whatever might be my sentiments, my duty was to acquiesce; and the attack, which was to commence in forty-five minutes, ‘was countermanded.’ The terms required by the Plenipotentiary were, the evacuation of the city by all troops which did not belong to the province; the payment of 6,000,000 dollars within a week to England; and British troops to remain in position till the same was paid. The British loss was 15 killed and 127 wounded.

**24.**—Sir Robert Peel gives notice that he will, on Thursday next, move a resolution to the effect, “That her Majesty's Ministers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them to carry through the House measures which they deem of essential importance to the public welfare, and that their continuance in office under such circumstances is at variance with the spirit of the Constitution.”

**25.**—Mr. T. Duncombe presents petitions said to be signed by 1,300,000 people, praying for the remission of all sentences upon political

prisoners, and the adoption by Government of the People's Charter.

**27.**—Debate in the General Assembly on the Strathbogie case, ending in the deposition of the seven ministers, for yielding obedience to the civil court. On a division, Dr. Chalmers's motion was carried by a majority of 97; 222 voting for it, and 125 for Dr. Cook's amendment. “The Church of Scotland (said Dr. Chalmers) cannot tolerate, and, what is more, she cannot survive, the scandal of quietly putting up with delinquencies so enormous as those into which their brethren have fallen. We must vindicate our outraged authority, though that vindication were indeed the precursor of the dissolution of the National Church.” A protest against the sentence of deposition was read by Dr. Cook. “The parties deposed (he said) had done nothing which was not sanctioned both by ecclesiastical and civil law, and we cannot, without violating what we owe to the Church and to the State, cease to regard these excellent men still as ministers, or refuse to hold communion, just as if the proceedings against them had never been instituted.” The Assembly Hall was crowded in every part during the day, and numbers even surrounded the doors outside. Contrary to his usual custom the Royal Commissioner, Lord Bellhaven, was present in the evening, and sat till the discussion was over, about three o'clock in the morning. Mr. Edwards, the newly inducted minister of Marnoch, was deposed next day.

**29.**—Colonel Wymer attacks a company of Afghans near Khelat-i-Ghilzé, and after a smart fight compels them to retreat, leaving eighty of their men dead on the field.

—Interdict served on the General Assembly, prohibiting them from carrying into effect the sentence of deposition on the Strathbogie ministers. The Non-intrusion party object to the legality of the service, the papers having been left with their officer at the door, by a messenger-at-arms.

**June 1.**—Died at sea, off Gibraltar, Sir David Wilkie, R.A., aged 55.

**2.**—A public meeting held in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the seven ministers of Strathbogie, and strong disapprobation of the conduct of the majority in the General Assembly. Lord Dunfermline presided.

—Anti-Corn Law meeting at Manchester, Mr. Cobden in the chair. The Chartists and monopolists mustered in great force, and attempted to take possession of the place of meeting; but after a noisy struggle they were completely overpowered and dispersed.

**4.**—Conclusion of debate on Sir Robert Peel's No-confidence motion. For, 312; against, 311; Ministers being thus in a minority of one. Lord John Russell undertakes to state the intentions of the Government on Monday. In the meantime he intimates the withdrawal of his motion on the subject of the Corn Laws.

**5.**—Public intimation given that the underwriters, being satisfied of the loss of the *President*, are ready to settle with parties who have claims on them for losses.

**7.**—The British Consul at New York holds a court of inquiry concerning the loss of the *President*. Capt. Cole, of the *Orpheus*, left New York in company with her on the morning of the 11th of March, and continued in sight until the evening of the 12th. He last saw her about midway between the Nantucket Shoal and the St. George's Bank, rising on the top of a tremendous sea, pitching and labouring heavily. It was his belief that the *President* did not survive that gale, but foundered, with all on board, within a few hours after he saw her. In this opinion the most of the other nautical men present concurred.

—Lord John Russell announces the intention of the Ministry to advise the dissolution of the present Parliament, and the calling of a new one as early as possible. Sir Robert Peel therefore intimates his withdrawal of all objections to the granting of supplies for six months.

**8.**—Astley's Amphitheatre totally destroyed by fire, about 5.30 A.M., within three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Duerow and his family had a narrow escape, and one of the female servants in the house was suffocated. There were about fifty horses in the stable, besides two zebras and a few asses. Only a small number were saved. The loss on the whole was estimated at 30,000/. The calamity so affected Mr. Duerow that he lost his reason.

**11.** At a meeting of the United Secession Synod in Glasgow a resolution, moved by Dr. Heugh, was carried, dismissing the appeal of Mr. Morrison from a sentence of the Presbytery of Kilmaison, and continuing his suspension on the ground of errors in doctrine. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, opposed the sentence of suspension, because he was convinced that most of the doctrines charged against Mr. Morrison could not be proved contrary to Scripture.

**12.**—One woman killed, and a large number injured, in the church of St. Thomas, Ashton, in consequence of a rush to the doors, caused by a report that one of the galleries was giving way.

—Dinner and presentation of plate to the London sheriffs, in token of "high admiration of the conduct of those gentlemen, who preferred to endure a painful and protracted imprisonment rather than submit to the unfeigned and arbitrary privilege assumed by the House of Commons."

—In his address to the electors of London, Lord John Russell states that, "in framing the measures lately announced to Parliament, it has been the wish of the Queen's Government to lighten that kind of taxation which, while it yields nothing to the Exchequer, presses heavily on the people. They had also sought to unchain

the industry of the great and prevailing interests of the community."

**14.**—Mr. Macaulay, M.P., in his address to the electors of Edinburgh, states that the question now before the constituencies is simply whether they wish new contributions exacted from the people, or new markets opened up to them.

—Admiral Stopford writes from Malta to Sir Charles Napier, denying that he had ever accused the Commodore of arrogating to himself the whole honour of the Syrian campaign.

**15.**—The Queen and Prince Albert visit Oxford on Commemoration Day.

—Lord Aberdeen presents a petition from the seven suspended ministers of Strathbogie, praying the House to interfere to prevent the sentence of suspension being carried into effect; but Lord Melbourne, while sympathizing with their position, declines to commit the Government to any direct course of action in their behalf.

**21.**—Anniversary of Battle of Trafalgar, Launch of the *Trafalgar* man-of-war, at Woolwich, in the presence of the Queen, and an immense gathering of people. At the request of her Majesty, the vessel was christened by Lady Bridport, a niece of Lord Nelson, and the wine used was a portion of that taken from the *Victory* after the battle of Trafalgar. There were about 500 people on board at the time of the launch, 100 of whom had taken part in the action after which the vessel was named.

**22.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person. A *Gazette Extraordinary* was published next day, announcing its dissolution.

**23.**—Nomination day at Tamworth. In the course of his address, Sir Robert Peel said, "My object in political life was not so much to gain a position of official power, but to build up that great party, which has been gradually acquiring strength, and now presents, in firm united ranks, a body of 300 members of Parliament. The rumours you have heard of jealousies and differences of opinion are altogether without foundation. The party which has paid me the compliment of taking my advice and counsel is a united party, and no difference of principle prevails as to the course which we ought to pursue. So far as the Corn Laws are concerned, I cannot consent to substitute a fixed duty of 8d. per quarter for the present ascending and descending scale. The proposition of buying corn in the cheapest market is certainly tempting in theory; but before you determine that it is just, you must ascertain the amount of the burdens to which land in other countries is subjected, and compare them with the burdens imposed upon land in this country. I think a prudent statesman would pause before he subverted the principle on which protection is given to agriculture in this country."

—Trial of Mr. Moñon for blasphemy, in publishing Shelley's works, before Lord Denman

and a special jury, in the Court of Queen's Bench. This case was originated by Henry Hetherington, a bookseller in the Strand, who, in April, 1840, had been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for selling Haslam's "Letters to the Clergy." Mr. Moxon was defended by his friend Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, who, in a speech of great power and beauty, pointed out the distinction between a man who publishes works which are infidel or impure because they are infidel or impure, and publishes them in a form and at a price which indicate the desire that they should work mischief, and one who publishes works in which evil of the same kind may be found, but who publishes them because, in spite of that imperfection, they are, on the whole, for the edification and delight of mankind. Lord Deurnan explained to the jury that they were bound to take the law as it had been handed down to them. The only question for their consideration was whether the work in question deserved the imputations which were cast upon it in the indictment. The jury, after deliberating for a quarter of an hour, declared the defendant guilty.

**25.**—Public dinner to Mr. Chas. Dickens in the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, Professor Wilson in the chair. "I feel (he said, in replying to the toast of his health,) as if I stood among old friends whom I had intimately known and highly valued. I feel as if the death of the fictitious creatures, in which you have been kind enough to express an interest, had endeared us to each other, as real afflictions deepen friendship in actual life."

**27.**—Election riot at Carlisle, in which two constables lose their lives.

**29.**—Polling day in the City of London, ending in the return of two Conservatives and two Liberals, the former being Masterman and Lyle, and the latter Sir M. Wood and Lord John Russell. His lordship was lowest on the poll of those elected.

**30.**—Great Western Railway opened throughout from London to Bristol.

**July 1.**—Mr. Russell, the famous "Jerry Sneak" of Foote's "Mayor of Garratt," takes a farewell benefit at the Haymarket, after having been in the profession for 64 years.

**5.**—Sixty-four persons drowned at Rotherham, Yorkshire, by the capsizing of a vessel at launching, owing to the fact that, as the vessel was leaving the stays, the persons on board rushed to the leeward side, to see the effect of the dash into the water, thus causing the vessel to overbalance and overturn before she reached the water, which was about three feet from the ways.

**10.**—The Free-Trade candidates, Lord Howick and Lord Morpeth, defeated in North Northumberland and the West Riding.

**19.**—In thanking the electors of London, Lord John Russell thus refers to the results of the

recent elections:—"In the English cities and boroughs there is a small majority in our favour. In the Scotch cities and boroughs a very decided majority in the same way. In the Irish boroughs and counties there is also a majority in favour of the policy of the present Ministers. In the Scotch counties the majority will be the other way, and in the English counties that majority will be overwhelming."

**26.**—Her Majesty and Prince Albert leave Windsor to visit the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn, and Lord Melbourne, at Bocket Hall.

**28.**—Eleventh Annual Meeting of British Association at Plymouth. Pres. Dr. Whewell.

**August 4.**—Messrs. William and Robert Chambers entertained at Peebles and presented with the freedom of their native town "in testimony and approbation of their eminent services in literature, education, and popular improvement."

**6.**—Nine workmen killed, and four injured, by an explosion in Thornley Pit, near Sunderland. About a dozen others were got out unharmed.

**9.**—Burning of the steamship *Erie*, trading between Buffalo and Chicago, and loss of 170 lives.

Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Parker arrive at Macao to supersede Captain Elliott and Sir J. Bremner.

**11.**—The Commission of the General Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Candlish, agree by a large majority to institute proceedings against certain ministers and elders who had assisted at the communion in the parishes of the suspended ministers, Strathbogie. A protest was made by Dr. Cook and others, expressive of their intention to appeal without delay to a competent tribunal for a decision as to which of the contending parties in the struggle was to be considered the Established Church of the country.

**14.**—Accident to the royal hunting party near Virginia Water, caused by the dogs starting the horses in some of the carriages drawn up there to see the hunt. One of the postilions was much injured, and several narrow escapes were made from being thrown into the water.

—Wheat quoted at 86s. per quarter.

**15.**—Inauguration of the Napoleon column at Boulogne. "On this spot (so it was recorded), 16th of August, 1804, Napoleon in presence of the Grand Army distributed the decoration of the Legion of Honour to the soldiers and citizens who had deserved well of their country,—the four corps commanded by Marshal Soult, and the flotilla under the command of Admiral Bruer. Wishing to perpetuate the remembrance of this day, Louis Philippe I.,

King of the French, finished this column, consecrated by the Grand Army of Napoleon."

**16.**—In the case of the will of James Wood, late mercer and banker of the city of Gloucester, Lord Lyndhurst delivers the judgment of the Privy Council, pronouncing in favour of the validity of the codicil.

— Tried at the Croydon Sessions the great libel case of Bogle against Lawson, the publisher of the *Times* newspaper. It arose out of a communication in the *Times* of 26th May, respecting an "Extraordinary and extensive forgery and swindling conspiracy on the Continent," in which it was insinuated that Mr. Allan Bogle, of the firm of Bogle, Kerrick, & Co., bankers at Florence, was a party. The conspiracy was an attempt to defraud Messrs. Glyn and various bankers on the Continent by presenting forged letters of credit. The other parties said to be implicated were, the Marquis de Bourbelle<sup>•</sup> and Louis d'Argeson, who attended to the engraving of the plates in London, Cunningham Graham of Cartmore, who designed the fac-similes (a step-father of the plaintiff Bogle), and his son, Alexander Graham. The two Grahams resided at Florence. The conspirators succeeded in possessing themselves of one of Messrs. Glyn's genuine letters of credit, and produced from it an imitation so perfect that one of the partners in the house was for a time unable to distinguish between the two. With this instrument, multiplied by numerous copies, they started their scheme of depredation in Brussels, Cologne, Ghent, Turin, Bologna, and even Florence itself, with astonishing rapidity, and had they not been wholly deficient in caution might have escaped detection for a much longer period than they did. It was proved that within a few days they succeeded in obtaining upon these forged letters of credit no less than 10,000/. Owing to a rule of evidence excluding from consideration certain private letters between the parties, the jury were not able legally to identify the plaintiff with the conspiracy, and they therefore returned a verdict in his favour, with a furthering damages. Lord Chief Justice Tindal refused to allow him costs of suit. Though the verdict was thus technically against the *Times*, the mercantile community were so sensible of the value of the exposure that a sum of 2,700/ was subscribed for the purpose of defraying the great expense to which it had been subjected in getting up evidence in the case. The offer the proprietors declined, but the money was afterwards invested in conformity with their desire in founding "Times Scholarships" at Oxford and Cambridge for boys in Christ's Hospital and City of London School. Memorial tablets were also put up in those schools, in the Royal Exchange, and over the door of the *Times* Office.

**17.**—Conference of Clergy at Manchester on the subject of the Corn Laws. An address was made by Mr. Cobden, and resolutions

carried unanimously approving of the abolition. About 700 clergymen were present.

**24.**—Parliament opened by Commission. Referring to the necessity of increasing the public revenue, the Royal Speech contained the following paragraph:—"It will be for you to consider whether some of the duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection upon which others of these duties are founded be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and the interests of the people. Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuation of supply, whether they do not embarrass trade, derange the currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privation of the great body of the community." In the debate on the Address in the House of Lords, the Earl of Kikon's amendment was carried against the Ministry by a majority<sup>•</sup> of 72.

— Died at his house, near Fulham Bridge, Theodore Edward Hook, aged 53, the well-known journalist and novelist.

**26.**—Lord Chancellor Cottenham issues new rules, orders, and regulations for the business of the Court of Chancery.

— The City of Amoy assaulted and taken possession of by the British forces; the fleet under the command of Admiral Parker, and the land forces under Sir H. Gough.

**28.**—Concluded at three o'clock this morning the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, when 269 voted for Ministers, and 360 against. Majority against Ministers, 91. Lord John Russell then named a Committee of the Opposition to draw up an answer to the Address.

— Meeting at the Thatched-house Tavern, presided over by Sir Robert Peel, for the purpose of considering the most appropriate method of doing honour to the memory of Sir David Wilkie. A statue in the National Gallery was ultimately resolved upon, and a subscription commenced for carrying it out. Lord John Russell proposed one of the resolutions.

**30.**—Ministers intimate their resignation of office, in consequence of the vote come to on the Address.

**31.**—Sir Robert Peel sent for by the Queen, and undertakes to construct a Ministry.

**September 3.**—The *Gazette* publishes a minute of the Council held at Claremont this day, when the new Ministers were sworn into office. First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Robert Peel; Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; President of the Council, Lord Wharncliffe; Home Secretary, Sir James Graham; Foreign<sup>do.</sup>, Lord

Aberdeen. Leader in the House of Lords, without office, Duke of Wellington.

**7.**—The *Gazette* announces several changes in the Household offices, the most important being the appointment of the Duchess of Buccleuch to be Mistress of the Robes, in room of the Duchess of Sutherland.

**8.**—Twenty-five houses destroyed by fire at Fordington, near Dorchester.

— Vauxhall Gardens sold by auction for 20,000*l.*

**11.**—Strike of the masons at the new Houses of Parliament, owing to a dispute with the foreman regarding their “Union.”

**13.**—Attempt to assassinate the Duke of Orleans, while passing through Paris with three of his brothers at the head of the 17th Light Infantry. The shot did not take effect on the Duke, but one of the officers was wounded, and his horse shot under him.

**14.**—Mr. Gladstone at Newark said, “There are two points on which the British farmer may rely; the first of which is, that adequate protection will be given to him, and the second is, that protection will be given him through the means of the sliding scale.”

**16.**—Riot at Monkwearmouth, on the occasion of “chairing” Lord Howick at the close of the poll with Attwood. A shower of stones was thrown from the Reform Tavern by some Chartists, and the landlord, Liddell, fired a gun among the crowd. No one was seriously hurt, but the party in the street, exasperated by these proceedings, commenced an attack on the tavern, which they completely sacked, and to some extent destroyed. After some difficulty Liddell was apprehended, and the gun secured by Sir Hedworth Williamson.

**19.**—Death of Lord Sydenham, Governor of Canada, from lock-jaw, the effects of a fall from his horse.

**21.**—Robert Blakesley murders Bourden, landlord of the King’s Head, Eastcheap, by stabbing him in the belly, and makes a murderous attack with a knife on two women,—one of them the wife of the murdered man, and the other her sister, wife of the murderer.

— The lighthouse on Sunderland pier, weighing 300 tons, and 75 feet high from the base, was moved by screw power for 140 feet from its original position. This day it was moved 11 feet in 15 minutes.

— London and Brighton Railway opened.

**25.**—President Tyler issues a proclamation warning the lawless marauders on the frontier line of Canada of the danger they run in the attempt to involve the two countries in hostilities. If any of the parties concerned in such proceedings fall into the hands of the British authorities, they would not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor would any interference be made in their behalf.

**October 7.**—A desperate attempt at Madrid by a band of conspirators, in the in-

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terest of the queen’s mother, to storm the palace and get possession of the person of the young queen. Through the loyalty and courage of the guard the enterprise was defeated, though not before the conspirators had twice forced an entry into the royal apartments. Don Diego Leon, one of the leaders, was soon afterwards apprehended and shot.

— Parliament, described by the Whigs as “the Do-nothing,” prorogued by Commission.

**12.**—Accident at the Victoria Theatre from the gallery stairs giving way under the pressure of a crowd.

**13.**—Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale despatched by General Elphinstone from Cabul with the 13th Light Infantry and the 35th Native Infantry, to force the Khoord Pass, the Ghilzie chiefs having gathered at Tezeen, with the view of cutting off communication with British India. They entered the pass this day, and continued fighting their way to Gundamuck, which was reached on the 30th. They entered the ruined fortress of Jellalabad on the 12th November, and commenced to repair the walls. The state of the country would not permit any attempt to reach Cabul with supplies.

**14.**—Concluded at Utica the trial of Alexander McLeod, charged with being concerned in the destruction of the *Caroline* in 1837, and the death of Dupree, an American citizen. The apprehension of McLeod on American territory had given rise to much correspondence between the two countries, and it was at one time feared it might lead to a serious embroilment. All apprehension, however, was set at rest by the jury returning a verdict of acquittal on all the counts.

**14.**—At the meeting of the Norwich Branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a band of Chartists interrupts the proceedings, and causes the chairman, Lord Wodehouse, to leave the room.

**18.**—Extraordinary high tide in the Thames, with much destruction of property. At high water the depth at the entrance of St. Katherine Dock was thirty-one feet. All the approaches to the Thames police office were cut off, and wherries employed to convey suitors to and from the court. The whole of the lower part of Westminster was inundated. If Parliament had been sitting, members could only have reached the House in boats. Palace-yard and the adjacent streets were under water. The floor of Westminster Hall, the Temple gardens, and the Duke of Buccleuch’s gardens, were completely overflowed. A vitriol and naphtha manufactory in Battersea Fields suffered to the extent of 2,000*l.*

**21.**—Destruction by fire of Derby Town-hall, erected in 1828, at a cost of 12,000*l.* The fire was observed about two in the morning by a policeman on duty, and it continued raging till six, in spite of great efforts. The town records were destroyed, and various documents belonging to the revising barrister.

**22.**—Reward offered by fire-offices for the discovery of incendiaries in Warwickshire. Numerous fires about this time in Bedfordshire, Nottingham, and Yorkshire.

**23.**—Distress in the manufacturing districts. At a meeting held in Leeds to consider the condition of the poor it was reported that out of 4,752 families in that town, containing 19,936 individuals, 16,156 were unemployed. The average weekly income of each was 11*½*d. or something less than 1*¾*d. per day.

**26.**—Sir William Macnaghten writes from Cabul to the Secretary of the Indian Government, explaining the facts connected with the rising of certain Ghillie chiefs who, on account of the reduction of their allowances, had taken possession of some of the passes leading to the city. “There is no enemy to oppose us (he writes) on the open plain, and should we hereafter be forced into hostilities, a desultory mountain warfare will doubtless be that with which we shall have to contend.” He therefore recommended the organization of three infantry corps of mountaineers to take the place of an equal number of regulars.

—The London journals draw attention to serious frauds in Exchequer Bills, accomplished through the connivance of Mr. Beaumont Smith, of the Comptroller’s office.

**28.**—A miser, named Smith, died in his house, Seven Dials, London, in the possession of funded, leasehold, and freehold property, valued at 400,000*l.*

**29.**—Lord Palmerston writes to Mr. Byng regarding the pronunciation of the name of his horse “Hiona,” about which bets had been taken up at Newmarket. “There can be no doubt that in point of prosody the *o* in Hiona, or Hione, is short. Virgil settled the question in his first *Aeneid*, when he says:—

Præterea sceptrum, Hione, quod generat olim  
Maxima natarum Præmia”

—A mob of fanatical Orangemen attack the Dublin and Cork mail-coach, and severely maltreat an aged gentleman, whom they took for the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork.

**30.**—The Duke of Wellington declines to receive a deputation relative to the distressed operatives of Paisley. “A meeting,” he writes, “to discuss their distresses is not necessary in order to draw his attention to them, and his other occupations render it necessary that he should decline to receive the deputation. He begs the deputation to observe that he is not in the Queen’s political service, that he does not fill any political office, and exercises no power or authority.”

**31.**—Fire at the Tower of London. About half-past 10 P.M. the sentry of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, on the ramparts next to Tower Hill, observed a large body of smoke ascending as if from the centre of that part of the buildings known as the Grand Storehouse and Small Armoury. He sounded an alarm by dis-

charging his musket, and the garrison immediately turned out. Unfortunately, not a drop of water was to be had, and from the dryness of the place, and the quantity of timber in the building, the total destruction of the armoury became inevitable. In less than a quarter of an hour after the discovery an immense body of fire was raging with uncontrollable fury. Engines soon arrived from the different metropolitan stations, but were utterly useless from want of water, though fully manned by the Foot Guards and relays, all carefully provided. Two hours elapsed before a supply could be procured; the flames in the meantime extending in the direction of the Jewel Tower, on the one side, and Chapel and White Tower on the other. The regalia were fortunately saved, and placed in the house of the governor, Major Elbington, without the loss of a single jewel. At two o’clock, when the fire had reached its fiercest power, considerable alarm was excited by the approach of the flames towards a magazine attached to the armoury; but at this time the tide was up, and the supply of water so abundant, that all danger from such an explosion was soon at an end. The powder itself, to the weight of about 9,000 tons, was got out and thrown into the moat near the Cradle Tower. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the overheating of a stove in the Round Table Tower. The total loss in stores and buildings was estimated at 200,000*l.*

**November 2.**—Daniel O’Connell elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, being the first appointment of the kind under the new Municipal Corporation Act.

—Serious disturbances at Cabul. Between 200 and 300 men attack the residence of Sir Alexander Burnes, and murder Sir Alexander, his brother, Lieut. Burnes, and Lieut. Broadfoot, who was in the house at the time. “The immediate cause of this outbreak in the capital was a seditious letter addressed by Abd’ullah Khan to several chiefs of influence at Cabul, stating that it was the design of the envoy to seize and send them all to London. The principal rebels met on the previous night, and relying on the inflammable feelings of the people of Cabul, they pretended that the king had issued an order to put all infidels to death.” —*Memo-randum by Sir William Macnaghten.* Three days afterwards the enemy obtained possession of the commissariat fort, thus not only greatly elating the Afghans outside the walls, but ultimately compelling the Envoy to negotiate with Akbar Khan for evacuating the city.

**7.**—Dr. Solomon Alexander consecrated First Bishop of England and Ireland in Jerusalem.

**9.**—This morning, at twelve minutes before eleven o’clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a prince. The event was made known by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

—Discussion in the Edinburgh Town Council, on the case of Butters, confectioner, Grass-

market, who, at the instigation of Mr. Guthrie's kirk-session, had been taken before Baillie Grieve, and fined 8s., with 2*l.* 13*s.* expenses, for keeping open his door on the Sunday, and selling sweetmeats to children in the neighbourhood. Being unable to pay the fine, he was lodged in the Calton jail, the council resolving that a complete inquiry should be made into the case.

**10.**—Illness of the Queen Dowager. "The Queen Dowager had some hours of refreshing sleep in the night, but there is no alleviation of her Majesty's symptoms this morning."

**11.**—Riot at Culsalmond, on the occasion of inducting Mr. Middleton as assistant minister of the parish. An excited mob took possession of the church, and, with deafening yells, compelled the presbytery to retire to the manse, and there complete the ordination. The uproar was continued till midnight; the mob breaking the seats and windows of the church, or refreshing themselves with whisky and tobacco.

**14.**—Shocking tragedy in Burnley barracks. Private Morris, of the 60th Rifles, it is supposed, murders Lieut. O'Grady, and a female servant employed about the mess-room, by stabbing them with a carving-knife, and then commits suicide with the same weapon.

— Died at Paris, aged 75 years, the Earl of Elgin, famous for introducing into this country the remains of ancient art known as the Elgin marbles.

**15.**—Sir Robert Sale writes from Jellalabad, explaining the impossibility of returning to Cabul in his present position. "A regard for the honour and interests of our Government compels me to adhere to my plan already formed, of putting this place into a state of defence, and holding it, if possible, until the Cabul force falls back upon me, or succour arrives from Peshawur or India."

— Execution of Blakesley for the murder of innkeeper in Eastcheap.

**17.**—Attempt to set fire to the Horse Guards, and the barracks behind the National Gallery, by throwing in small hand-grenades.

— Great commotion in Dublin, on the occasion of Daniel O'Connell attending the levee of the Lord Lieutenant. The Corporation proceeded to the castle in full state, and the new Lord Mayor was favourably received.

**20.**—Cavanagh, the "fasting man," detected at Reading as an impostor, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

**23.**—The *Gazette* announces the brevet promotions consequent upon the birth of the Prince of Wales.

**25.**—Died suddenly at his residence, Pimlico, from spasm of the heart, Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., sculptor.

**December 1.**—Meeting called by the Lord Provost in the Glasgow Royal Exchange, to

devise means for relieving the distress in Paisley. It appeared that there were not fewer than 14,000 people in the town and neighbourhood in absolute want.

— Died Dr. G. Birkbeck, founder of mechanics' institutions, aged 65.

**4.**—Tried at the Central Criminal Court Edward Beaumont Smith, charged with forging and uttering fraudulent Exchequer Bills to an immense amount. He pleaded guilty, and read a statement, explanatory of the gradual manner in which his necessities led him to commit the crimes with which he stood charged. "Whatever speculation (he said) may have been carried on by those who have used these Bills, no profit ever reached me, or ever was intended to do so. Year after year Bills have been wrung from me, under pretence of redeeming and cancelling those outstanding, in order to prevent discovery, and afterwards, by the repeated misapplication of them, the necessity was created for more, to accomplish the original purpose; and thus the frightful crime which has taken place was occasioned." A subsequent statement was to the effect that no person of rank or public character was in any way mixed up in the transaction, the sole parties being himself, Solari, Rassallo, and another whose office was in Basinghall-street, where they used to arrange their plans. He believed the total amount fabricated to be about 340,000*l.*, the whole of which was wasted in gambling transactions on the Stock Exchange. Sentenced to transportation for life.

**9.**—Sir William Macnaghten writes from Cabul to the Hon. Mr. Erskine, Bombay:—"We have now been besieged thirty-eight days by a contemptible enemy, whom the cowardice of our troops, and certain other circumstances which I will not mention, have emboldened to assume an attitude of superiority. Our provisions will be out in two or three days more, and the military authorities have strongly urged me to capitulate. This I will not do till the last moment."

**10.**—A Commercial Convention of the Midland Counties meets at Derby to consider the grievances under which the various manufacturing interests are placed by the restrictive policy of the Government. Resolutions approving of a relaxation of the tariff and the entire abolition of the Corn Laws were carried without opposition.

**11.**—Treaty entered into at Cabul between Sir William Macnaghten, on the one part, and Akbar Khan, with the principal chiefs of tribes, on the other. Immediate and ample supplies to be furnished to the troops previous to evacuating Afghanistan; Dost Mahomed to be released; and Shah Soojah to retire into private life, with a guaranteed payment of a lac of rupees annually.

**16.**—Explosion of a gasometer at the Dundee Gas Works. Two boys sitting in the retort house were killed, and the most of the property

in the neighbourhood seriously damaged. During the commotion caused by this occurrence a serious fire was raging in Westward's Flax Mill, at the other end of the town.

**23.**—Murder of Sir William Macnaghten, and Captain Trevor, while engaged in a conference with Akbar Khan. On the road to the interview the Envoy sent back all his escort except ten men, among whom were Captains Trevor, Lawrence, and Mackenzie. The latter gave the following account of the occurrence to Lieutenant Eyre : “ I observed that a number of men armed to the teeth, had gradually approached to the scene of conference, and were drawing round in a sort of circle. This Lawrence and myself pointed out to some of the chief men, who affected at first to drive them off with whips ; but Mahomed Akbar observed that it was of no consequence, as they were in the secret. I then heard Akbar call out ‘ Begur, begur’ (seize, seize), and turning round I saw him grasp the Envoy’s left hand with an expression in his face of the most diabolical ferocity. I think it was Sultan Jan who laid hold of the Envoy’s right hand. They dragged him in a stooping position down the hillock ; the only words I heard poor Sir William utter being ‘ Ay barae Khooda’ (for God’s sake). I saw his face, however, and it was full of horror and astonishment.” Next day Lady Sale records, “Numerous reports are current, but all agree in this, that both the Envoy’s and Trevor’s bodies are hanging in the public chouk ; the Envoy’s decapitated and a mere trunk, the limbs having been carried in triumph about the city. A fallen man meets but little justice; and reports are rife that the Envoy was guilty of double dealing with Akbar Khan and Amnoonah Kkan.” At the moment the Envoy was seized, Mackenzie, Trevor, and Lawrence were disarmed, and forced away behind different chiefs. Trevor was cut down by Sultan Jan, but Lawrence and Mackenzie succeeded in saving their lives, and got back in a few days to the city. Lawrence then mentioned that he saw the Envoy grappling with Akbar, and the latter fire a pistol at him.

**24.**—Early this morning a gang of armed burglars entered the dwelling-house of John Awdry, South Wraxhall, Somerset, and compelled his two daughters to point out all the valuables in the house, which they seized and carried off. Sophia Awdry said, “ Between two and three o’clock I heard the lock of my door move. I had not been asleep, and said, ‘ Who is it ? come in.’ In a few seconds the door was opened, and three men came in. They had large sticks in one hand and candles in the other. They all came round my bed, and one held a stick over my head, and said, ‘ If you will lie still we will not hurt you, but otherwise we will dash your brains out.’ I answered, ‘ I shall be quiet ; what do you want ?’ One said they were starving and must have money. ‘ We have not been used to such ways, but it is no use resisting ; we are ten.’”

They afterwards went leisurely over the house and took everything they wished. The gang were all apprehended in a short time, and sentenced by Justice Coleridge to transportation for life.

**29.**—Serious commercial failures reported in Glasgow ; among others that of Wingate, Son, & Co. ; which had the effect of closing almost the whole of the few mills kept going in Paisley.

## 1842.

**January 6.**—The British forces, consisting of about 4,500 fighting men and 12,000 followers, commence their disastrous retreat from Cabul. “ All,” writes Lady Sale, “ was confusion before daylight. The day was clear and frosty, the snow nearly a foot on the ground, and the thermometer considerably below the freezing point. When the rear-guard left cantonments they were fired upon by Afghans. The servants who were not concerned in the plunder all threw away their loads and ran off. Private baggage, commissariat, and ammunition were nearly annihilated at one fell swoop. The whole road was covered with men, women, and children, lying down in the snow to die.” Fighting their way inch by inch among a people wild with hatred and fanaticism, it was two days before they reached the entrance of the Khooid Cabul Pass, only ten miles from Cabul. This formidable defile was about five miles in length, and shut in on either side by a line of lofty hills, every point of which seemed alive with fierce and treacherous Ghilzies. In this pass the immense multitude got jammed together in one monstrous unmanageable mass. Captain Skinner returned to remonstrate with Mahomed Akbar, who promised a cessation of hostilities if Major Pottinger and Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie were given up to him in addition to others. This was done, “ and once more,” writes Lieut. Eyre, “ the living mass of men and animals was in motion. At the entrance of the pass an attempt was made to separate the troops from the non-combatants, which was but partially successful, and created considerable delay. The rapid effects of two nights’ exposure to the frost in disorganizing the force can hardly be conceived. The idea of threading the stupendous pass before us in the face of an armed tribe of bloodthirsty barbarians, with such a dense irregular multitude, was frightful, and the spectacle then presented by that waving sea of animated beings can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.” Notwithstanding Akbar’s pretended attempt to restrain the Ghilzies, their attacks were as frequent and cruel as ever, and it was calculated that in the pass alone over 3,000 lives were lost. On the 9th Lady Sale, Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Trevor, and some other ladies were given up to Akbar, and so placed

for a time beyond the dangers and dreadful privations of the camp. "There was but faint hope," writes Lady Sale, "of our ever getting over to Jellalabad, and we followed the stream. But although there was much talk regarding our going over, all I know of the affair is that I was told we were all to go, and that our horses were ready, and we must be immediately off." On the evening of the 10th it was determined, by a forced march, to try and reach Jugdulluk, a distance of twenty-two miles, but at eight in the morning they were still ten miles from that station. Here General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton were given up as additional hostages, and here commenced a conflict with the treacherous Afghans, which lasted, foot by foot, and day by day, till the entire force left could not muster more than twenty men. Strong barriers were at some places put up across the defile, when the Afghans rushed in on the pent-up crowd and committed wholesale slaughter. Not more than forty, it was thought, managed to clear the barrier, and of these the greater part were slain at other points or taken into captivity. Dr. Brydon alone escaped, and was the only officer of the whole Cabul force who reached the garrison of Jellalabad in safety.

**7.**—A Chartist Convention commences its sittings in Glasgow, and is attended by sixty-three delegates, among whom was Feargus O'Connor, representing the ancient burgh of Ruthglen.

**11.**—An Anti-Corn Law conference commences its sittings at Edinburgh.

**15.**—Brigadier Wild, having resolved to march forward to Jellalabad, enters the Khyber Pass, and captures the small fort of Ali Musjid, situate in a difficult part of the defile. From want of support by the native army he is compelled to abandon his conquest, and fall back on Peshawur.

**17.**—The foundation-stone of the new Royal Exchange laid by Prince Albert. The civic authorities met the Prince at Guildhall, where his Royal Highness arrived shortly before two o'clock. After a short stay there the procession was marshalled, and moved along Cheapside to a pavilion erected over the site in Cornhill. A Latin inscription placed in the foundation-stone referred to the burning of the two former Exchanges, and set forth that the City of London and ancient Company of Mercers again undertook "to restore the building at their own cost, on an enlarged and more ornamental plan, the munificence of Parliament providing the means of extending the site and of widening the approaches and crooked streets in every direction, in order that there might at length arise, under the auspices of Queen Victoria, built a third time from the ground, an Exchange worthy of this great nation and city, and suitable to the vastness of a commerce extending over the habitable globe." The Lord Mayor (Pirie) afterwards entertained the Prince and company in the Mansion House.

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**20.**—Close of the contest for the Professorship of Poetry at Oxford, between Rev. Isaac Williams and Rev. James Garbett. After several meetings of the friends of both candidates to ascertain their relative strength, the numbers claimed were—Garbett, 921; Williams, 623. The latter thereupon retired.

**22.**—Visit of the King of Prussia to England. He was received on landing at Greenwich by Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and other persons of distinction.

**25.**—Christening of the Prince of Wales at Windsor. The ceremony was performed, amid much splendour, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with water specially brought from the river Jordan for the purpose. The King of Prussia acted as sponsor.

**28.**—Died in the York-road, Lambeth, A. Ducrow, equestrian, aged 48 years. He left the sum of 800*l.* for the erection of his tomb in Kensal Green Cemetery, and the interest of 200*l.* invested in the 3*1*/<sub>2</sub> per cents. to be spent annually in the purchase of flowers for its adornment.

**31.**—The Duke of Buckingham withdraws from the Cabinet, on the ground, as was stated, of his opposition to the Ministerial plan of dealing with the Corn Laws.

**February 1.**—Two people killed and several injured by the falling of an old dismantled house in Charles-street, Drury-lane.

**4.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. Addressing the House of Commons, her Majesty said, "You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges; and I feel confident that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during a peace, you will fully consider the best means of averting it." To "My Lords and Gentlemen" her Majesty recommended the consideration of the laws relating to the importation of corn, and other articles, the produce of foreign countries. She also observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts, a distress, she said, which was borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

**9.**—Sir Robert Peel introduces his new sliding scale of corn duties to the House of Commons. A duty of 20*s.* to be levied when wheat is at 51*s.* per quarter, descending to 1*s.* when the price is 73*s.*, with rests or stops at 53*s.*, 54*s.*, 66*s.*, and 68*s.*, designed to diminish the possibility of tampering with the averages. With respect to the duty on other kinds of grain, he proposed to preserve the same proportion between them and wheat as was maintained in the existing scale: a maximum duty of 8*s.* on oats, and 11*s.* on barley, rye, &c. During the sitting great excitement was manifested both within and around the House of

Commons. A number of Anti-Corn Law delegates attempted to take possession of the lobbies, but after some resistance they were induced by the police to retire outside.

**10.**—The largest meeting of the Anti-Corn Law delegates which has yet been held took place this day in the Crown and Anchor. Sir Robert Peel's new sliding scale was denounced as altogether unsatisfactory, and in no way calculated to relieve the distresses of the people.

**14.**—Grand ball in the Park Theatre, New York, in honour of Charles Dickens. About 2,500 people were present.

**15.**—Conclusion of the debate on Lord John Russell's amendment, "That this House, considering the evils which have been caused by the present Corn Laws, and especially by the fluctuation of the graduated or sliding scale, is not prepared to adopt the measure of her Majesty's Government, which is founded on the same principles and is likely to be attended by similar results." For the original motion, 349; for the amendment, 226. Majority for Ministers, 123.

**16.**—Riot at Northampton on the occasion of burning Sir Robert Peel in effigy.

**17.**—Robbery of £1,500 in sovereigns, and £500 in Bank of England notes, from the boot of the Perseverance coach, running between Manchester and Blackburn. The robbery was effected at Bury, chiefly through the aid of a man who had managed to put the bank box in the inside of his carpet-bag before the coach started from Manchester.

**18.**—Opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. For months back this event was looked forward to with extraordinary interest, and in the two cities it connected, as well as at all the prominent parts of the line, the greatest excitement prevailed. Tickets were issued by the directors to the shareholders, city dignitaries, and others, to the number of 1,100, and the whole party were safely conveyed along the line. A banquet in Glasgow closed the day's rejoicings. The line had taken about three years to construct, and cost fully one million and a quarter.

**22.**—A special meeting of the shareholders called to consider the question of running a morning and evening train between Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sundays. After a long and somewhat bitter discussion, in which Sir Andrew Agnew and Mr. Makgill Crichton took a prominent part, the motion for running the trains, proposed by Mr. McNeil, was carried by a majority of 3,954 shares, or 554 votes.

— Came on for hearing in the Court of Exchequer the great betting case of Richard Thornton v. Tortman and others. The defendants, for the purpose of protecting themselves and others, purchased the betting debts of a defaulter named Gurney, in order that by paying them in full they might secure his and

their winnings. They accordingly required Thornton to pay his loss of £1,350.; but that gentleman, having heard that certain parties had been settled with on terms of composition at less than 20s. in the pound, refused to meet the demand, unless the defendants would give him a personal guarantee to repay the sum due from him, in the event of their not having paid all Gurney's losses in full on or before the last day of the Houghton meeting. The guarantee was given, and plaintiff gave them a cheque for £1,250., and an order on one Atkins for £100. This latter sum, the plaintiff urged, was never received, and he now sued for the repayment of the £1,250. on the ground that the defendants had failed to fulfil the condition under which it had been paid to them. The jury found for the plaintiff, who handed over the amount to Christ's Hospital.

**23.**—Correspondence between Mr. P. Shaw, advocate, and Mr. Makgill Crichton, regarding insinuations made by the latter at the Sunday-train meeting against Sir C. Shaw. Crichton in his last letter writes,—"I am now satisfied that the statements referred to by you were erroneous impressions, and are calculated to convey imputations against his character which are unfounded. I therefore retract them: I regret having made them, and offer to your brother my apology."

**24.**—Conclusion of the debate on Mr. Villiers' motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Cobden, taking advantage of Sir Robert Peel's admission that it was impossible to fix the price of corn by any legislative enactments, said, "I would be obliged to him if he would not try to do it. It is a simple open avowal that we are met here to legislate for a class against the people. There is no use in resorting to sophistry, no good in disguising the truth in a dexterous combination and shuffling of figures." Majority for Ministers 303, in a House of 483.

**March 1.**—Surrender of Ghuznee by Lieut.-Col. Palmer. "It is with much concern (he writes to the officer commanding at Jellalabad) I acquaint you that I have been compelled to enter into terms to evacuate the citadel and forts within ten days. . . . In capitulating I have only acted up to the orders of Major Pottinger and General Elphinstone, who directed me to evacuate the citadel and city on the arrival of Rohilla Khan. This chief arrived, and promised to escort us in safety to Cabul." The garrison were hardly out of the city when the treachery of the Afghans began. Day after day their attacks continued, and the troops were reduced to the last extremity of hunger and thirst, under a galling fire from the surrounding enemy. The Sepoys were the peculiar object of the hatred of the Ghilzies. Colonel Palmer was seized and tortured, to make him give up treasure alleged to have been buried by the British troops. None ever reached Cabul but a few prisoners, kept alive for ransom.

— Explosion of D'Ernst's fire work factory, Lambeth, and destruction of the whole of the inmates—four in number.

**2.**—The Bishop of London addresses a pastoral to his clergy, expressive of his desire to have a collection made in their churches for the Colonial Bishopric Fund, in conformity with the resolution agreed upon at Lambeth Palace when the erection of Colonial sees was fixed.

**3.**—The *City of Edinburgh* steamer drifts from the pier at Ostend and becomes a complete wreck.

**4.**—Mr. Cobden draws the attention of the House to personal slanderous assertions made by Mr. Ferrand, to the effect that while calling for a repeal of the Corn Laws he was working his own mill night and day, and by so doing had amassed a large fortune. Mr. Ferrand admitted that he had charged many Anti-Corn Law manufacturers with so acting, but denied saying they were all guilty. The Speaker ruled that it was irregular and contrary to the rule of the House to question the positive denial of the honourable gentleman.

**9.**—Robert Goldsborough tried at the York Assizes for the murder of William Huntley at Crathorne in 1830. Acquitted.

**10.**—General Nott repels an attack on Candahar with such effect that the enemy broke up their encampment and left him in quiet possession of the place.

— The Chinese attempt to drive the British out of Ningpo, but are defeated in the centre of the town with great slaughter.

**11.**—The *Times* publishes details from private letters of the evacuation of Cabul, and the subsequent slaughter of the British in the Khoord Pass. Dr. Brydon was stated to have arrived at Jellalabad, 18th January, wounded and confused from injuries and fatigue. The news not generally credited.

**12.**—Captain James Ross's explorative expedition in the South Polar Seas narrowly escapes destruction. During a heavy breeze the *Erebus* and *Terror* were driven into violent collision with an extensive chain of icebergs. The *Erebus* was much damaged.

**13.**—George Lucas murders three of his children, and then commits suicide.

**18.**—Dr. Candlish, on behalf of the Central Church Defence Committee, submits his scheme for the support of a ministry and the maintenance of ordinances among the members of the Non-erastian Church of Scotland.

**19.**—Accident in Wombwell's menagerie, Stafford. A rash visitor, named Martin, reaching his arm into the tigress' den, was seized by the tigers, and mangled so severely that death ensued in a few days.

**20.**—The Earl of Munster commits suicide.

**21.**—Explosion of the *Telegraph* high-pres-

sure steamer at Helensburgh pier, Dunbartonshire, and loss of fifteen lives.

**24.**—Trial of the Culsalmond rioters before the High Court of Justiciary. A verdict of not proven returned against all the parties charged, except Dr. Robertson, who was said to have been a leader in the disturbance, and was found not guilty.

**25.**—Storm in the Firth of Clyde; much destruction of property both on shore and at sea.

**27.**—Brigadier-General England repulsed in the Rujuk Pass, when attempting to relieve Gen. Nott in Candahar. He falls back upon Quetta.

**April 1.**—Inundation at Derby. The streets under water for several hours, and one young woman drowned in her bed.

\* **3.**—Arrival of the Overland Mail with news of the dreadful disasters in Afghanistan. The Duke of Wellington was reported to be deeply affected, declaring that in all his experience, or in all history, he had never heard of so lamentable a sacrifice of life in a British force. A letter from Lady Sale to her husband, the hero of Jellalabad, giving an account of the outbreak of Cabul, excited much interest and enthusiasm for her ladyship.

**5.**—At half-past 3 A.M. the troops under the command of General Pollock commence their march to force the Khyber Pass. From Junirood on the east the pass extends for twenty-eight miles towards Jelallabad. As far as the fort of Ali-Musjid it is deep and uninterrupted. For seven miles beyond the ascent is somewhat uniform, till near Sundu Khana, where for two miles it runs along the face of a frightful precipice, like the galleries of the Simplon. General Pollock found the mouth strongly fortified and the enemy in force on the heights on either side, but two columns advanced and gained the crest of the hill, driving all before them. On the 9th the advance guard reached Sundu Khana, and the whole force had cleared the pass before the 14th, being the first instance of an army forcing its way through these defiles against an enemy. On the 16th the troops under General Pollock entered Jellalabad amidst enthusiastic greetings on both sides. The garrison mounted the walls of the fortress, and loud cheers, mingling with the roar of cannon, attested the joy with which the beleaguered troops welcomed the arrival of their deliverers.

— Concluded in the Commission Court, Dublin, the trial of Robert Caldwell, attorney, for assault with intent on the person of Mrs. James Corbett. The outrage was alleged to have taken place in Mr. Corbett's house. Prisoner's counsel pleaded previous familiarity, and submitted letters said to have passed between the parties. The jury, however, returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

**6.**—The police discover in the stable of Gar-nard Lodge, Roehampton, London, part of the body of a female. The police were drawn to the place in consequence of a pawnbroker in Wandsworth having charged the coachman Good with stealing a pair of trowsers from his shop. Good evinced great concern when the officers entered the stable in search of the missing garment, and when their attention was directed to the fourth stall he suddenly rushed out, locked the door upon them, and fled. In that stall, beneath a little hay, they found an object which at first they could not well make out, but which turned out to be the trunk of a female, with the head and limbs cut off, the abdomen cut open, and the entrails extracted. The whole of the cuts through the flesh had been made with a sharp knife, but the bones were hacked with some blunt instrument. The stable-door was at once burst open and the alarm given, when on further search a quantity of burnt bones belonging to the body was discovered in the fire place of the harness-room. It was impossible to identify the remains, but from inquiries instantly set on foot there was no doubt that they were those of a woman brought by Good or his wife to the Lodge the preceding Sunday. At the inquest the jury found that the body was that of Jane Jones, or Good, and that Daniel Good had wilfully murdered her. Good eluded pursuit for nearly a fortnight, but was then discovered working as a bricklayer's labourer at Tunbridge by a man who had formerly been in the police force at Wandsworth. He was at once taken before the magistrate. While under examination he took a comb from his pocket and with it turned back the hair from his forehead, as if to hide a bald place—a circumstance which corresponded with a known peculiarity of the murderer Good. He persisted in stating that his name was O'Connor, and knew nothing about the murder. He was committed to Maidstone jail, where he was again identified by two officers, and conveyed by them back to London.

**7.**—At daylight this morning Sir Robert Sale attacks the besieging force of Akbar Khan outside the walls of Jelallabad. "The Afghans," he writes, "made repeated attempts to check our advance by throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice threatened to force the detachments of foot under Captain Havelock; but in a short time they were dislodged from every point of their position, their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Jughman by about 7 A.M. The defeat of Mahomed Akbar in open field by the troops whom he had boasted of blockading has been complete and signal." Colonel Dennis, of the 13th Light Infantry, was shot during the engagement.

**8.**—Lord John Russell introduces an amendment on the Government Income Tax scheme, on the ground that it was inquisitorial,

unequal, and had hitherto been considered in the light of a war reserve only. The debate lasted till the 13th, when, on a division, Ministers had a majority of 106, in a House of 510 members.

**13.**—Lord Melbourne submits a resolution affirming the principle of a fixed instead of a fluctuating duty on corn, but is defeated by a large majority.

**17.**—A religious service performed by signs to the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Refuge, Holborn.

**23.**—Commencement of the sale of the property of Strawberry Hill. A wooden building was erected on the lawn for the purpose of accommodating the visitors, there not being an apartment in the dwelling-house large enough. The sale opened with the library of books, to which six entire days were devoted.

— Died a prisoner in the hands of Akbar Khan Major-General Elphinstone, the commander of the British forces in Afghanistan.

**24.**—Serious fires, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, took place in Huddersfield, Kidderminster, and Bridport.

**29.**—Bungaree, the Australian pugilist, dies from injuries received in a fight with Broome at Newmarket.

— The new Corn Law Bill receives the royal assent. •

**May 2.**—Demonstration of Chartist in the metropolis on occasion of taking their monster national petition to the House of Commons. The procession mustered in the square of Lincoln's Inn Fields about one o'clock, and proceeded by way of Holborn, Tottenham-court-road, the New-road, Langham-place, and Regent-street, to Westminster, which was reached between three and four o'clock. The petition, described as "having 3,317,702 names appended, was borne on the shoulders of sixteen men, representing different trades in the metropolis. Being too large for admission at the door of the House, it was broken up and carried in piecemeal by a long line of men. On the presentation of the petition Mr. Duncombe moved that the petitioners should be heard at the bar by counsel. Mr. T. B. Macaulay opposed the motion, drawing special attention to one passage in the petition complaining of the obligation to pay the National Debt, and to another remonstrating against the monopoly of property in land. Sir Robert Peel opposed the motion because it was an impeachment of the whole constitution and social order of the kingdom, and the business of the country could not be suspended while the House inquired whether it would be fitting to sponge out the National Debt and repeal the Union. Mr. Roe buck described the petition as drawn up by a cowardly and malignant demagogue. On a division there appeared, for the hearing, 49; against, 287.

**2.**—Lady Chantrey presents to the University of Oxford her husband's valuable collection of original busts, and copies from the antique, on condition that a permanent place is assigned to them in the sculpture gallery.

**3.**—In the Consistory Court Dr. Lushington decides against the legality of the Braintree Church-rate levied by a minority of the vestry for the repair of the church.

**5.**—A policeman shot, and two others wounded, by an armed footpad who had been prowling for some days about the neighbourhood of Highbury-barn. On being pursued to Highbury-vale he seems to have resolved on keeping his pursuers at bay. He placed his back against a hedge, and pulled out another pistol in addition to the one he was seen to load. Police-constable Daly approached nearer than any one else to him and advised him to surrender. He said he would not, and would murder the first man who touched him. Daly, assisted by a broker named Mott, then went up to take him in custody, when he fired both pistols off at once. Both Daly and Mott fell, the former being shot dead through the heart, and the latter badly wounded. The assassin then gave himself up, and was conveyed to Islington station. He gave his name as Thomas Cooper, bricklayer, Clerkenwell, and stated that starvation had compelled him to take to the road.

-- A fearful conflagration burst out in Hamburgh, lasting five days, and burning the largest and wealthiest part of the city. On the evening of the 6th a witness writes: "A great part of this rich and flourishing town has fallen a prey to a fire which hourly sweeps in volumes through street upon street with merciless fury. It burst forth at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, and has so gained up to this time, aided by high winds, in the midst of misdirected efforts to extinguish it or arrest its progress, that it rages now with increased violence over a space so wide, that I believe it will yet require the sacrifice of nearly one half the remainder of the town to place a sufficient gap to bar its continuance to the destruction of the whole of this ancient city. Three of the five principal churches were destroyed, the Borsenhalle, the Old and New Exchange, the Senate House, the Post Office, and domestic dwellings to an extent that made a third of the population houseless. From 150 to 200 lives were also sacrificed. English Insurance Offices were involved to the extent of about one million sterling.

**6.**—Mr. Roebuck brings under the notice of the House of Commons the suspicious circumstances connected with the withdrawal of several election petitions, the result, as he alleged, of a corrupt compact between the parties interested. He put the question direct to various members whose case had been postponed by the Committee, but they generally repudiated his right to interfere with their

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private arrangement. The House, however, consented to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the compromise of election petitions.

**—** Explosion in Hodge's Distillery, Church-street, Lambeth, and great destruction of spirits and other property by fire.

**7.**—Earthquake at St. Domingo, demolishing the town of Cape Haytien, and destroying, it was calculated, not fewer than 10,000 lives. A fire broke out afterwards, destroying the powder magazine, and with it the remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake.

**8.**—Horrible occurrence on the railway between Paris and Versailles. A train of seventeen carriages, filled with from 1,500 to 1,800 passengers, who had been taking part in the king's fête, left Versailles about six o'clock, drawn by two engines. Between Meudon and Bellevue the axle of the first engine broke and the body fell to the ground. The second engine smashed it in pieces and passed over it, when the boiler burst and the unfortunate stoker was thrown into the air. The impetus which the carriages had received, aided by an engine behind, brought three of them over the wreck, when they took fire, and the doors being locked, the whole of the passengers were consumed amid excruciating agonies. The next three carriages also took fire, and though the whole of them were not entirely consumed, very few of the passengers were able to escape; only two or three, indeed, who managed to crush themselves through the window. About 150 of the passengers in the carriages behind were crushed and broken in the most dreadful manner. The list of killed was officially set down at fifty, but it was generally thought many more perished in the flames. In some of the compartments there was no possibility of separating or identifying the charred masses of humanity. Two stokers, at first stupefied by the smoke, and then calcined by the fire, remained for a considerable time after they had expired standing at their post and grasping the tools they had been using.

**10.**—Disturbance in Paradise-terrace, Lambeth, caused by the attempt of an officer of the Court of Session to serve an order upon the Dowager Lady Cardross to deliver up two of her children to their grandfather, the Earl of Buchan. The small house in Paradise-terrace to which she had retreated continued in a state of siege for several days.

**11.**—A royal letter issued to the Archbishop of Canterbury for a collection in aid of the relief of the working classes in England and Scotland.

**12.**—The Queen gives a fancy dress ball in the Throne Room, Buckingham Palace, with a success and magnificence unrivalled since the days of Charles II. Her Majesty appeared as Queen Phillipa, consort of Edward

III., and Prince Albert as Edward III., himself. The costumes of those in her Majesty's own circle belonged mostly to this era. The Duchess of Cambridge was received in state as Anne of Brittany at the head of her Court. Dancing was engaged in for some hours. At one o'clock the Lord Steward conducted her Majesty and the Prince to supper, which was served amid a blaze of splendour from costly salvers, vases, tankards, and jewelled cups. After supper the Queen danced a quadrille with Prince George of Cambridge, their *partner* being the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Duke of Beaufort. Her Majesty left the ball-room at half-past two. The tent of Tippoo Sultan was erected within the Corinthian portico adjoining the Green Drawing-room, and used as a refreshment-room.

**14.**—Trial of Daniel Good at the Central Criminal Court, before the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alderson, and Justice Colman. (See April 6.) His reputed wife, Mary Good, was also charged as being an accessory after the fact. They both pleaded not guilty. The trial of Daniel Good was proceeded with separately, and lasted till 8 o'clock P.M., when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The Chief Justice then passed sentence of death, after which Good made a rambling statement to the effect that a witness, Susan Butcher, produced on the trial was the cause of the whole, the woman Jones having committed suicide in the stable through jealousy of his connexion with that person. The body, he said, was cut up and partially burned by a stranger, who offered to do it for a sovereign. He concluded his address, “Good night all, ladies and gentlemen; I have a great deal more to say, but I am so bad I cannot say it.” He was then removed. The woman Mary, or Moll Good, was dismissed.

**23.**—In the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland the Rev. Mr. Cunningham moves that “The Assembly having considered the overtures on patronage, resolve and declare that patronage is a grievance attended with injury to the cause of pure religion in this Church and kingdom, is the source of all the difficulties in which the Church is now involved, and therefore ought to be abolished.” An amendment to the effect that it was inexpedient in the present circumstances to adopt the motion was proposed by the Procurator. The debate lasted till 2 A.M. next morning, when a division took place; 216 voting for the motion, and 147 for the amendment. On the 27th a majority in the Assembly deposed Clerk of Lethendy, and Livingstone of Cambusnethan, for resisting decrees of presbyteries; Duguid, of Glass, was declared to have forfeited his licence, on account of accepting induction at the hands of deposed ministers; and Mr. Middleton was rejected as the presentee to Culsalmond, on the ground of having violated the Veto Act. Next day Captain E. Dalrymple gave rise to a bitter personal discussion,

by charging Mr. Cunningham with having had his veracity impugned in the newspapers—a crime, he said, worse than any for which the ministers were deposed, and giving him good reason to object to Mr. Cunningham's commission. The Captain was ultimately induced to retract his expression. On the 30th the Assembly, taking into consideration the solemn circumstances in which the Church was placed, resolved and agreed on the famous Claim, Declaration, and Protest, which henceforward became a basis for the proceedings of the majority. It was forwarded with an address to the Queen, signed by the Moderator.

— Execution of Daniel Good for the Roehampton murder. He died affirming his innocence in the face of a yelling, tumultuous mob.

**26.**—Grand ball in her Majesty's Theatre for the benefit of the Spitalfield weavers. Her Majesty was present with a brilliant circle.

— The British forces defeat the Boers at Port Natal, and occupy the place.

**30.**—John Francis attempts to shoot the Queen. Colonel Arbuthnot, one of the Equerries, said “At the time, between six and seven o'clock, we were coming down Constitution-hill. When about half-way down I observed the prisoner, and on the carriage reaching him he took a pistol from his side and fired it in the direction of the Queen. He was not above seven feet from the carriage, which by instruction was proceeding at a rapid rate then; he should say twelve or thirteen miles an hour.” The Queen exhibited her usual calm demeanour under the outrage. Francis was seized instantly by private Allen of the Fusilier Guards and police-constable Trower, who was attempting to dash the pistol oft of his hand when the shot was fired. He was taken to the lodge adjoining the palace, where he was searched, and a ball, with a little powder and the still warm pistol, were taken from his person. Francis preserved a dogged silence regarding his motive, and refused to give any explanation about his antecedents; but it was soon ascertained that he was the son of a machinist in Drury-lane Theatre, and had for some months been out of employment. He was examined in the first instance before the Privy Council, and then committed to Newgate. Her Majesty attended the Italian Opera in the evening, and received an enthusiastic welcome. Congratulatory addresses were voted next day by both Houses of Parliament, and many were afterwards forwarded by corporate bodies throughout the kingdom.

**June 1.**—Ann Friesdale, a young woman of remarkable beauty, found drowned in the Regent's Canal, supposed to have been thrown in.

**3.**—In Glasgow large masses of the unemployed muster on the Green, and having formed themselves into marching order, commence a begging tour through the city.

**4.**—Explosion at Apothecaries' Hall, caused by the bursting of a bomb-shell, on which Mr. Hennell, the principal analyser, was operating. He was blown to atoms, and everything in that part of the building destroyed.

— Royal proclamation issued regarding light sovereigns and half-sovereigns in circulation.

— Disturbance at Chatham, between the seamen belonging to certain colliers in the Medway and the soldiers of the 26th Foot, then in garrison. Several officers belonging to the regiment were seriously abused.

**6.**—Lord Congleton commits suicide, by hanging himself from the bedpost with a neckerchief.

**7.**—Lord Ashley obtains leave to bring in a bill for restricting the employment of women and children in mines and factories. In the course of his speech he made a powerful use of the revolting facts brought to light by the special commission appointed to inquire into this subject.

**11.**—Provision riots in Ireland. At Ennis the mob seized a boat being loaded with meal and flour for Kilrush, and took possession of the whole cargo. Towards evening the disorder in the town greatly increased, and the police fired among the mob, when two were killed and several wounded. In Cork an attack was made on the potato market, but the mob failed to force an entrance.

**12.**—Died, after a few hours' illness, of heart disease, the Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., Head Master of Rugby School.

**13.**—In the House of Lords the judges decide the case of Lady Hewley's Charity in favour of Trinitarian Protestant Dissenters, and against the claims made by Unitarians to participate therein.

**14.**—Lord Campbell brings under the notice of the House of Lords the case of police-constable Simpson, whose evidence had been rejected on a trial at Stirling, on the ground that he lay under suspicion of being an Atheist. After an explanation by the Lord Chancellor, the motion for the production of papers was withdrawn.

**15.**—A female monster in Liverpool mutilates the body of her new-born infant by cutting off its head, legs, and arms with a pair of scissors.

— Commencement of a series of highway robberies in the neighbourhood of Bristol by a gang of armed ruffians.

**17.**—Mr. Fox Maule presents a petition from the non-intrusive party in the Scotch Church, but Sir Robert Peel explains that Government had given up all intention of interfering in the dispute at this time.

— Trial of Francis at the Central Criminal Court for attempting to shoot the Queen. He was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

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On the conclusion of Chief Justice Tindal's address he fell insensible into the arms of one of the turnkeys, and in that state was carried out of the court. The sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

**23.**—A band of English colonists, on attempting to take possession of land at Cloudy Bay, Wairoo, sold to them by the New Zealand Company, are set upon by natives, and nineteen of them killed.

— Tried in the Court of Common Pleas the action raised by Mr. Macready, late lessee of Drury-lane, against Mr. Harmer, of the *Despatch*, for articles of criticism in that journal affecting his moral character. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 5*l.*

**24.**—Royal proclamation, announcing the issue of half-farthings, but no one to be compelled to take more in payment than the value of one sixpence.

**25.**—The Marquis, and Marchioness of Waterford thrown out of a carriage when driving through their grounds. The Marquis escaped unhurt, but her ladyship was severely cut and bruised.

**27.**—Cook's circus, on Glasgow-green, destroyed by fire, originating in an escape of gas. The horses were got out, but portions of the properties were destroyed. Occurring at an early hour of the evening, there were only a few people in the gallery, and they escaped without injury.

**30.**—Destructive fire in Bermondsey, the damage to property being estimated at 100,000*l.*

**July 2.**—Food riot in Dumfries, and the shops of various mealmongers on each side of the Nith plundered.

**3.**—A deformed youth, named Bean, levels a pistol at her Majesty when passing from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, St. James's. He was committed to trial for misdemeanour, the capital charge being abandoned. The pistol was loaded, but it did not go off. Bean was not caught at the time—a circumstance which led to the apprehension of a large number of hump-backed people in the metropolis.

**4.**—Execution of Cooper for the murder of Constable Daly at Highbury.

**5.**—In the House of Commons Lord Worsley draws the attention of the Secretary-at-War to the reports regarding certain disrespectful words said to have been used by Colonel Henry Dundas when speaking of the Queen. Sir H. Hardinge stated, in reply, that the Colonel having failed to absolve himself from the grave offence, was now dismissed from the position of Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and placed on the half-pay list.

**9.**—A body of Anti-Corn Law delegates, numbering 144, obtain an interview with Sir Robert Peel on the subject of their grievance;

but the Premier refuses to give them any pledge as to his future conduct.

**11.**—Mr. Villiers' motion, that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the laws relating to the importation of corn, lost on a division by 117 to 231.

**12.**—Sir Robert Peel introduces a bill for the better protection of the Queen's person against minor offences, making offenders liable to seven years' transportation, or imprisonment with corporal chastisement.

**13.**—Death of the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King of the French, from the effects of a fall out of his cabriolet near the Porte Maillot.

**15.**—Affair of honour between Captain Boldero and the Hon. Craven Berkeley. The meeting arose out of an article in the *Morning Chronicle*, purporting to record expressions made use of by Captain Boldero in the library of the House of Commons, regarding the punishment to which Col. Dundas had been subjected for using language disrespectful of the Queen. "If any one," he was reported to have said, "drunk or sober, choose to swear at the Queen in my presence, I should take no notice of it; I am not an eavesdropper." Berkeley denied all knowledge of the article, but affirmed the general correctness of the report. The parties met in the neighbourhood of Osterley Park, and exchanged shots without effect. Explanations then took place, and the principals left the ground with their friends.

**18.**—Meetings held this day in Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds, to consider the great and daily increasing distress of the country, and with the view, if possible, of inducing her Majesty's Ministers to take steps, before the dissolution of Parliament, for carrying out some remedial measure. Deputations were appointed to wait on Sir Robert Peel and other members of the Government.

**19.**—A trotting-match takes place in the grounds attached to the Rosemary Branch Tavern, when a grey pony, twelve hands and a half high, is ridden by one of Mr. Batty's monkeys, dressed in racing costume, and accomplishes a distance of fourteen miles in fifty-seven minutes.

**21.**—The city of Chin-Kiang-Foo, commanding the entrance to the Grand Canal, stormed and taken by the British forces under Sir Hugh Gough. The Tartar general, when he saw that all was lost, retired to his house, which he commanded his servants to set on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death. One of the scaling-party writes:—"It is impossible to compute the loss of the Chinese, for when they found they could stand no longer against us, they cut the throats of their wives and children, or drove them into wells or ponds, and then destroyed themselves. In many houses there were from eight to twelve dead bodies, and I myself saw a dozen women

and children drowning themselves in a small pond the day after the fight." The first man who reached the top of the battlement was Lieut. Cuddy, of the 55th, who planted the English ensign on the walls, under the fire of the enemy, and then coolly assisted the foremost of his party up the scaling-ladder. The killed and wounded on the British side amounted to 169.

**26.**—Captivity of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly at Bokhara. Lady Sale records in the journal of her captivity:—"Col. Stoddart and Capt. Arthur Conolly are prisoners at Bokhara. The latter had been enthusiastically employed in endeavouring to effect the release of slaves in Kokhan. The King of Bokhara conquered the chief of that country, and placed Conolly in confinement at Bokhara. He and his fellow-prisoner, by the last account, had been 126 days confined in a dungeon underground without light; they had never changed their clothes or washed, and their food was let down to them once in four or five days. A native who had compassion on them received a message through the person who took their food to them, and through him Conolly has communicated with his family here, who also are now powerless to assist him."

**28.**—The Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, elected Head Master of Rugby School.

— Thunder-storm in the metropolis, during the continuance of which the lightning struck and injured the spire of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

— Debate in the House of Commons on the report and recommendation of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the compromise of election petitions. Mr. Russell, one of the members for Reading, and a person implicated in the inquiry, taunted Mr. Roebuck with being an unfit person to have the conduct of such an inquiry, having himself sat in the House as the paid agent of the rebel colony of Canada. On a division, the recommendation of the Committee to delay the issue of new writs for the different boroughs was negatived by 136 to 47.

**August 1.**—Opening of the Thames Tunnel. About 500 visitors pass through from the Wapping side to Rotherhithe.

— The colliers and iron-miners in the Airdrie and Coatbridge districts strike work for an advance of wages. They were joined in a few days by the workmen in the Glasgow district, giving rise to great inconvenience throughout the whole of the west of Scotland.

**4.**—Alarming disturbances break out in the manufacturing districts. The spinners and weavers of Stalybridge strike, in consequence of a proposal to reduce their wages, and the men, banding themselves together, succeed in turning out all the hands in the Ashton and Oldham mills. Gathering strength as they

went on, they entered Manchester in great force, but divided into sections, when they saw the military approaching. The mills here were mostly stopped, and attacked by the mob, the rioting continuing, with more or less severity, over a week. During three days twenty-three people were taken to the infirmary in consequence of affrays between the military or special constables and the mob. As in other towns, they were chiefly under the direction of Chartist demagogues. On the 7th the town of Stockport was the scene of serious rioting. The mob forced an entrance into the union workhouse at Snowheath, and carried off 672 loaves and 7*l.* in copper money. Next day a conflict took place between the workmen and military in Preston, when the latter were compelled to fire; two or three were fatally wounded. Stockport, Macclesfield, Dudley, Bolton, and Huddersfield were all kept in terror by bands of excited operatives, demanding "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." On the 15th, at Burslem, the house of Mr. Parker, a magistrate, was burnt to the ground, and the Town Hall, police offices, and several private houses ransacked. Here also the military were compelled to fire, killing three unfortunate agitators, and wounding a dozen others. In Dunfermline the weavers set fire to Watson's factory and had possession of the town for the greater part of a night.

**5.**—The House of Lords give a final decision regarding Lady Hewley's bequest of "certain manors in York, in trust to support godly preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel," a phrase taken to designate Protestant Dissenters. In process of time the trust fell entirely into the hands of Unitarians, but attention was drawn to the subject by the report of the Charity Commissioners, and a bill was filed in Chancery to dispossess them. The Vice-Chancellor and Lord Chancellor decided against the claim of the Unitarians. Lord Cottenham now pronounced judgment, affirming the decree of the Court below, with costs.

**7.**—General Nott leaves Candahar to join General Pollock at Cabul, his route lying along the valley of the Tumuk river up to its source in the hills near Muhoor. He encountered an Afghān force near Ghuznee, and scattered it without much loss on his own side.

**9.**—Treaty signed at Washington by Lord Ashburton on the part of the British Government, and Mr. Webster on behalf of the American, regarding the north-west boundary of the two countries, the suppression of the slave-trade, and the extradition of criminals, questions which had given rise to much correspondence between the two countries.

**12.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person. The concluding paragraph of the speech expressed the confidence she had that when "my lords and gentlemen" returned to

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their counties, they would do their utmost to encourage, by example and exertion, that spirit of order and submission to the law, without which there could be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the course of social improvement.

**14.**—Proclamation issued regarding the multitudes of lawless and disorderly persons who by force and violence were entering mills and manufactories, and by threats and intimidation preventing peaceable people from following their usual occupation. During the week of greatest anxiety to the Government,—from the 18th to the 25th,—a clerk was sent down from the London post-office, with directions, under the authority of a Secretary of State's warrant, to open the letters of six parties named therein, all taking a prominent part in the disturbances. Two following warrants authorized him to open the letters of ten other persons. Most of these parties were afterwards apprehended, indicted, and convicted before the Special Commission appointed to try the parties charged with exciting the disturbances in the manufacturing districts.—*Report of Secret Committee on Post-Office.*

**17.**—A seditions placard, urging the people to rise against the authorities, issued in Manchester by the Executive Committee of the National Chartist Association.

**19.**—Jane Cooper, a domestic servant, commits suicide by throwing herself from the top of the Monument. She took advantage of the momentary absence of the guard to clamber over the railings, and precipitate herself into Fish-street-hill.

**20.**—Incendiary fires in two Liverpool timber-yards, supposed to have been caused by parties connected with the sawyers' strike combination.

— Father Mathew visits Scotland, and distributes his temperance pledges to masses of people in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other cities.

— General Pollock commences his march from Jellalabad to Cabul. The first conflict took place about two miles from Gundamuck, where 12,000 Afghāns were repulsed and forced to retire upon Cabul.

**24.**—George White, a Birmingham Chartist, writes to Brother Cooper in Leicester:—"My house has been surrounded with police these two nights, and a warrant has been issued for my apprehension. I have nevertheless marched with the sovereign people, and addressed them in defiance of their warrant. There was some ugly work last night. My body-guard cracked a raw lobster (a policeman) into the canal, and the town has been paraded by soldiers, our lads cheering and marching with them like trumps."

— Consecration of five colonial bishops in Westminster Abbey.

**25.**—Owing to the number of suicides from the Monument, the City Lands Committee resolve to enclose the top.

— Bean tried for assaulting the Queen with a pistol, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Millbank.

**26.**—Treaty of peace concluded with China, 21,000,000 dollars to be paid within three years ; Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai to be thrown open to British merchants ; and the island of Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty.

**29.**—The Queen and Prince Albert embark at Woolwich on their first visit to Scotland.

**September 1.**—The Queen arrives off Inverkeith about 1 o'clock this morning, and lands at Granton pier at 9 o'clock, where she was received by the Duke of Buccleuch, lord-lieutenant of the county. The royal *cortege* proceeded by way of Inverleith-row and Canonmillsbridge to the boundary of the city of Edinburgh, where it was expected her Majesty would be received by the lord provost and magistrates of the city. From a misunderstanding as to the hour of landing they had not left the council-chamber, where some of them had been sitting the most of the night, and the procession continued its course through the city by way of Pitt-street, Hanover-street, Princes-street, and the Calton-hill. At Parsons-green the dragoons closed up to the royal carriage, and a quicker pace was continued along the road to Dalkeith Palace. Edinburgh was filled with visitors from various parts of Scotland, and great preparations had been made for giving her Majesty a truly royal welcome ; but the enthusiasm was somewhat checked by the want of proper arrangement as to the precise time when the city would be reached. To make up, as far as possible, for the disappointment thus experienced, her Majesty re-entered the city on the Saturday following, and was received in great state by the magistrates. Sir Robert Peel, who accompanied her Majesty in a separate carriage, was alternately cheered and hissed. The route, thickly packed with spectators, was from Holyrood, up the Canongate and High-street to the Castle, and then by way of the Earthen-mound and Princes-street to Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery. A gallery erected at the end of Princes-street-gardens unfortunately gave way, and between fifty and sixty people were more or less injured. The foundation-stone of Victoria Hall, designed for the use of the General Assembly, was laid this day, with a grand Masonic display in honour of her Majesty's visit. The Queen attended Divine service in Dalkeith private chapel on the 4th, and gave a reception in the Palace on the 5th. She left Dalkeith on the 6th, and visited the Earl of Mansfield, at Scone, the following day ; the Marquis of Breadalbane, at Taymouth, on the 8th (where deer-stalking was engaged in by Prince Albert) ; and Lord Wil-

loughby D'Eresby, at Drummond, on the 9th. Her Majesty departed from Granton pier on the 15th, after a stay in Scotland of fourteen days. In a letter addressed to the Lord Advocate, Lord Aberdeen was instructed to say, “The Queen will leave Scotland with a feeling of regret that her visit on the present occasion could not be further prolonged. Her Majesty fully expected to witness the loyalty and attachment of her Scottish subjects ; but the devotion and enthusiasm evinced in every quarter, and by all ranks, have produced an impression on the mind of her Majesty which can never be effaced.”

**5.**—Tried at the York assizes and Lancashire assizes about 150 individuals charged with mobbing and rioting during the recent disturbances in these districts. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A Special Commission sat in other counties for the same purpose.

— General Nott recaptures the fortress of Ghuznee, on his march to Cabul. “I ordered,” he writes, “the fortification and citadel to be destroyed, because it had been the scene of treachery, mutilation, torture, starvation, and cruel murder to our unresisting and imprisoned countrymen.”

**13.**—General Pollock defeats Akbar Khan in the Valley of Tezeen. No farther opposition being offered to the advance of the British through the passes, they encamped on the race-ground at Cabul two days afterwards. The city was taken possession of on the 15th.

**20.**—Release of the Afghan captives, confined by Akbar Khan in various parts throughout the Tezeen valley and at Bameean. At the pass near Kote Ashrusse, Sale left his infantry to hold the position, and proceeded at the head of the 3d Dragoons. “A party of Sultan Jan's men,” writes Lady Sale, “were in the neighbourhood. Had we not received assistance our recapture was certain, but as it was they dared not attack the force they saw. It is impossible to express our feelings on Sale's approach. When we arrived where the infantry were posted, they cheered all the captives as they passed them, and the men of the 13th pressed forward to welcome us individually. On arriving at the camp, Capt. Backhouse fired a royal salute from his mountain train guns ; and not only our old friends but all the officers in the party came to offer congratulations and welcome our return from captivity.”

**23.**—Fire in Crampton-street, Liverpool, which spread into Farmby-street and Neptune-street, destroying a number of large warehouses and sheds filled with costly merchandise. The damage was estimated at 700,000*l.*, one-half being covered by insurances. About twenty lives were supposed to have been lost during the three days the conflagration raged.

**24.**—Died at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, aged 82, the Marquis Wellesley.

**27.**—Foundation-stone laid of the Victoria Harbour, Durbar.

— Inquiry into the fraud and conspiracy practised upon Mr. Woolley, a Bristol timber-merchant. Ann Morgan and Mary Ann Byers (with the latter of whom he had been entrapped into a marriage) were committed to prison.

**29.**—General M'Caskill storms and captures the town of Istalif, Kohistan. By General Pollock's instruction the place was set on fire, a proceeding which excited both native and European soldiers to other acts of wanton cruelty and plunder, much commented on afterwards.

**31.**—Feargus O'Connor arrested, on the charge of exciting to sedition, in Manchester and other towns, during the disturbances in August last.

**October 1.**—Lord Ellenborough issues a proclamation from Simla, announcing that the British army now in possession of Afghanistan would be withdrawn to the Sutlej. “The Governor-General will leave it to the Afghans themselves to create a government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes. To force a sovereign upon a reluctant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burthen of supporting a sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance.” The date of this despatch was afterwards disputed in Parliament, on the ground that Lord Ellenborough could not possibly know that one of the main objects of the expedition, the rescue of the prisoners, had been accomplished at this time. Mr. Macaulay alleged that the proclamation had been ante-dated, for the purpose of contrasting with the manifesto of Lord Auckland against the Afghans.

— Cargoes for America are so difficult to procure at Liverpool, that the owners of the *Sydney* agree to take out 180 Mormon converts for 115*l.*; the owners of the *Henry* accept of 100*l.* for conveying 140, being a little more than 15*s.* per head.

**10.**—The Bishop of London delivers a Charge to his clergy in St. Paul's, having reference principally to Puseyite innovations, which he mildly censured.

**11.**—In his opening charge at the Lancashire Special Commission, Lord Abinger made reference to public meetings in a manner severely criticised. “An assembly,” he said, “consisting of such multitudes as to make all discussion and debate ridiculous and a farce, never can be assembled for the purpose of deliberate and calm discussion. If, therefore,

an assembly consists of such multitudes, or if you find that all attempts at debate are put down, and that the only object of the parties is to hear one side, the meeting ceases to be one avowedly for deliberation, and cannot protest itself under that pretension.”

**12.**—Evacuation of Afghanistan by the British forces. The united armies of General Pollock and General Nott commence their march from Cabul back to Peshawur. A great portion of the city was left in ruins, and the Char Chouk, or principal bazaar, where the remains of Sir William Macnaghten had been exposed to insult, was blown up. The British army now spread devastation and slaughter on every side of their route. “No troops,” writes General Pollock, “could feel otherwise than excited at the sight of the skeletons of their late brethren in arms, which still lay covering the road from Gundanuck to Cabul; and as if the more to raise a spirit of revenge, the barricade at Jugdulluck was literally covered with skeletons.” Jellalabad, so ably defended by Sale, was one among many other places levelled with the dust. General Pollock reached Peshawur on the 3d November, and on the 6th General Nott with the rear division emerged from the Khyber Pass at Junrood. Major-Gen. England left Quetta, and marched towards British India by the Bolan Pass.

**13.**—Grace Darling, the heroine of the Longstone Lighthouse, dies at Bamborough, aged 25.

**17.**—A meeting of female politicians held in the Association Hall, Old Bailey, for the purpose of forming a female Chartist Association to co-operate with the original society.

— Dr. Buckland, Mr. George Stephenson, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, while on a visit to Sir Robert Peel, at Drayton, meet the tenantry at breakfast, and discuss various questions relating to agricultural improvement.

**18.**—Explosion of a steam-boiler in Birkbeck's iron-works, Middlesborough, by which four workmen were killed and twenty others much scalded and bruised.

**19.**—David Roberts, A.R.A., entertained at a public dinner in the Hopetoun Rooms, Edinburgh, as a compliment on his return from Syria.

**31.**—Came on for trial at the Central Criminal Court the charge of theft raised by Lord Frankfort, Baron Montmorency, against Alice Lowe, a young woman formerly resident in his house. In the course of his evidence, his lordship said, “About 10 o'clock on the evening of the 28th of May the prisoner came to my house in a cab. I asked her what she wanted, when she said she came to see me, and intended to stop. I kept her cab waiting till nearly 1 o'clock, and then, when I saw that she was determined to stop, I sent it away.

She remained with me till the 22d of July." With reference to the various articles of jewellery alleged to have been stolen by her, the jury considered they had been given to her in presents, and, without retiring, returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**November 5.**—A woman named Frances Bennett, residing at Ruardean-hill, in the Forest of Dean, confesses to having murdered each of her six children soon after birth, and buried them under the pavement of the brew-house, with the assistance of the person who cohabited with her. On examination the skeletons were found where she described.

**7.**—Meeting to receive report of auditors of *Times' Testimonial Fund*, the Lord Mayor in the chair.

**8.**—Capt. Douglas, of the 49th Madras Infantry, committed to prison as a deserter, preparatory to bringing against him charges of malversation and acceptance of bribes when in India.

**10.**—At a stormy meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, Mr. Hume, M.P., carries his motion, approving of a grant being made from the funds of the vestry to aid in erecting a monument to the Scottish Reformers of 1793.

— Her Majesty visits the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle.

**14.**—Mr. Norton, the police-magistrate, makes inquiry concerning a painful case of destitution in Stepney. Two young women, daughters of the late Major Reynolds, of the 5th West India Regiment, being left utterly unprovided for at his death, were now trying to preserve their existence by making shirts for a slop-shop at  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. Public attention was now drawn to the case, and a subscription raised in their behalf.

**16.**—Proclamation from the Governor-General (Lord Ellenborough) to all the princes, and chiefs, and people of India:—"My brothers and my friends, our victorious army bears the gates of the Temple of Somnauth in triumph from Afghanistan, and the despoiled tomb of Sultan Mahmood looks upon the ruins of Ghuznee. The insult of 800 years is at last avenged. The gates of the Temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest record of your national glory, the proof of your superiority in arms over the nations beyond the Indus. To you, princes and chiefs of Sirhind, of Rajwarra, of Malwa, and Guzerat, I shall commit this glorious trophy of successful war. You will yourselves, with all honour, transmit the gates of sandal-wood through your respective territories to the restored Temple of Somnauth. The chiefs of Sirhind shall be informed at what time our victorious army will first deliver the gates of the temple into their guardianship at the foot of the bridge of the Sutlej."

— Opening of the Glasgow Corn Exchange.

**18.**—A whale, sixteen feet long, caught in the Thames off Deptford pier.

**21.**—Division Orders by Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, dated at Succur:—"Gentlemen as well as beggars may, if they like, ride to the devil when they get on horseback; but neither gentlemen nor beggars have a right to send other people there, which will be the case if furious riding be allowed in camp or beyond." The offender to be arrested, and Capt. Pope to inflict punishment.

**22.**—Proposal made in the Edinburgh Town Council to pass a vote of censure on the Lord Provost, Sir James Forrest, for various offensive expressions he had used regarding the majority of that body at a dinner given to Councillor Johnstone.

— The Anti-Corn-Law League hold a meeting in Manchester, at which they resolve to raise 50,000*l.* as a fund for sending lecturers throughout the country, and otherwise informing the public mind.

**30.**—The Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons closed. The prisoners were removed to the Queen's Prison, under the authority of an Act passed last session. There were seventy in the Fleet and three in the Marshalsea.

**December, 1.**—The Queen directs letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Baronet to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Wm. Parker, Sir Henry Pottinger, and Major-Gen. Nott were created Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, and Major-Gen. Pollock Companion of the Bath.

**10.**—Died at Hardwicke Grange, near Shrewsbury, aged 70, Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief.

**13.**—Correspondence between Peter Borthwick and Mr. Carter, regarding the statement made by the latter when undergoing his examination in the Insolvent Court.

**14.**—At a late hour this evening a fire broke out in a dwelling-house in the Minories. Two women were killed by throwing themselves out of a window on the second floor, and five were consumed inside.

**25.**—During early mass in Galway Point chapel, a false alarm was raised that the gallery was falling, and in the rush to escape thirty people were killed, and many more bruised.

**30.**—Bursting of the embankment of Glenderstone Dam, near Barrhead, Renfrewshire, and loss of nine lives. The print-works of Springfield and Arthurlie were almost swept off their sites by the current.

**31.**—Miss Newell, an insane woman, attends at the Guildhall Police Court, for the purpose of urging her claim to the sovereignty of England. She had obtained, she said, a

Divine revelation to that effect. Shaking hands with the presiding magistrate, Sir Chapman Marshall, she remarked, "Pardon me, if I take leave of you in the words of the good old song, 'Adieu, thou dreary pile!'"

## 1843.

**January 4.**—Sir James Graham replies to the Memorial and Addresses of the last General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. "Her Majesty's ministers," he answered, "now understanding that nothing less than the total abrogation of the rights of the Crown and of other patrons will satisfy the Church, are bound with firmness to declare that they cannot advise her Majesty to consent to the grant of any such demand."

**7.**—*The Velveten Correspondence.*—Sir Robert Peel having accepted from Mr. Barlow, of Ancoats Vale Works, the gift of a piece of the new fabric known as velveten, and stamped with a free-trade design, writes, "that he was not aware till to-day that the specimen of manufacture bore any allusion to matters which are the subject of public controversy. He begged, therefore, to return that which had been accepted under an erroneous impression."

**14.**—The much-talked-of gates of Somnauth carried into Delhi in state, under a canopy of crimson and gold.

**15.**—A force raised by the Ameers of Scinde to protect their rights on the Indus, attack and capture the British residency, Hyderabad. Next day they are defeated near Mecanee, by Sir Charles Napier, leaving above 1,000 men dead on the field.

**16.**—Fire in Rolls' floor-cloth manufactory, Old Kent-road. Three dwelling-houses adjoining were also burnt down, and altogether it was estimated that property was destroyed to the extent of 50,000/-.

**17.**—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests interfere to prevent the Marylebone Vestry erecting a monument to the Scottish political martyrs in Regent-circus, on the ground that the freehold was vested in her Majesty, and the vestry had no control there except for purposes of lighting and cleansing.

**18.**—*The Morning Herald* publishes a letter from Constantinople, of the 21st December, giving an account of the execution of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly at Bokhara.

**20.**—Daniel McNaughten shoots Edmund Drummond, private secretary to Sir Robert Peel, when passing along Whitehall, between the Admiralty and Horse Guards. Police-constable Silver, in describing the manner of the attack, said he saw Mr. Drummond put his hand to his left side and reel, his coat being

on fire at the time. When the assassin had fired one pistol he put it back into his breast and drew forth another, but the constable seized him at that moment, and the pistol went off in the struggle, the ball striking the pavement. It was not at first thought that the wound was fatal, but unfavourable symptoms presented themselves the day after the occurrence, and on a second examination it was found that the lowest of the ribs had been seriously injured by the pistol-ball. Mr. Drummond expired on the 25th. The ball, which was fired with the pistol close to the back, entered between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, and was found in front between the cartilages of the seventh and eighth ribs. McNaughten, as has been stated, was instantly seized, and on being taken to Gardener's-lane station, sought to defend the act on the plea that the Tories had been persecuting him for years. From other remarks he let fall it was evident that the intended victim was not the secretary, but Sir Robert Peel himself. He was committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

**26.**—Monster powder blast at Dover in connexion with the works of the South-Eastern Railway. A mine, formed of three cells, was sunk in the base of the cliff, and into this was placed the enormous quantity of 18,500 lbs. of gunpowder. The charge was fired by the voltaic battery, when not less than one million tons of chalk was dislodged by the shock, and settled gently down into the sea below.

**31.**—A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the General Assembly held in Edinburgh. Resolutions carried by a majority to present petitions to Parliament, embodying their claim of right, in which two things are demanded,—an efficient measure of non-intrusion and a full recognition of an independent jurisdiction in the Church, altogether uncontrolled by the civil courts. "The Commission," it was resolved, "consider it necessary to repeat explicitly what is intimated in the claim of rights, that if the Church do not obtain the redress sought, no result can be anticipated but that those of her office-bearers and members who adhere to the great doctrines and principles for which she is now contending, must renounce their present connexion with the State, and abandon the temporal benefits of an establishment which will in that case be practically and in effect clogged with conditions which they cannot in conscience fill."

**February 1.**—The Rev. W. Bailey, L.L.D., tried at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to transportation for life for forging and uttering a promissory note for 2,875/-, with intent to defraud the executors of Robert Smith, the well-known miser of Seven Dials.

**2.**—Parliament opened by Commission. Her Majesty regretted "the diminished receipt from some of the ordinary sources of revenue. She fears that it must be in part attributed to the

reduced consumption of many articles, caused by the depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which had so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented."

**8.**—Destructive earthquake experienced in the West India Islands. At Antigua, St. Thomas, and St. Christopher, the property thrown down was considerable. Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadalupe, was entirely destroyed, and many hundreds of persons buried in the ruins.

**9.**—Mr. Vernon Smith moves for the production of papers connected with Lord Ellenborough's proclamation regarding the gates of Sonnauh : a proclamation, he said, which was an outrage upon the feelings of the people of India, and a source of ridicule to those of England.

**10.**—Captain Dalrymple, M.P. for Wigtonshire, and Mr. Horsman, M.P. for Cocker-mouth, engage in a ploughing contest at Cleland House, Lanarkshire. They both made good work, but the judge, after some hesitation, pronounced in favour of Captain Dalrymple. The ground was afterwards named "The Members' Acre."

**14.**—The Duke of Wellington, in the Lords, and Lord Stanley, in the Commons, move the thanks of the respective Houses to the Fleet and Army engaged in the China service. On the 20th a similar honour was paid to the Indian Army.

**16.**—Conclusion of the debate on Lord Howick's motion for a committee of the whole House to consider the reference in the Queen's speech to the long-continued depression of manufacturing industry. For the motion 191, against it 306. Towards the close of the debate a disagreeable feeling was created in the House through a phrase used by Mr. Cobden, to the effect that he held Sir Robert Peel personally responsible for the present lamentable and dangerous state of affairs,—words which Sir Robert (who instantly replied under great excitement) interpreted as an incentive to attacks upon his life. Amid much confusion Mr. Cobden was permitted to explain that what he meant was that the right hon. baronet was responsible by virtue of his office. Immediately before the division, about 4 A.M. another personal altercation took place between Mr. Cobden and Mr. Roebuck, regarding the approval said to have been manifested by the latter at Lord Brougham's bitter attack upon some of the League agitators in the House of Lords.

**21.**—Robert Elliot, the Gretna Green priest, and successor of the famous blacksmith, writes to the *Times*, stating that he had married 7,744 persons from 1811 to 1839, the largest number in any one year being 198, and the smallest 42.

**24.**—The police force an entrance into the gaming-house, 34, St. James's-street, when the

son of the proprietor, attempting to escape by the roof, fell into a back court, and received injuries from which he died next morning.

**26.**—At the funeral of the notorious Richard Carlisle in Kensal-green Cemetery, a disturbance is created by the objection of the relatives to have the funeral service read at the grave.

**March 1.**—Commenced at Lancaster the trial of Feargus O'Connor and fifty-eight others, charged with being concerned in the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts. O'Connor and fourteen others were found guilty on the fifth count, charging them with exciting dissatisfaction and persuading workmen to leave their labours, but as there was some doubt whether this was an offence or not, Baron Rolfe reserved the point for consideration by the Court of Queen's Bench. Sixteen were found guilty on the fourth count, for employing threats to compel men to leave their work. Judgment deferred till next term. The rest were acquitted.

—The first instalment of the Chinese indemnity, amounting to 1,000,000/, arrives at the Mint in five wagons, each drawn by four horses, and escorted by a detachment of the 60th Regiment.

**3.**—Commenced at the Old Bailey the trial of Daniel McNaughten for the murder of Mr. Drummond. The Solicitor-General, Sir William Follett, having stated the main facts of the case, and adduced witnesses in support thereof, a large array of medical evidence was adduced in defence to show that the crime had been committed under the influence of an irresistible impulse, over which the prisoner had no control. The jury returned a verdict of Not guilty, on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner, who did not appear in the least affected by his trial, was removed from the bar to be kept in confinement during her Majesty's pleasure.

**6.**—Joshua Jones Ashley, formerly a banker and army-agent in Regent-street, tried at the Central Criminal Court for stealing knives, forks, and spoons from various clubs with which he was connected. Found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. At the close no less than sixteen pawnbrokers were called, each of whom produced from four to two and a half dozen of silver tablespoons and forks, which were identified by the secretaries of the respective clubs, and handed over to them.

**7.**—Mr. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, applies at Bow-street Police-office for a warrant to arrest John Dillon, late an officer in the navy, who had threatened to shoot him.

**8.**—Mr. Fox Maule's motion for a committee to take into consideration the petition of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, negatived by a majority of 211 to 76 votes.

**9.**—Mr. Vernon Smith's motion, that the Sonnauh proclamation of Lord Ellenborough

was unwise, indecorous, and reprehensible, negatived by a majority of 242 to 157.

**10.**—James Stevenson, a Cameronian enthusiast, who had travelled from Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, was examined at the Mansion-house, on the charge of using threatening language regarding the Queen and Sir Robert Peel. From the conversation which took place between the prisoner and the Lord Mayor, the unfortunate man appeared to have gone crazy on the subject of the Kirk.

— At an early hour this morning earthquake shocks are reported to have been felt throughout the north of England and the south of Scotland.

**16.**—The Town Council of Glasgow pass a vote of censure on the Lord Provost (Sir James Campbell), for inciting the Government to bring in a general police bill for the city, instead of supporting the three local bills prepared under the sanction of the Council.

**21.**—Died at his residence, Keswick, aged 69, Robert Southey, LL.D., Poet-laureate.

— A special meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly held in Edinburgh, when a minute is agreed to, stating that in the circumstances the Commission "deem it incumbent upon them to announce to the Church and to the country, as they now do with the utmost pain and sorrow, that the decisive rejection of the Church's claims by the Government and by Parliament appears to them conclusive of the present struggle, and that, in the judgment of the Commission, nothing remains but to make immediate preparations for the new state of things, which the Church must, so far as they can see, contemplate as inevitable."

— Lord Palmerston draws the attention of the House to the terms of the Ashburton treaty, or capitulation, as he called it. Sir Robert Peel explains that the papers moved for could not be produced at the present time without detriment to the public interest. The motion was therefore withdrawn on the 23d.

**22.**—Major-General Napier writes from Dubba to Lord Ellenborough:—"The forces under my command marched from Hyderabad this morning at daybreak. About half-past 8 o'clock we discovered and attacked the army under the personal command of Meer Shere Mahomed, consisting of about 20,000 men of all arms, strongly posted behind one of the large nullahs by which this country is intersected in all directions. After a combat of about three hours the enemy was wholly defeated with considerable slaughter, and the loss of all his standards and cannon."

**23.**—Ceremonial opening of the Thames Tunnel.

— At the Nenah assizes the Rev. John Mahon, priest of Tornavera, was examined as a witness in the trial of two men named Larkin and Gleeson, charged with shooting at Patrick Tierney, when he admitted having denounced

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Tierney in the chapel, in the morning of the day on which the attack was made.

**27.**—A bill introduced into the House of Commons for the purpose of enabling a new company to carry out the Aërial Transit patents originally granted to Mr. Henson.

**29.**—Numerous Presbyterian meetings held throughout Scotland on this day, when the Non-intrusion withdrew from the Moderates, and send up separate lists of ministers and elders for the ensuing Assembly.

**April 1.**—Augustus Sintyemick attempts to shoot the Rev. Mr. Haydon, in St. Paul's Cathedral, during the afternoon service. The pistol missed fire, and was almost instantly taken possession of, when it was found to contain a charge of powder and five shots. Sintyemick was at once seized.

**5.**—The police make a sudden descent upon the Dublin gaming-houses, and lodge most of the proprietors and frequenters in prison. Fines of different amounts were afterwards inflicted.

**6.**—William Wordsworth gazetted Poet-laureate to her Majesty.

**7.**—Explosion at Stormont Main Colliery, near Newcastle, and loss of twenty-seven lives.

**12.**—William Sharman charged with attempting to bribe Lord Monteagle, by enclosing 5*l.* in a letter to him, requesting an appointment in the Custom-house or Post-office. As the appointment was not made, Sharman raised an action to recover the amount; but the Commission now intimated that instead of inflicting any further punishment they would simply order the 5*l.* to be paid over to the Exchequer Fund, as conscience money.

**13.**—Explosion in Waltham powder-mill, when nearly the whole of the works were destroyed, there being over 2,000 lbs. in each of the two departments blown up. Seven lives were lost.

**16.**—Wreck of the *Solway*, one of the West India mail-steamer, on a rock twenty miles west of Corunna. Captain Duncan, the surgeon, and a midshipman, were the only officers saved. Sixty of the passengers and crew perished in the ship.

**19.**—The defeated Amoers of Scinde arrive as captives in Bombay, on board H.M. sloop *Nimrod*.

**21.**—Died at Kensington Palace, aged 70 years, Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, and uncle to the Queen.

**24.**—At Sunderland, a sailor named Ferry, who a few days before had escaped from the lunatic asylum at Gateshead Fell, murders his wife and two children, by attacking them with a fire-shovel.

**25.**—This morning, at five minutes past 4, the Queen was safely delivered of a princess.

— Launched from the Pembroke dockyard, amid great rejoicing, her Majesty's steam-yacht, *Victoria and Albert*.

**26.**—The South Sea whaler *Diana* blown up at St. Helena. At the time of the explosion, which was known to have been the work of an incendiary, an investigation was going on before the Island authorities regarding the murder of the captain by the second mate.

**May 1.**—An anonymous person writes to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating that while he had made a true income-tax return on his legitimate trade, he had been for some time engaged in smuggling, and begged to hand him £4,000 $\text{l}$ , the profits of three years' transactions in that way, as conscience money.

**2.**—The number of petitions presented up to this date against the New Factory Bill amounted to 11,611, bearing 1,757,297 signatures. The petitioners were mainly Dissenters, who objected to the educational clauses of the bill.

**5.**—Sir Robert Peel introduces his scheme for relieving the spiritual wants of the kingdom, by the endowment of additional ministers and the augmentation of small livings. He proposed to authorize the advance of £600,000 $\text{l}$ . by the Bounty Board to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the security of certain revenues of the Ecclesiastical Fund; this advance, to the extent of 30,000 $\text{l}$ . a year, to be used, not in the erection of churches, for which private liberality would be sufficient, but solely for the endowment of ministers.

**8.**—An association of noblemen and officers in both branches of the service formed to suppress duelling as sinful and irrational.

**9.**—Mr. Villiers introduces his annual motion on the subject of the Corn-law, which after five nights' debate is negatived by a majority of 381 to 125. On the last night of the discussion Mr. Cobden, departing from his usual style of showing the evil effects of the system on manufacturing interests, carried the war into the enemy's country by showing that the laws injured the farmer. "The farmers," he said, "are now disposed utterly to distrust everybody who promises them anything; and the very reason they are ready to look on us with friendly eyes is that we never promised them anything. We tell them distinctly that legislation can do nothing for them. It is a fraud. They must never allow bargaining for loaves and rent to be mixed up with politics. They must deal with their landlords as with their wheelwrights and saddlers, with a view to business, and business alone."

**11.**—At a meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin, O'Connell denounces the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Brougham, and others, for their vindictive hatred of Ireland, and promises that when her Majesty visits her Irish subjects she will hear of nothing but

Repeal from one end of the country to the other.

**13.**—Singular accident to Mr. Brunel, engineer. While amusing the children of a friend by seeming to pass a half-sovereign piece into his mouth and out at his ear, it suddenly slipped and became lodged in the trachea. Various efforts were made to extract it, but they proved unavailing, and surgical aid was called in. Various consultations took place among the most eminent professional men, and an apparatus was constructed for inverting the body of the patient in order that the weight of the coin might assist the natural effort to expel it by coughing. The first attempt in this way failed, but to-day, on being again inverted, Mr. Brunel felt the coin quit its place on the right side of the chest, and in a few seconds it dropped from his mouth, without causing distress or inconvenience.

**15.**—Given at the Court of St. James's, her Majesty's Letter to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. "The faith of our Crown," it went on, "is pledged to uphold you in the full enjoyment of every privilege which you can justly claim; but you will bear in mind that the rights and property of an Established Church are conferred by law; it is by law that the Church of Scotland is united with the State, and that her endowments are secured; and the ministers of religion claiming the sanction of law in defence of their privileges, are specially bound by their sacred calling to be examples of obedience. The act ratifying the Confession of Faith, and settling Presbyterian Church Government in Scotland, was adopted at the Union, and is now the Act of the British Parliament. The settlement thus fixed cannot be annulled by the will or declaration of any number of individuals. Those who are dissatisfied with the terms of this settlement may renounce it for themselves, but the union of the Church of Scotland with the State is indissoluble, while statutes remain unaffected which recognise the Presbyterian Church as the Church established by law within the kingdom of Scotland." The document was signed by Sir James Graham.

**18.**—Disruption in the Church of Scotland. To-day the anxiously anticipated Assembly commenced its sittings in Edinburgh. Shortly before 1 o'clock Divine service was commenced in the High Church, and a sermon preached by Dr. Welsh, the retiring Moderator, taking for his text the words, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." On the conclusion of the services the Assembly adjourned to St. Andrew's Church, which was fitted up as a temporary Hall of Assembly. The Royal Commissioner, Lord Belhaven, and Dr. Welsh, entered the crowded assembly about the same time, half-past 3 o'clock. After prayer Dr. Welsh rose and said, "According to the usual form of procedure, this is the time for making up the roll; but in respect of certain proceedings affecting our rights and privileges which have been sanctioned by her Majesty's

Government, and by the Legislature of the country, and more especially in respect that there has been an infringement on the charter of our constitution, so that we could not now constitute this court without a violation of the terms of the union between Church and State in this land, as now authoritatively declared, I must protest against our proceeding further. The reasons that have led me to come to this conclusion are fully set forth in the document which I hold in my hand, and which, with the permission of the House, I shall now proceed to read." Immediately after the reading of the Protest, which was successively signed by ministers and elders, the retiring Moderator handed the memorable document to the clerk, and left the chair. He proceeded towards the door of the Assembly, followed by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Macfarlane, of Greenock, Dr. Brown of Glasgow, R. S. Candlish, of Edinburgh, and the whole body of adhering ministers and elders. A loud cheer burst from the gallery, which, however, was suddenly hushed, and the whole audience stood gazing intently on the scene below, while the members of Assembly who remained also looked on in silence, as seat after seat became vacant. Whenever the leaders of the movement made their appearance outside they were received with bursts of applause from the masses assembled in George-street, and which was continued and reiterated with enthusiasm as they marched through the streets leading to Tanfield Hall, Canon-mills. The procession consisted of about 1,000 persons, walking four abreast. At Tanfield the new Free Assembly was formally constituted, and Dr. Chalmers elected Moderator amid the most enthusiastic displays of feeling. In the old Assembly Principal Macfarlane of Glasgow was elected Moderator. The ten years' conflict thus ended in the separation of the contending parties. On the 22d the sentence of deposition formerly pronounced against the Strathbogie ministers was declared by the old Assembly to be of no effect, by a majority of 148 to 33. The minority in this case urged that though the original sentence was harsh and possibly unnecessary, yet having been pronounced by a competent court it ought to have been more observed than it was. The Free Assembly sat till 30th May, the time being mostly occupied with discussions relating to the fabric of their constitution. Up to that date the total number of ministers who signed the Protest was 444; of these 139 filled *quoad sacra* charges.

**20.**—Lady Jane Colville burnt to death in her own drawing-room, Rosslyn House, Hampstead, by her dress coming in contact with a taper placed on the floor for convenience.

**21.**—Dr. Pusey, in the course of a sermon in Christ Church, Oxford, avows a belief in transubstantiation and the mass. The Vice-Chancellor demanded a copy of the sermon for examination by a Board of Heresy.

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**24.**—The will of Richard Arkwright, son of the inventor of the spinning-jenny, proved in the Prerogative Court. His heir came into the possession of about 8,000,000/-

**25.**—Daniel O'Connell removed from the commission of the peace for the county of Kerry.

**29.**—In the Established Assembly Dr. Simpson reads the answer to the Protest which had been drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose. The answer generally denied the allegations in the Protest, holding that the Church Courts and not the Civil Courts had gone beyond their jurisdiction; and that on the whole there was no valid or sufficient ground in the Protest for the secession from the Establishment, in which when they get their licence they were solemnly sworn not to follow divisive courses.

**30.**—Orange riots at Carlow, Tyrone. Thirty houses gutted in the presence of the police.

**June 2.**—Dr. Pusey writes to the Vice-Chancellor, protesting against his suspension of two years as an act unstatutable as well as unjust. "I have ground to think," he says, "that as no propositions out of my sermon have been exhibited to me as at variance with the doctrines of the Church, so neither can they, but that I have been condemned either on a mistaken construction of my words, founded on the doctrinal opinion of my judges, or on grounds distinct from the formularies of the Church."

—Lord Dudley Stuart assaulted by a Polish refugee of bad character, when entering the rooms of the Polish Literary Institution.

**3.**—B. T. Nyman, from America, delivers a lecture on mesmerism at the London Mechanics' Institution, and produces numerous practical illustrations.

**6.**—The Duke of Sutherland writes to the Rt. Hon. Fox Maule:—"I dislike religious persecution, and I trust that I shall always be an opposer of measures tending to it or intolerance. I cannot but think, however, that such are at present directed against the Establishment, and that if, as a proprietor, I were to grant sites for building for the purpose of opposing the ministration, to do which a desperate spirit has been evinced, I should not only acquiesce in, but even sanction and encourage it, and this I should consider very wrong."

**8.**—Monaster Repeal Meeting at Kilkenny. Almost the entire male population of that county, with considerable portions of Tipperary, Carlow, Wexford, Waterford, and Queen's County, are said to have been present: 300,000 was the estimated number, 12,000 of whom were horsemen. The Agitator made a long address. "The Irish Parliament," he concluded, "is not dead, it is only sleeping,

and here am I sounding the trumpet of her resurrection."

**9.**—Samuel Moyer examined at the Home Office for the offence of sending a letter to Sir James Graham, volunteering "to risk his life against Mr. O'Connell's, as he might be ordered." He now disavowed all evil intention towards the Agitator, and stated that the letter was the result of a drunken freak. He was bound over to appear at the Central Criminal Court when called upon.

**10.**—Disturbance at Carmarthen by "Rebecca and her Daughters." They marched through the town about 1,000 strong, took possession of the workhouse, and remained till the afternoon, when they were broken up by a troop of dragoons sent from Cardiff, and eighty of them taken prisoners. Their list of grievances embraced the removal of all the turnpike-gates in the county, the abolition of tithes, and rent-chARGE in lieu of tithe, the total abolition of the present Poor-law and of church-rates. The following evening another mob assembled at Myddfai, Rebecca being on horseback in full attire. They called at the public-houses of the place, cleared the cellars of all the ale, and about 10 o'clock set out for St. Clears; there they demolished the turnpike-gate, and obtained through intimidation sums of money at different houses. This destruction of turnpike-gates by bands of disguised Rebeccaites continued for months to be an almost nightly occurrence in different parts of South Wales. At the time of the outbreak there were between 100 and 150 gates, including side-bars and chains, in the county of Carmarthen; nearly the half of these were destroyed, and in places where they were renewed the toll-house was generally destroyed along with the gate. Two or three sharp encounters took place with the authorities, but their familiarity with the district generally enabled the rioters to elude their pursuers. Their name was presumed to be derived from a preposterous application of a passage in the Book of Genesis, "And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her, Let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them."

**15.**—Sir James Graham announces that it is not the intention of Government to proceed with the educational clauses of the Factory Bill. The success of the measure, he said, depended upon its being received as a measure of concord and conciliation, and it had been framed with that view; but soon after its introduction he found that the great body of Dissenters had insuperable objections to it. Extensive modifications had been made to meet these objections, but in that he had been wholly disappointed. The petitions against the clauses in their original form were 13,369, bearing 2,068,059 signatures; and in their amended form, 11,228, with 1,745,686 signatures.

**17.**—The Free Church of Scotland issues a Pastoral Address, explanatory of their position, appealing to the people as the true Church of their fathers,—the Church which holds the principles that they held, which bears the testimony that they bore, and which is now suffering in the cause of that great truth for which they suffered.

**19.**—Inauguration of the Memorial erected "in reverence of the memory" of John Hampden, on Chalgrove Field.

— Testimonial of silver plate subscribed for by lovers of the national drama, presented to Mr. Macready by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

— The Judges assemble in the House of Lords to deliver their opinions on the questions submitted to them with reference to criminals insane or reputed insane. On the fourth question, If a person under an insane delusion as to existing facts commits an offence in consequence thereof, is he thereby excused? the Judges were unanimously of opinion that the party accused was equally liable with a person of sane mind. If the accused killed another in self-defence, he would be entitled to an acquittal; but if committed for any supposed injury, he would then be liable to the punishment awarded by the law to his crime.

**20.**—Audubon, writing from "110 miles above Fort Union," informs Dr. Bachman of his discovery there of a new quadruped of the kangaroo species.

**25.**—Died at his residence in Albemarle-street, aged 65 years, John Murray, publisher.

**26.**—The Governor-General of India writes to the Secret Committee from Allahabad:—"The battle of Meecoo entirely changed the position in which the British Government stood with respect to the Amirs of Scinde. To have placed confidence in them thereafter would have been impossible. To have only exacted from them large cessions of territory would have been to give them what remained as the means of levying war for the purpose of regaining what was ceded. Foreigners in Scinde, they had only held their power by the sword, and by the sword they have lost it.... Their removal from the country with which they were no longer to be connected as sovereigns was a measure of obvious expediency, and has apparently had the beneficial effect I intended from it."

**28.**—Riotous scene at the Oxford Commemoration, on occasion of conferring the degree of D.C.L. on Mr. Everett, the American Ambassador, and formerly, it was alleged, a Unitarian preacher. The effect of the uproar was entirely to put a stop to the usual proceedings of the day; and the Vice-Chancellor was obliged to dissolve the Convocation without either of the prize essays being recited.

**July 1.**—Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, of the 55th, shot in a duel near Camden Town by his

brother-in-law, Lieut. Munro, of the Royal Horse Guards. The latter made his escape from the ground with a friend. The quarrel related to family affairs. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder.

— The *Newcastle Journal* writes : — “ It is stated that Bright, the Anti-Corn-Law agitator, is expected to visit the wool fair, which will be held at Alnwick shortly, in order to scatter the seeds of disaffection in that quarter. Should he make his appearance, which is not improbable, it is to be hoped there may be found some stalwart yeoman ready to treat the disaffected vagabond as he deserves.”

**3.**—Opened in Westminster Abbey the Exhibition of Cartoons, the result of the prizes offered by the Royal Commission for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, with a view to the decoration of the interior of the new Houses of Parliament. There were 140 subjects, varying in size from ten to fifteen feet. Three prizes of 300*l.* each, three of 200*l.* and three of 100*l.* were awarded to the most successful competitors.

**7.**—Came on for hearing in the Court of Exchequer, the case of Westmacot v. Clark, being an action to recover from the defendant, Mary Ann Clark, one of the sisters and next of kin of the late Baroness de Feuchères, a sum of money for the services of the plaintiff in recovering for her, as one of the next of kin, her share of the property left by the late baroness. Mr. Thesiger having explained the extraordinary difficulties surmounted by the plaintiff in securing for the next of kin against many other claimants the very large properties left to the baroness by the Duc de Bourbon, under whose protection she lived, it was arranged, on the suggestion of the Court, to settle the matter by arbitration. The sum ultimately awarded was 15,548*l.*, of which 5,453*l.* was for actual disbursements ; 6,344*l.* for personal services, and 3,751*l.* for the plaintiff's costs of the reference.

**11.**—Celebration in Edinburgh of the Bicentenary of the Westminster Assembly.

— At the weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association in Dublin, the rent collected for the week was announced as amounting to 1,690*l.* Intimation was also given that several magistrates had been dismissed for joining the Repeal Association.

**12.**—Concluded the debate on Mr. Smith O'Brien's motion for a Committee of inquiry into the condition of Ireland, when Ministers found themselves having a majority of only 79 in a House of 407.

**18.**—A small steamboat scuttled and sunk in her berth at the east end of Loch Katrine, presumed to have been the work of some of the boatmen who formerly carried on the trade of the lake.

**19.**—Wreck of the *Pegasus*, Hull and Leith steamer, and loss of upwards of forty lives.

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She left Leith harbour this afternoon at half-past 5 o'clock, and about midnight struck, in calm weather, upon a reef off the inner Fern, known as the Goldstone Island. The captain attempted to run the vessel ashore, but the damage received was so serious that she foundered within 300 yards of the spot where she struck. An attempt was made to launch the boats, but the delay in getting them into the water was considerable, and the rush of passengers and crew to take possession caused them to be swamped with the sinking ship. About 5 A.M. the steamer *Martello* came upon the wreck, and picked up six of the survivors, four of whom had contrived to float about with hatches and benches, and two who had clung to the topmast, still a few feet above water. One of them, named Bailie, a servant in attendance on Mr. Torry, had carefully stripped himself to swim during the few minutes allowed for preparation. When the ship was fast settling by the head, he saw the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie praying on the quarter-deck, surrounded by most of the male and female passengers with their children.

**24.**—Mr. Cobden insulted and hustled in the Corn Exchange, Mark-lane. Mr. Ruding, one of the proprietors, writes : — “ Sir, I beg to express my deep regret, as one of the proprietors of the Corn Exchange, at the scandalous treatment which you experienced this morning during your visit here, in which regret I believe every respectable party connected with the Corn Exchange sincerely joins, whatever political opinions they may entertain.”

**27.**—Mr. Bright returned as Member of Parliament for Durham City, by a majority of 78 over his Tory opponent, Mr. Purvis.

**29.**—The Queen and Prince Albert proceed down the Thames in the royal barge to inspect the Tunnel.

**31.**—Commission of Lunacy opened regarding Mr. Dyce Sombre, the son of Gen. Sombre and the Begum or Princess of Schind. The most prominent evidence of insanity was jealousy of his wife. He had addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, calling upon him to produce another lady of rank, and let her have a duel with Mrs. Dyce Sombre of three fires. It also desired Lord St. Vincent, her father, to bring a roan horse, well broken, adding, that when the ground had been consecrated by a duel, he would reconsecrate it by bringing her home on the horse. The jury found that he had been of unsound mind from October 1842.

**August 1.**—In most of the metropolitan theatres the performances were for the benefit of the family of Mr. Elton, who had perished in the wreck of the *Pegasus*.

**2.**—Collision between the peasantry and the police at Turloughman fair, near Galway. The police discharge their muskets to protect themselves. Two men (one a magistrate) killed, and eight or ten wounded.

**3.**—Mr. Ancona, brother of the well-known architect, commits suicide by throwing himself off Waterloo-bridge.

— Lord Panmure writes to the seceding elders of Edzell parish :—“ You foolish men, return to your good old kirk, where there is plenty of room, and when more is necessary you will be provided with it . . . Let peace, and comfort, and harmony surround your firesides, and you will always find in me, as principal heritor, a friend ready to promote your welfare and happiness.”

**4.**—Joseph Atkinson, “ the priest of Lamber-ton toll-bar,” tried at Newcastle assizes, before Mr. Justice Cresswell, and sentenced to seven years’ transportation, for celebrating an irregular marriage at Berwick.

Correspondence between the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford (P. Wynter) and Mr. Baddeley, regarding the acceptance of a memorial deprecating the sentence passed on Dr. Pusey. The Vice-Chancellor thinks the memorial deserving of the strongest censure, and refuses to receive it.

**11.**—Tried at Appleby assizes the case of Robinson *v.* Bird and others, involving the possession of the Brougham Hall estates. Bird, in support of his claim, had trespassed upon the estate, and taken from the stable a horse belonging to the plaintiff. It appeared that in 1726 James Bird, an attorney, was the owner of Brougham Hall. He left two granddaughters, and they sold the interest of the Birds to Lord Brougham’s ancestor—his great-great-uncle—for 5,000*l.*, and by this transaction the estate was brought back to the family to whom it had for generations belonged. The attempt of the defendant to make Lord Brougham now prove his title failed on the ground that he had no standing whatever to interfere with the property. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40*s.*

**12.**—Lieut. Mackay, Adjutant of the 5th Fusileers, shot on parade at Parsonstown Barracks by one of the soldiers he was drilling.

**15.**—Great Repeal demonstration on Tara-hill. “ At 2 o’clock,” writes ‘ One who has whistled at the Plough,’ who was present, “ when, as I may say, the tide was at its height, when thousands yet arriving were about to be driven back by tens of thousands leaving, at that hour on and around Tara there were above one million of people, probably 1,200,000. Taking into account the throngs that filled the roads, and never got within miles of Tara, there were certainly one million and a half drawn from their homes by the business of the day.” O’Connell addressed the multitude :—“ When you get your Parliament,” he said, “ all your grievances will be put an end to. Your trade will be restored, the landlord will be placed on a fair footing, and the tenants who are now so sadly oppressed will be placed in their proper position. I believe I am now in a position to announce that in twelve months’

more you won’t be without hearing an hurrah for the Parliament on College Green. Old Ireland is a lovely land, blessed with the bounteous gifts of nature, and where was the coward who would not die for her? (Cheers.) These cheers will penetrate to the extremity of civilization, for your movement is the admiration of the world.”

**19.**—Calamitous series of fires in the Metropolis. The most destructive broke out in an oil and colour warehouse in Tooley-street, and extended to the church of St. Olave, which fell a prey to the flames during the performance of the marriage service, the hands of two couple being united by the vicar under the cupola of the chancel while streams of water and burning timber were falling about them. The building known as the Shot Tower, but more recently used as a telegraph for the communication of messages from the Downs and other parts of the coast, also caught fire, and almost instantly the flames burst forth at every window from the basement to the summit. The tower itself fell in a shower of fire shortly before 4 o’clock. At Topping’s Wharf; adjoining the seat of the fire, the vessels moored alongside sustained considerable damage. While the fire was raging here in most alarming strength, an explosion took place in the fireworks manufactory of Mr. Newberry, in Fetter-lane, which scattered the shop front and all its contents into the street, and set the adjoining properties on fire on every side. While the engines were being brought up a large quantity of gunpowder exploded, and blew the back part of the premises on to the houses in Bartlett’s-passage, occasioning great destruction of property in that quarter, and throwing the occupants into a state of the wildest confusion. When the excitement was at its height, Mr. Newberry threw himself from the second-floor window of his premises, and sustained such severe injuries that he died in a few minutes. Four other occupants of the upper story, after making the most frantic appeals for help, were surrounded by the flames, and perished almost within sight of the horrified spectators. Minor explosions of powder and bursting of pyrotechnic displays were taking place so frequent as to render any attempts at aid out of the power of firemen or constables. Besides these, other five fires were raging at nearly the same time : one at Stratford ; one at Hounds-ditch ; one at High-street, Borough ; one at Snow-fields ; and one at Pudding-lane.

**20.**—The divers engaged at the wreck of the *Pegasus* recover large quantities of luggage from the hold, including most of the theatrical wardrobe of Mr. Elton. Many of the bodies were also recovered floating in the neighbourhood of the wreck.

**22.**—Father Mathew administers the pledge at various meetings in London. On the 23d he visited Greenwich, and was received by about 20,000 people on Blackheath. The publicans attempted an opposition display.

—“Rebecca and her Daughters” make a daring display at the Pothynid gate, on the Swansea road. They destroy the toll-house, and compel the parish constable to walk round the ruins on his knees while they administer sixty lashes.

**24.**—G. W. Hamilton, calling himself a solicitor, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to fourteen years’ transportation, for attempting to extort money from the friends of Miss Hopper, Bayswater, by threatening to send to the *Satirist* a report of the visits he untruthfully charged her with making to a house of ill-fame.

**25.**—Tried at the Central Criminal Court Lieut. Cuddy, of the 55th, and Mr. Gulliver, surgeon in the Royal Horse Guards, charged with being assistants at the fatal duel near Camden Town on the 1st July. The charge against Gulliver was withdrawn, and he was admitted as a witness against Lieut. Cuddy, but his evidence did not explain much beyond the fact that the fatal shot was the result of a mistake. A verdict of Not guilty was returned, and Lieut. Cuddy, known as a brave soldier in the China war, was discharged.

— Robert Taylor, charged with no fewer than five acts of bigamy, sentenced at the Liverpool assizes to fourteen years’ transportation.

**26.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person. In the Royal Speech reference was made to the disturbances in Wales and the repeal agitation in Ireland.

**28.**—Her Majesty and Prince Albert leave Windsor Castle for Southampton, where they start in the new yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, on a marine excursion to the coast of France.

**30.**—The *Times*’ correspondent writes from Carmarthen, that the spread of dissent has contributed in no small degree to the present state of lawless organization which exists in Wales.

**31.**—Robert Dodd murdered in Cobham Park by his son, a young man subject to sudden fits of insanity, and who was well known among artists as the designer of the cartoon, “St. George after the death of the Dragon,” recently exhibited in Westminster Hall.

**September 2.**—The Queen and Prince Albert arrive at Treport, where they are welcomed by the King and Queen of the French. The first interview on board the royal yacht was one of great interest. Her Majesty, who had been anxiously watching the arrival of the King’s barge, went to the head of the ladder as soon as his Majesty went alongside in order to receive him. The King went up with a quick step, and immediately on reaching the deck kissed the Queen and shook hands with Prince Albert. On landing at Treport, the King presented her Majesty to his queen, by whom she was conveyed to the pavilion over which waved

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the flags of France and England. Her Majesty, after resting a while at the pavilion, received the congratulations of the authorities, including the parish priests of Eu and Treport. In the evening the royal party set out for the Château d’Eu, where a grand banquet was served up. Her Majesty sat between the King and the Prince de Joinville. On the 4th a *fête champêtre* was given at the Mont d’Orléans, a beautiful spot in the Forest of Eu. The visit lasted till the 7th, each day being marked by some special feature of festive or military display.

— “Rebecca” writes to the *Welshman* :— “We don’t care a straw for all the soldiers, rural police, and special constables, for Rebecca can bring into the field a better force and a much more numerous one. Rebecca is more than a hundred thousand strong. If God spares her life, she will work out the redemption of her poor oppressed children.”

**7.**—Fire in the old Castle Tavern, Bristol, when the landlord, a helpless, bedridden man, was burnt to death.

— Public meeting in the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to consider what means should be adopted for ascertaining the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, the Bokhara captives. It was intimated that Dr. Wolfe, who had long been in that part of the East, was ready to set out on the mission.

**8.**—The Bishop of Norwich introduces Father Mathew to a large meeting there:— “I meet you here,” he said, addressing the Apostle of Temperance, “not as a priest, but as a Christian brother, upon neutral ground, where all denominations of Christians may delight to visit and unite together in a common and holy cause.” The right reverend prelate here bowed before the chairman, and extended his hand to Father Mathew, which was cordially grasped and shaken by the latter amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands.

**9.**—The Cardigan and Paget correspondence. —The *Dublin Evening Post* having copied from the *Satirist* an account of the improper intercourse of the Earl of Cardigan with Lady William Paget, that officer now writes that the alleged facts are entirely untrue, and a foul calumny against both the parties accused. Lord William Paget, with reference to this denial, writes: “With a full conviction that I am painfully right, I shall rest my case, without further comment, in the hands of my legal advisers, until the result of a deliberate trial at law upon the evidence then to be adduced shall determine the guilt or innocence of the Earl of Cardigan.”

**10.**—“Rebecca” and her followers murder an old woman, keeper of a tollgate. Government offered a reward of 500*l.* for the discovery of the ringleaders, and afterwards appointed a Special Commission to inquire into the operation of the Turnpike Laws in Wales.

**12.**—The Queen and Prince Albert leave Brighton, in the royal yacht, on a visit to the King of the Belgians. During the ensuing week they visited Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, and Antwerp.

—Six Liverpool thieves confined in the prison of Castle Rushen, Isle of Man, contrive to break out, and seizing the governor's pleasure-boat in the bay, sail off in the direction of Ireland. Some of them were afterwards captured in Anglesea.

**16.**—Numerous fires in London. About forty occurred between this date and the 21st.

**19.**—Disturbance at Roskeen, Tain, on the occasion of the settlement of the Rev. John Mackenzie as minister of that parish. At the trial of the rioters, Mr. Gilson, of Avoch, the presbytery clerk, said, on proceeding towards the church they met two or three brethren returning in a state of great excitement, having been prevented entering the church by the mob. They remained together till the lord-lieutenant and convenor of the county arrived, and then proceeded towards the church, but were driven back by stones. The presbytery were forced to take shelter behind a range of stables, where they remained half an hour. Sheriff Jardine read the Riot Act, and the coast-guard fired, but still the members could not reach the church for the mob, and they retired to Fortrose, where the process of induction was completed.

**23.**—A witch impostor tried at Dingwall, Ross-shire, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for obtaining money under a false pretence of curing diseases and recovering stolen property.

**26.**—The Lord Mayor entertains General Espartero at the Mansion House. The Corporation present him with an address, expressive of their sympathy with him in his "forced retirement."

**October 1.**—Another of the series of monster Repeal meetings took place this day (Sunday) at the Rath of Mullaghmast, county of Kildare. O'Connell arrived, seated in the front of an open carriage, and dressed in the scarlet velvet robe and gold chain which he wore as Lord Mayor of Dublin. He was accompanied by the majority of the corporation of Dublin in their official robes. In the course of his address, O'Connell said, "I thought this a fit and becoming spot on which to show our unanimity, and on which, in the open day, to evince our determination not to be misled by any treachery. Oh, my friends, I'll keep you free of treachery. There will be no bargain, no compromise, nothing but repeal and a Parliament of our own. Confide in no false hopes till you hear me say, 'I'm satisfied!' And I'll tell you where I'll say that—near the statue of King William on College Green. Amongst the nations of the earth Ireland stands No. 1 in the physical strength of her men, in the

purity and beauty of her daughters, and in the religion, fidelity, bravery, and generosity of her people generally." Near the close of the meeting the Irish national cap, made of green velvet lined with blue, in the form of an old Milesian crown, was placed on O'Connell's head amid the acclamations of the multitude. "He would wear it," he said, "while he lived, and have it buried with him when he died."

—A blacksmith named Thomson enters the Secession Church, Main street, Glasgow, where St. George's Free congregation were assembled for worship. Ascending to the pulpit, he then composedly fills a glass with whisky, and proposed as a toast "The Crown and the Congregation." On attempting to leave the church he was seized by one or two of the astonished onlookers, and conveyed to the police-office. Next day he was fined 10*l.* for the offence, or failing payment, sixty days in Bridewell. The outrage, he said, had been committed to gain a bet of 5*s.*

**4.**—Painful exhibition at Stirling. Allan Mair, a grey-haired, stooping, but hale old man, 84 years of age, was executed in front of the court-house for the murder of his wife. A few minutes past 8 o'clock the prisoner was carried out of his cell to the court-room where the customary religious exercise was engaged in. He cried a good deal at this time, the tears streaming through his hairy fingers when he pressed them to his face, and every now and then he wrung his hands in intense agony at the injustice to which he thought he had been subjected. He was carried out of the court-room and placed in a chair beneath the drop. In compliance with his earnest desire he was here permitted to speak, which he did with great vigour for fully ten minutes, denouncing with the most fearful imprecations every one who had taken any part in his apprehension, examination, or trial. This cursing, as he called it, of the witnesses, with all the curses of the 109th Psalm, was continued even after the white cap had been drawn over his face. When the bolt was drawn he raised one of his hands, which had not been properly pinioned, to the back of his neck, seized the rope convulsively, and endeavoured to save himself, but his grasp relaxed after a short and violent struggle. Allan Mair was a well-known character in the Stirlingshire district. He had been brought up on the farm of Blackstone, in Muiravonside parish, and then removed to Heatherstocks, during the possession of which he alienated the most of his means in raising trespass actions against his neighbours. All through life from the period of his dashing youth, he was known as a kind of wild, roving, litigious Ishmaelite. In his latter days he had a small allowance from the parish in which he resided.

**7.**—The Lord Lieutenant issues a proclamation, prohibiting the great Repeal gathering announced for next day at Clontarf. Another

proclamation followed from O'Connell, intimating that the meeting was abandoned. At the weekly Repeal meeting on Monday he said he did not hesitate to repeat, if he were to go to the scaffold for it, that if the Government had intended to entrap the people into a massacre they would not have acted otherwise than they did. A Repeal banquet took place the same day in the Rotunda.

**8.**—A Shields pilot rode across Tynemouth bar at low-water. At high-water, on the same day, the *William Brandt*, of Archangel, 1,000 tons burthen, sailed over it, being the largest laden vessel which ever left the Tyne.

**10.**—The Special Commission of the Free Church issue an address to the inhabitants of Ross-shire, warning them to lay aside that disorderly spirit which they had recently shown at the settlement of Established ministers within their bounds.

**14.**—The Rev. J. H. Newman writes to a friend:—"I would tell you in a few words why I have resigned St. Mary's, as you seem to wish, were it possible to do so. But it is most difficult to bring out in brief, or even *in extenso*, any just view of my feelings and reasons. The nearest approach I can give to a general account of them is to say that it has been caused by the general repudiation of the view contained in No. XC. on the part of the Church. I would not stand against such an unanimous expression of opinion from the Bishop, supported, as it has been, by the concurrence, or at least silence, of all classes in the Church, lay and clerical." On the 25th, "It is not from disappointment, irritation, or impatience that I have, whether rightly or wrongly, resigned St. Mary's, but because I think the Church of Rome the Catholic Church, and ours not a part of the Catholic Church because not in communion with Rome, and because I feel that I could not honestly be a teacher in it any longer."

— Daniel O'Connell and John O'Connell enter bail to answer any charge of conspiracy and misdemeanour which may be preferred against them by the Attorney-General next term. The Agitator immediately issued an address "To the People of Ireland." "If you will during this crisis follow my advice, and act as I intreat you to do, patiently, quietly, legally, I think I can pledge myself to you that the period is not distant when our revered Sovereign will open the Irish Parliament on College Green."

**23.**—Opening of Conciliation Hall, Dublin, by the Repeal Association.

**25.**—The Queen and Prince Albert visit Cambridge, and receive addresses from the Heads of Universities. In the afternoon the royal party set out for Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, where they remained over the night.

**26.**—A Special Commission sits at Cardiff for the trial of the "Rebecca" rioters. Those

against whom the grand jury found true bills mostly pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

**27.**—About midnight a gang of armed burglars enter the rectory of Sutton Bonington. They plundered the house and barbarously ill-treated the Rev. R. Meek, on attempting to make his escape in his night-dress to the nearest village. He was insensible for some time, but recovered consciousness when being led back by one of the gang through his own hall. They had all masks, he said, made of a kind of black calico, with large eyeholes cut in them, and hanging down below the chin. Under threat of instant death they compelled the other inmates of the house to bring the valuables to them, which were carefully packed up and removed by the burglars. At the ensuing Nottingham assizes (December 18th) four of the gang were sentenced to transportation for life.

**November 3.**—The *Morning Chronicle* publishes the first of Sydney Smith's amusing letters on Pennsylvanian repudiation.

**4.**—Fatal affray at the Patent Saw Mills, Cork, originating in a dispute about the ownership. Dr. Quarry, one of the partners, was shot, and two workmen badly wounded.

**8.**—The grand jury charged with the indictments against O'Connell and others return into Court with true bills against all the parties. The traversers appeared upon their recognizances, and the judges sanctioned the application made to them by the Attorney-General that they should be called on to plead within four days. Before the expiry of this time they put in a plea of abatement. The trial was ultimately arranged to commence on the 15th January.

**9.**—Came on for sentence before the High Court of Justiciary, Henry Robinson and Thomas Potheron, charged with selling blasphemous and indecent publications. The first was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months and the second to fifteen months.

— Queen Pomaré writes to the King of the French that the sovereignty of Tahiti had been seized by the French admiral, because she was accused of violating the treaty of September 1843. "I never intended when I placed my crown on my flag to condemn the treaty and insult you, O King. Your admiral only required a slight change in it; but had I acceded to his desire, I would have been despised by my great chiefs." She further protested against the harsh measures of the admiral, and hoped for liberation and compensation from the King.

**11.**—Luton Hoo, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, destroyed by fire. Most of the furniture was saved, and also the books and paintings.

**12.**—Sacrifice of the Mass offered up in the parish chapel of Ballintra, Donegal, for the

spiritual and temporal benefit of the Liberator.

**14.**—The Anti-Corn-Law League resolve to raise 100,000*l.* to promote the object they have in view. 12,600*l.* subscribed in Manchester during the day.

**15.**—A little girl frightened to death in Ratcliffe-highway by one of her companions suddenly appearing in a white dress and black mask.

**19.**—Tribute Sunday in Ireland. 3,490*l.* collected for the maintenance and defence of O'Connell.

**21.**—The *Times* declares the League to be a great fact. The number of its members, the amount of its funds, and the extent of its labours are all facts. “It is our duty to recognise, not conceal them; to meet them, not to slight them; to extract from an admitted evil the good which may lurk beneath. . . . Let some concession be proposed, some neutral ground fixed on, and the voice of discord will be hushed.”

**26.**—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Queen Dowager, visit Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor; next day the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; and finally the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir.

**December 2.**—Came on for hearing in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of the Duke of Brunswick against Holt and the two Branders, for libels published in the *Age* newspaper. The libels were contained in a number of articles, described by Serjeant Talfourd as conveying abominable imputations in a dark and cowardly manner. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

**8.**—At the Guildhall Police Court Sir Peter Laurie permits an operative tailor to expose and substantiate by evidence the evils of the “sweating system,” as practised by the lower class of clothiers in London.

**20.**—A party of Ojibbeway Indians exhibit themselves at Windsor Castle, under the auspices of Mr. Catlin.

—Numerous incendiary fires about this time in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

—Died in obscurity in Edinburgh, where he lived under the name of Thomas Wilson, the Rev. Percy Jocelyn, once Bishop of Clogher, but degraded for a crime committed in London in 1822.

—The Governor-General of India announces his intention of interfering in the affairs of the Scindia district. “The British Government has so long deferred intervention in the distracted affairs of the Gwalior state, in the sincere hope that the chiefs themselves would establish an administration willing and able to satisfy its reasonable demands, and to maintain the accustomed friendly relations between the

two states. The British Government can neither permit the existence of an unfriendly government within the territories of Scindia, nor that those territories should be without a government capable of coercing its own subjects. . . . The Governor-General will therefore direct the immediate advance of forces amply sufficient to effect all the just purposes of the British Government,—to obtain guarantees for the future security of its own subjects on the common frontier of the two states,—to protect the person of the Maharaja,—to quell disturbances within his Highness's territories, and to chastise all who shall remain in disobedience.”

**27.**—Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning a murder is committed in the cottage of John Geddes, a farm labourer, living at Blaw Wearie, in the parish of West Calder. James Bryce, his brother-in-law, had called on him the night before to borrow money on the pretence that one of his children was dead. Geddes refused to give him any, but permitted Bryce to remain all night, as he had about twenty miles to walk back. He awoke him early to start on his return journey. Geddes arose at the same time to make him some brose for breakfast. They had some angry words about the money, as also about a watch formerly left for a small loan. “I was sitting by the fire with the tongs in my hand. He had just put the pot on, and was turning round, when it came into my head to murder him, and I struck him with the tongs. He never spoke, but I kept beating him after he was down. I struck him many blows, and when he began to stir I took a cord which was lying on the floor, and put it round his neck to strangle him should he come to life again.” Bryce secured what money he could find in the house, and made his escape from the locality. He was apprehended near Dumfries on the 12th January.

**28.**—Fire in Liverpool, commencing in Brancker's extensive sugar refinery, and destroying a large range of premises filled with stock and machinery. One or two lives were lost.

**29.**—The army of Gwalior, under the command of Gen. Sir H. Gough, Commander-in-Chief, and in presence of the Governor-General, defeat the native forces at Maharajpoor. “Your lordship,” writes Sir H. Gough, “must have witnessed with the same pride and pleasure that I did the brilliant advance of those columns under their respective leaders, the European and native soldiers appearing emulous to prove their loyalty and devotion; and here I must do justice to the gallantry of their opponents, who received the shock without flinching, their guns doing severe execution as we advanced, but nothing could withstand the rush of British soldiers.” On the same day the left wing of the army, under Major-General Grey, defeated the Gwalior troops at Punniar.

1844.

**January 1.**—The Marquis of Westminster writes to the chairman of the council of the Anti-Corn-Law League, “I have much pleasure in sending a contribution of 500/- to your fund; and I venture to express a hope that you will not relax your endeavours until you have obtained from Government, in whatever hands it may happen to be, the fullest measure of free-trade compatible with what is due to the maintenance of public credit.”

**2.**—Two blacksmiths belonging to the Mormon body tried at the Chester assizes for causing the death of a female disciple by their violence at the ceremony of immersion. The evidence failed to connect the prisoners with the offence, and Justice Wightman instructed the jury to return a verdict of Acquittal.

**3.**—The Oxford delegates of appeal in Congregation give judgment in favour of Dr. Hampden, and against Mr. M'Mullen, a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, who refused to write on the exercises given out by Dr. Hampden.

**5.**—The Queen's carriage upset at Harton, near Datchet; but her Majesty and companion, the Marchioness of Douro, escape unhurt.

**12.**—Tried before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, and acquitted, Christina Cochrane, or Gilmour, charged with poisoning her husband at Lochinvar. She was the first person surrendered on a criminal charge by the United States under the Ashburton Treaty.

**13.**—Came on for hearing in the Rolls Court the case of the Duke of Brunswick *v.* the King of Hanover, being a prayer that two instruments, and the appointment thereunder of the Duke of Cambridge as guardian of the fortunes of the plaintiff might be void, and the defendant liable to account for the personal estate and the produce of the sales of the real estates of the plaintiff received by the defendant as for his use since his appointment to the guardianship. Lord Longdown decided that the alleged acts of the defendant under the instrument were not acts in respect of which the court had jurisdiction, or which the defendant was liable to be sued for in this court.

**15.**—Commenced in Dublin the trial of Daniel O'Connell and eight others, charged with conspiracy and misdemeanour. The evidence during the proceedings had reference chiefly to the language quoted in the huge indictment as having been used by the traversers at various repeal demonstrations. On the 27th Mr. Shiel, M.P., delivered his great speech on behalf of John O'Connell.

**19.**—The *Gazette* contains the following notice with reference to one of the principals in the late fatal duel:—“Lieut. and Adjutant A. T. Monro of the Royal Regiment of Horse

(66)

Guards (Blue) is superseded, being absent without leave.”

—A private rehearsal of sacred music, the composition of Prince Albert, takes place in the Queen's private chapel, under the superintendence of Dr. Elvey.

**23.**—Died in St. James's-place, aged 74, Sir Francis Burdett.

**30.**—Scene at the O'Connell trial between the Attorney-General and Mr. Fitzgibbon, counsel for one of the traversers. On the return of the Court after refreshment, Mr. Fitzgibbon rose and said, “My lord, while I was endeavouring during the adjournment of the Court to take a little rest, rendered so necessary by my state of health, a note was placed in my hand signed by the Attorney-General, which note I deemed it my duty to throw back again, and I now ask him to place it in your lordship's hands.” The Attorney-General making no movement, Mr. Fitzgibbon paused a few minutes, and then went on, “He will not. Then I must tell the Court the substance of its contents. In that note the Attorney-General tells me that I have in my address to the Court given him a personal offence, and that if I do not apologize at once to name my friend—(sensation). I do not deny, my lord, that his position is one of difficulty. In the peculiar circumstances of the case it is for him to say whether he thinks it manly to adopt the course he has taken. I leave him, my lord, in your hands.” The Attorney-General replied, “The language complained of I have taken down, and it attributes to me that I have been actuated by dishonourable motives in the conduct of this prosecution, and influenced by the effect that failure might have on my party and my professional advancement.” A mutual friend of the learned gentlemen having interposed with the sanction of the Court, the Attorney-General withdrew the note, stating that he had been very much irritated at the time of writing it. This personal matter disposed of, Mr. Fitzgibbon resumed his address to the jury on behalf of his clients.

**February 1.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The Speech made reference to the condition of Ireland, the state of the revenue, and the revision of the charter of the Bank of England.

**6.**—Sir James Graham introduces a bill to amend the Factory Act. No child under eight to be employed in factories, nor any young person under sixteen. Children not to work more than six hours and a half daily, and young persons and women not more than twelve. Work on Saturdays to cease at 4 o'clock.

**8.**—Lord Ashley moves an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty “will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the situation and treatment of the Amers of Scinde; and that she will direct their immediate restoration to liberty and the enjoyment

of their estates, or with such provision for their future-maintenance as may be considered a just equivalent." On a division 68 voted for the motion, and 202 against it.

11.—At Bolton the keeper of a menagerie, on entering one of the dens, is set upon by a leopard and worried to death.

12.—Verdict given in O'Connell's case, being the twenty-fifth day of trial. Sentence deferred.

—Thanks of both Houses voted to the army of Scinde.

13.—The water breaks into the Landshipping Colliery, Haverfordwest, which was wrought beneath the river, and completely destroys the works. Fifty-eight men and boys were in the pit at the time, only eighteen of whom escaped.

17.—Establishment of a "Society for the Protection of Agriculture," designed to counteract the efforts of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Duke of Richmond chairman.

23.—Lord John Russell's motion for a Committee of the whole House, to inquire into the condition of Ireland, negatived by a majority of 324 to 225. The debate lasted nine nights, the question being treated as one involving the entire policy of the Government towards that part of the kingdom. Such of the traversers and their counsel as were members of the House left Ireland for the purpose of engaging in the debate. Mr. O'Connell spoke on the last night, and was answered by Sir Robert Peel, the last speaker on the ministerial side.

26.—Proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench regarding the great frauds on the Custom-house. The charge in the case was conspiracy to defraud the Crown of certain duties upon goods imported, by the fabrication of false entries and the insertion of the leaves on which these false entries were made into the Blue-books in which the "light entries" were made by the landing waiters, and on which the duties were charged. By the connivance and aid of Homersham and Burnby, two of these officers (the former since dead, and the latter the principal witness against the defendants), Messrs. Mottram and Williams, silk merchants, Wood-street, and their clerk, Horsley (indicted with them), had carried on a course of fraud on the revenue for a considerable time and to a large amount. The present case was of necessity limited to one charge, but Burnby estimated the gross amount of the fraud at from 100,000*l.* to 500,000*l.* annually between the years 1837 and 1842, the time over which the transactions spread. Horsley had absconded, but the other defendant, Mottram, was now convicted. Sentence deferred.

27.—Tried in the Court of Common Pleas, an action for Grim. Con. brought by Lord William Paget, against the Earl of Cardigan. The principal witness for the prosecution was a person named Winter, who swore that he had been directed by Lord William Paget

to lie under a sofa in the back drawing-room in a position in which he was capable of seeing what passed in the front drawing-room, for the purpose of observing and hearing what passed between Lord Cardigan and Lady Paget; that in this situation he had partly seen and heard matters which, if true, could leave no doubt that criminal intercourse had taken place between the parties. The cross-examination of this witness tended very much to damage his evidence, and also reflected on the conduct of the plaintiff. Immediately on the conclusion of Sir W. Follett's speech for the defendant, the foreman of the jury announced that they would spare the Lord Chief Justice the trouble of summing up. Their verdict was "For the defendant."

March 1.—Mr. T. Duncombe moves for a return of all moneys paid to Hughes, Ross, and Jackson, reporters for Mr. Gurney at the Repeal demonstrations, on account of any communications made by them to the Government. Sir James Graham said he was not prepared to assent to any resolution, the effect of which would be to hold these people up to public execration and possibly to expose them to popular fury. "I think it my painful duty to risk the incurving of such obloquy. It is my proud satisfaction that upon the whole I have succeeded in administering the law, asking for no extraordinary powers; and in putting down dangerous turbulence in England, and in bringing to condign punishment great public offenders in Ireland, I have faithfully and honourably, I trust, pursued the path of duty, and am not to be deterred by any attacks of the hon. member." The motion was lost by a majority of 144 to 73.

3.—D'Aubigny, commander of the French establishment in Tahiti, writes: "A French sentinel was attacked last night. In reprisal I have caused to be seized one Pritchard, the only daily mover and instigator of the disturbances of the natives. His property shall be answerable for all damage occasioned to our establishments by the insurgents; and if French blood is spilt, every drop shall recoil on his head."

4.—Came on for trial in the Central Criminal Court the charge of libel raised at the instance of Lord William Paget against Thomas Holt, proprietor of the *Age* newspaper, in so far as he had alleged that the case heard in the Court of Common Pleas was a conspiracy on the part of Lord William and others to extort money from Lord Cardigan. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty; but in respect that the defendant was at present undergoing a sentence passed upon him in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the Duke of Brunswick, the Recorder deferred passing another sentence upon him in the meantime. On the 9th the defendant was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Newgate, to commence at the expiry of his present term in the Queen's Prison.

**5.**—At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Thames Tunnel it is stated that 2,038,477 people had passed through it from 25th March last. This had produced 8,478*l.*

**25. 8d.**, besides 46*l.* paid by stall-keepers.

**6.**—At the Northampton assizes a Frenchwoman named Nathalie Miard was indicted for endeavouring to extort 400*l.* from the Rev. C. Marsh, rector of Barnock, and son of the late Bishop of Peterborough. It appeared that when in London the prosecutor was in the habit of frequenting a house of ill fame kept by Madame Lodon. Here he became acquainted with the prisoner, and with her proceeded to Paris, where they lived together for some time. The result of their intercourse was the birth of a child; and for the purpose of keeping down all knowledge of the circumstances in his parish, the prosecutor had from time to time paid Miard considerable sums, till her demands became so extravagant that he said he could not supply them. The jury returned a verdict of Not guilty, which was received with applause by a crowded court.

**8.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his plan for the reduction of the Three-and-a-half per cents. His intention was to propose the conversion of the Three-and-a-half into Three-and-a-quarter per cent. stock, which should continue till October 1854, after which period the interest should be reduced to three per cent. with a guarantee that for twenty years from 1854 there should be no further reduction. From 1844 to 1854 the public would save 625,000*l.* per annum, and for the year following, 1,250,000*l.* per annum.

— The Lord Chancellor introduces the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, for confirming the possession of religious endowment, in the hands of Dissenters, and arresting such litigations as had recently taken place in the case of the Lady Hewley's charities,—originally given by her ladyship to Calvinistic Independents, but which had gradually passed to Unitarians, whose occupancy was successfully contested. The Lord Chancellor's Bill proposed to terminate all further legal controversy respecting the right to voluntary endowments connected with Dissenting chapels, by vesting the property in the religious body in whose hands it had been for the preceding twenty years. The measure gave rise to considerable excitement out of doors among Church people, but was ultimately carried through both Houses with slight amendments.

**11.**—Captain Bernal draws the attention of the House of Commons to the refusal of the War-office to allow a pension to Mrs. Fawcett, the widow of the officer who fell in the late duel. Sir H. Hardinge defended the refusal, not upon general grounds, but upon the special circumstances of the case, particularly the near relationship of the parties,

the slightness of the affront, and the precipitancy of the hostile meeting.

**12.**—Banquet to O'Connell in Covent-garden Theatre, “to show, on the part of Englishmen, the admiration entertained towards him for forty years' constant and consistent advocacy of the rights and privileges of Irishmen.” He referred to the union with Ireland, and detailed at great length the grievances under which she laboured, maintaining that a remedy could only be found in equal franchise, equal representation, equal corporate reform, and equal freedom of conscience from a Church to which they did not belong.

**20.**—At the Norfolk assizes Lord Abinger sentences a young lad named White to transportation for life, for sending a letter to a farmer in the parish of Blaintisham, in December last, threatening to set fire to his premises unless he gave more work.

**25.**—Fancy Fair in the Thames Tunnel.

**29.**—Waverley Ball in Edinburgh in aid of the funds of the Scott monument. One who was present writes, “The White Lady of Avenel was there; so was Anne of Geierstein, Amy Robsart, Julian Peveril, Isaac the Jew, Young Hazlewood, Sultan Saladin, monks and friars, Highlanders, Turks and Saracens, whiskered, bronzed, and turbaned. Dominic Sampson interrupted his studies, and stepping in by mistake, no doubt, found himself in presence of Vanity Fair. The veritable Baillie Jarvie of the Saltmarket popped in, lighted by Matty, with lantern in hand and coats kilted.” This was the most successful fancy dress ball given in Edinburgh.

**April 1.**—The American dwarf, known as General Tom Thumb, appears before the Court at Buckingham Palace.

**3.**—John Bryce executed at Edinburgh for the murder of John Geddes, his brother-in-law, at Blaw Wearie, West Calder, on the 27th December last. Bryce made a full confession before death, and described the precise manner in which the murder was perpetrated.

**4.**—Fire at the Rose and Crown wine vaults, Oxford-street; six people burned.

**7.**—Lord Abinger, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, dies during the sitting of the assizes at Bury St. Edmunds.

**10.**—Came on<sup>4</sup> for trial at the Central Criminal Court the great conspiracy and will-forgery case, in which William Henry Barber, solicitor, Joshua Fletcher, surgeon, and three others, were charged with attempting to defraud the Commissioners of the National Debt, by forging wills and personating individuals, in whose names stock was invested in the Funds. At the termination of the second case, charging them with uttering and publishing a testamentary writing purporting to be the will of Ann

Slack, and thereby obtaining possession of £3,500/- in the Three-and-a-half per cents., the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Barber, who seemed greatly astonished, then declared his innocence, and said Fletcher knew quite well he was innocent. These two were sentenced to transportation for life.

**15.**--Dr. Wolfe writes from Mervé, 230 miles from Bokhara, that the prospects of finding Stoddart and Conolly alive are getting dimmer and dimmer as he gets nearer the capital of the Khan.

**16.**--Mr. Hume moves a resolution for giving effect to the recommendation of the Committee of 1841 upon National Monuments, that the public should be admitted more freely into Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and other cathedrals throughout the country. Experience, he said, had now proved what had long been denied, that Englishmen may be admitted to places containing works of art without hazard to these works from misbehaviour. Sir Robert Peel admitted the justice of the plea, but at present the control of these buildings belonged entirely to the ecclesiastical bodies, and while that right continued theirs by law the House ought not to interfere by resolution. The motion was ultimately withdrawn, Mr. Hume expressing a wish that the sentiment now expressed would have its effect in the proper quarter.

**19.**--Interview of Dr. Wolfe with Nayeb Samut, the chief of artillery to the King of Bokhara. By the king's command he was then informed of the fate of Conolly and Stoddart. The Nayeb said, "During the stay of Conolly and Stoddart they took every opportunity of despatching, in the most stealthy manner, letters to Cabul; and on this account his Majesty became displeased [in June, 1842]. Both were brought, with their hands tied, behind the palace. They kissed each other, and Stoddart said, 'Tell the Queen I die a disbeliever in Mahomed, but a believer in Jesus--that I am a Christian and die a Christian.' Conolly said, 'We shall see each other in Paradise.' Then Saadat gave the order to cut off first the head of Stoddart, which was done; in the same manner the head of Conolly was cut off."

*-Wolfe's Narrative.*

**22.**--Scene in the House of Commons with Mr. Ferrand, M.P. Mr. Roehuck taunts him with having stated that Sir James Graham had used his power as a minister of the Crown to procure a false return relative to the Keighley Union rates, for the purpose of crushing him. Mr. Hume also draws attention to another statement publicly made by Mr. Ferrand, to the effect that Sir James Graham had made use of his official influence to make Mr. Hogg, the member for Beverley, commit perjury as chairman of an election committee, by delivering an opinion contrary to his own feelings. Mr. Ferrand denied using the last expression, but re-affirmed the truth of the first. Sir James

Graham: "I think it impossible, considering the nature of the assertion and the position which I hold by the favour of her Majesty, that the matter can rest here; and I trust therefore that he is prepared to take the proper course for substantiating so grave a charge." Mr. Ferrand appeared in his place next night, and repeated that what he had affirmed about the false return was quite true. He was proceeding to state that if he had in any way wounded the personal honour of any member--when he was interrupted by a loud burst of laughter and ironical cheering, in the midst of which he took up his hat and hurried out of the House, Sir James Graham indicating by gestures his amazement at the proceeding. Sir Robert Peel said he would venture to say that since the time when a public performer undertook to compress himself into the limits of a quart bottle there had been no case which had given rise to more disappointment to the audience than this. On the 24th it was agreed that Mr. Ferrand should have another opportunity of acknowledging or denying the accuracy of his repeated charges, and if he admitted their accuracy he was to be allowed to take proof before a select committee. On the 26th Mr. Ferrand made another attempt at explanation, but the House almost unanimously adopted the resolution of Sir Robert Peel, that the charges against Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg were unfounded and calumnious.

**25.**--Amended articles against duelling issued from the War-office. They declare that it is suitable to the character of honourable men to apologize and offer redress for wrong or insult committed, and equally so for the party aggrieved to accept frankly and cordially explanation and apologies for the same.

**26.**--Sir Robert Peel, in answer to Mr. Macaulay, said the Court of Directors had exercised the power which the law gives them to recall the Governor-General of India.

**—**Dr. Lashington delivers judgment in the suit for restitution of conjugal rights by the Earl of Dysart against his wife, who by way of answer pleaded cruelty on his part and prayed for a separation. The learned judge having gone over the main points of the case, thought they did not prove any risk of personal violence if Lady Dysart had conducted herself with prudence and submission. He therefore pronounced for the prayer of Lord Dysart.

**May 1.**--The London police make a simultaneous attack on the West-end gaming-houses, and seize a quantity of gaming implements, about 3,000/- in cash, besides I.O.U.'s, and capture seventy-three people, who are fined in sums varying from 1/- to 60/-

**6.**--Sir Robert Peel introduces his new Bank charter and Banking regulations. In the course of one of his addresses he said, "I propose with respect to the Bank of England that there

should be an actual separation of the two departments of issue and banking, that there should be different officers to each, and a different system of accounts. I likewise propose, that to the issue-department should be transferred the whole amount of bullion now in the possession of the Bank, and that the issue of bank-notes should hereafter take place on two foundations, and two foundations only—first, on a definite amount of securities, and after that, exclusively upon bullion; so that the action of the public would, in this latter respect, govern the amount of the circulation. There will be no power in the Bank to issue notes on deposits and discount of bills, and the issue-department will have to place to the credit of the banking-department the amount of notes which the issue-department by law will be entitled to issue. With respect to the banking business of the Bank I propose that it should be governed on precisely the same principles as would regulate any other body dealing with Bank of England notes. The fixed amount of securities on which I propose that the Bank of England should issue notes is £4,000,000, and the whole of the remainder of the circulation is to be issued exclusively on the foundation of bullion. I propose that there should be a complete and periodical publication of the accounts of the Bank of England, both of the banking and issue departments, as tending to increase the credit of the Bank, and to prevent panic and needless alarm. I would therefore enact by law, that there should be returned to the Government a weekly account of the issue of notes by the Bank of England—of the amount of bullion—of the fluctuation of the bullion—of the amount of deposits—in short, an account of every transaction both in the issue-department and the banking-department of the Bank of England; and that the Government should forthwith publish unreservedly and weekly a full account of the circulation of the Bank."

- Augustus Dalmas, a French chemist, murders Mrs. Sarah M'Farlane on Battersea-bridge, about 11 o'clock at night, by cutting her throat. He afterwards delivered himself up to justice, and was convicted at the Central Criminal Court; but being considered of unsound mind the extreme sentence of the law was departed from, and he was ordered to be confined for life as a criminal lunatic.

**7.**—Theatre Royal, Manchester, destroyed by fire. The dressing-rooms only were saved, and a part of their furniture.

**15.**—Sir Henry Hardinge sworn in as Governor-General of India. On the same evening the East India Company gave their customary dinner to Sir Henry on his appointment.

**16.**—Fire at Naworth Castle, one of the seats of the Earl of Carlisle. The building itself, and a large collection of ancient furniture and pictures, were entirely destroyed, with the exception of the tower of "Belted

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Will," where there was a series of apartments kept furnished as they had been left by that border chief.

**22.**—It is announced in the Free Assembly that 70,000*l.* had been collected for the Sustentation Fund, 50,000*l.* for schools, 32,000*l.* for missions; and that 230,000*l.* had been expended, or was expending, in the building of churches.

**23.**—The House of Lords sits as a Committee of Privileges, to consider the claims of Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este to succeed his father as Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Arklow. At Rome, in 1792, the deceased Duke had met with Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Countess of Dunmore, and falling violently in love with her, they were after some delay married there by an English clergyman. On returning to this country they were married by banns in St. George's, Hanover-square, which marriage, however, was admitted to be legally invalid. The openly manifested repugnance of the King to the match led to a separation after the birth of two children—the present claimant and a daughter. The chief points of the claim were submitted to the common-law judges in the form of a case. After due deliberation the judges came to an unanimous opinion that the Royal Marriage Act was in force in foreign countries as well as in England; and that a marriage at Rome, if otherwise valid, when contracted between individuals who did not come within the scope of the Royal Marriage Act, became of no effect if one of the contracting parties was included within the provisions of that Act, and had married without the consent of the King. A decision was therefore recorded that the claims of Sir Augustus D'Este had not been established.

**29.**—Sentence pronounced upon O'Connell and the other traversers in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. With respect to the principal traverser the sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned for twelve months, pay a fine of 2,000*l.* and enter into security and recognizances for his future good behaviour for the term of seven years in the sum of 5,000*l.* The other traversers were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, a fine of 50*l.* and to find securities for the same time in the sum of 1,000*l.* Mr. O'Connell, on entering to take his place in the traversers' box, was received with a shout of enthusiasm by the bar and the audience. The utmost consternation and amazement was shown at the severity of the sentence. Mr. O'Connell said, "I will not do anything so irregular as to reply to the Court, but I am entitled to remind Mr. Justice Barton that we each of us have sworn positively, and that I in particular have sworn positively, I was not engaged in any conspiracy whatever. I am sorry to say that I feel it my infrequent duty to add that justice has not been done to me." Shortly after the sentence the traversers,

custody of the sheriff, took their departure for Richmond Bridewell, the prison selected by the traversers themselves. O'Connell immediately issued a proclamation headed "Peace and Quiet," urging the people to show their regard for him by their obedience to the law, and their total avoidance of any riot or violence.

**June 1.**—The Emperor of Russia visits London. He at first took up his quarters at the Russian Embassy, but, on the pressing invitation of the Queen, removed to Buckingham Palace as the guest of her Majesty. During his visit the Emperor had several conversations with the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir Robert Peel, relative to the state of Turkey, and the events that might be expected to follow in case of the dissolution of that empire, which, in the opinion of the Czar, was an event not far distant. Their conversation ultimately took the form of a memorandum, deposited originally in the secret archives of the Foreign-office, but brought to light in after years, when the Emperor pleaded a common understanding with England in defence of his proceedings against Turkey. "Russia and England (so runs the memorandum) are mutually penetrated with the conviction that it is for their common interest that the Ottoman Porte should maintain itself in a state of independence and of territorial possession which at present constitutes that empire, as that political combination is the one which is most compatible with the general interest of the maintenance of peace. Being agreed on this principle, Russia and England have an equal interest in uniting their efforts in order to keep up the existence of the Ottoman empire, and to avert all the dangers which can place in jeopardy its safety. With this object, the essential point is to suffer the Porte to live in repose, without needlessly disturbing it by diplomatic bickerings, and without interfering, without absolute necessity, in its internal affairs. In order to carry out skilfully this system of forbearance, with a view to the well-understood interest of the Porte, two things must not be lost sight of. They are these:—In the first place, the Porte has a constant tendency to extricate itself from the engagements imposed upon it by the treaties which it has concluded with other Powers. It hopes to do so with impunity, because it reckons on the mutual jealousy of the Cabinets. It thinks that if it fails in its engagements towards one of them, the rest will espouse its quarrel, and will screen it from all responsibility. It is essential not to confirm the Porte in this delusion. Every time that it fails in its obligations towards one of the great Powers, it is the interest of all the rest to make it sensible of its error, and seriously to exhort it to act rightly towards the Cabinet which demands just reparation. The object for which Russia and England will have to come to an understanding may be expressed in the following manner:—

1. To seek to maintain the existence of the Ottoman empire in its present state, so long as that political combination shall be possible.  
 2. If we foresee that it must crumble to pieces, to enter into previous concert as to everything relating to the establishment of a new order of things, intended to replace that which now exists, and, in conjunction with each other, to see that the change which may have occurred in the internal situation of that empire shall not injuriously affect either the security of their own states, and the rights which the treaties assure to them respectively, or the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe. For the purpose thus stated, the policy of Russia and of Austria, as we have already said, is closely united by the principle of perfect identity. If England, as the principal maritime power, acts in concert with them, it is to be supposed that France will find herself obliged to act in conformity with the course agreed upon between St. Petersburg, London, and Vienna. Conflict between the great Powers being thus obviated, it is to be hoped that the peace of Europe will be maintained even in the midst of such serious circumstances."

**3.**—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, Smith O'Brien stated he had deliberately and solemnly come to the conclusion that not one drop of intoxicating liquor should pass his lips until the Union was repealed. \*

—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes his resolutions on the Sugar Duties. Colonial to continue as at present, at 24s. ; China, Java, Manilla, and other countries, when it is not the produce of slave labour, at 34s. ; Brazil and slave-labour states to continue at 63s. On a division, the Government proposal was carried by 197 to 128. \*

—Insurrection in the island of Dominica, in consequence of a misapprehension on the part of the negroes that the taking of the census was part of a plan for reducing them once more to a state of slavery.

**4.**—Ascot races attended by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony.

**5.**—Dinner to Mr. Charles Knight on the occasion of completing the "Penny Cyclopaedia," and as a mark of respect to him as an author, editor, and publisher. \*

**10.**—The Repeal rent for the week announced as amounting to 3,229*l.*, being the largest sum yet collected.

**11.**—The private bankers memorialize Sir Robert Peel regarding the clause in the New Bank Act restricting the issue to 14,000,000*l.* upon securities. "We respectfully submit that the effect of such an absolute limitation will be to restrict the business of the country, by leading to a general withdrawal of legitimate accommodation, unless some power be reserved by the bill for extending the issue, with the sanction of the authorities above alluded to, in

cases of emergency to be made apparent to such authorities." Sir Robert Peel, in reply, refused to allow of any other extension than that provided for in the Bill.

**14.**—The Government defeated in committee on the Sugar Duties Bill. An amendment on the first clause, proposed by Mr. Miles, lowering the duties on both British and foreign grown sugar not the produce of slave labour, was carried by a majority of 20 in a House of 462. This vote was rescinded three nights afterwards by a majority of 22 in a House of 488.

—Opening Private Letters at the Post-Office.—Mr. T. Duncombe presents a petition from M. Mazzini and three others, complaining that during the past month a number of their letters passing through the General Post-Office, written for no political purpose, and containing no treasonable or libellous matter, had been regularly detained and opened. Sir James Graham replied, that the Secretary of State had been invested by Parliament with the power, in certain cases, of issuing warrants directing letters to be opened. With respect to three of the petitioners, their statements were false; but so far as one of them was concerned, he had considered it his duty to issue such a warrant, but it was not at present in force. The powers he alluded to had been conferred by Parliament, and he hoped that Parliament would not withdraw its confidence from the Government in this respect. He declined to give any information as to which of the petitioners he referred to, or how long the warrant had remained in force.

**15.**—Died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, whither he had retired for the benefit of his health, Thomas Campbell, author of "The Pleasures of Hope".

—Thomas Carlyle writes to the *Times*:—"I have had the honour to know M. Mazzini for a series of years; and whatever I may think of his practical insight and skill in worldly affairs, I can with great freedom testify to all men that he, if I have ever seen one such, is a man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind. . . . Whether the extraneous Austrian Emperor and miserable old chimera of a Pope shall maintain themselves in Italy, or be obliged to decamp from Italy, is not a question in the least vital to Englishmen. But it is a question vital to us that sealed letters in an English post-office be, as we all fancied they were, respected as things sacred; that opening of men's letters, a practice next of kin to picking men's pockets, and to other still viler and far fataler forms of scoundrelism, be not resorted to in England, except in cases of the very last extremity. When some new Gunpowder Plot may be in the wind, some double-dyed high-treason, or imminent national wreck not avoidable otherwise, then let us open letters: not till then."

**24.**—In the course of a debate on Post Office espionage, Mr. Shiel charged Sir James

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Graham, an English Secretary, with acting an un-English part in so far as he did, by a clandestine and surreptitious instrumentality, lend himself to the procuration of evidence for foreign powers against unfortunate exiles, and obtained by such means the revelation of secrets by which their property and their lives might be sacrificed. In this matter public opinion is against the Government. In all parts of the country there was but one feeling with respect to it, and that was a feeling of indignation at the establishment of such an inquisition.

**25.**—On a division, Mr. Villiers' annual motion against the Corn-Laws defeated by a majority of 328 to 124.

**July 1.**—The Running Rein case heard in the Court of Exchequer. This action, which excited considerable interest in the sporting world, arose out of the late Derby race at Epsom, in which the above horse, belonging to the plaintiff, Mr. Wood, had come in first. It was alleged, however, that Running Rein had not been truly described, that he was above the age which qualified him to run for the Derby, and that he ought not therefore to be deemed the winner of the race. Colonel Peel, the owner of Orlando, the second horse, claimed the stakes on the ground that Running Rein was not the horse represented, and Mr. Wood therefore raised the present action against the Colonel. Mr. Cockburn, who conducted the plaintiff's case, gave the pedigree of Running Rein, and what was said to be his true history, from his possession by Mr. Goodman as a foal to his purchase by Mr. Wood. On the conclusion of the evidence for the plaintiff, the Solicitor-Général denounced the case as a gross and scandalous fraud on his part. The horse was not Running Rein at all, but a colt by Gladiator out of a dam belonging originally to Sir Charles Ibbotson, and had the name of Running Rein imposed on it. It was originally called Maccabeus, and entered for certain stakes under that designation. His allegations, however, were not against Mr. Wood, but against Mr. Goodman, who had entered into a conspiracy with other persons to run horses above the proper age. On the second day of the trial, Baron Alderson ordered the production of the horse, but the plaintiff then declared it had been taken away without his knowledge, and he was not able therefore to produce it. Mr. Cockburn afterwards stated, on behalf of his client, that he was now convinced he had been deceived, and gave up the case. Mr. Baron Alderson, in directing the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, said, "Since the opening of this case a most atrocious fraud has been proved to have been practised; and I have seen with great regret gentlemen associating with persons much below themselves in station. If gentlemen would associate with gentlemen and race with gentlemen, we should have no such practices;

but if gentlemen will condescend to race with blackguards, they must expect to be cheated." Verdict for the defendant.

— Came on for hearing in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Denman and a jury, the case of Kinder *v.* Lord Ashburton, Baring, and Mildmay, being a claim by the plaintiff for an alleged conspiracy to inflict injury on him with respect to the Parris estate of 8,000,000 acres, purchased by both parties in Mexico. The bargain having turned out bad for the house of Baring, the plaintiff alleged that to get quit of it, they bribed the authorities of Mexico to pass a law preventing aliens holding estates in that country. The Barings denied all knowledge of bribery, though they admitted their agents may have done so on their own responsibility. Verdict, for the defendants.

**2.**—Mr. Duncombe moves for a Select Committee to inquire into "the department of the Post Office usually called the Secret Office, together with the duties of the persons employed there, and the authority under which those duties were discharged. Sir James Graham admitted that the question, whatever it had been before, was now a question between the people and the Government. "I am glad, therefore, that I can at once indulge my own private feelings and my sense of public duty by consenting to be a party to a most searching inquiry into the state of the law, and the practice of the law from the earliest period down to the latest moment. I think there must be inquiry, but that inquiry must not be carried on by a Select Committee, but by a Secret Committee." A committee of this kind was appointed at the close of the debate, four members being selected from the ministerial and five from the opposition side of the House. Mr. Duncombe being in the position of accuser was omitted in conformity with the rule of the House.

... Mr. Wallace defeated by a large majority in his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the Lord Justice Clerk in brow beating the jury and counsel in a case heard at the last Glasgow circuit, where, in defiance of the wish of the jury, a charge of rape was departed from on his lordship insisting that the evidence was insufficient.

— At Ensham, Oxfordshire, a man burnt during confinement in the cage, where he had been placed for stabbing two people in a drunken quarrel. The cage accidentally caught fire, and before the key could be procured the prisoner was so severely burnt that he died in a few hours.

**3.**—Funeral of Thomas Campbell, in Westminster Abbey. The procession passed from Jerusalem Chamber to Poet's Corner.

**4.**—A declaration made by Fletcher that, to the best of his knowledge, Barber had no guilty knowledge of the recent will-forgery,

submitted to the Home Secretary. (See April 10.)

**5.**—Waverley Dress Ball at Willis's Rooms, London, in aid of the funds of the Scott monument. The ball-room was crowded with the rank and fashion of the metropolis. On Tolbecque's band striking up the "March of the English Volunteers," the procession formed by the Marchioness of Londonderry's monstrous quadrille of Scott characters left the tea-room, and began its progress along the left centre of the *Salon de Danse* to the raised benches where the Royal Family and lady patronesses were seated. Dancing was prolonged till 5 o'clock the following morning, there being no less than twenty-six sets danced in the principal ball-room. In the supper-room Scotch reels and country-dances were kept up with spirit.

— The case of Dyce Sombre again before the Court of Chancery, Sir Thomas Wilde pleading that the commission of lunacy ought to be superseded on the ground that the singularities founded upon in his client's conduct was but the result of his Indian birth and upbringing. The Lord Chancellor dismissed the petition, as he considered the lunacy of Mr. Sombre had been proved by the highest authorities. During the progress of the case the Nabob of Surat and his suite visited the court.

**12.**—The Royal Commission of Fine Arts select six artists to execute works for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament.

**13.**—At the assizes held at Tullamore, Peter Dolan was tried for shooting Lord Norbury on the 1st January, 1839. The prisoner was a tenant on the estate, and a notice of ejectment had been served on him along with others before the murder. The jury returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**22.**—Fatal occurrence at the steamboat pier, Blackfriars-bridge. The pier and steps leading to it were unusually crowded by parties anxious to witness a boat-race on the opposite side, when the main timbers supporting the stage gave way, and about twenty spectators were upset into the river. Five were taken out drowned, and the rest saved with difficulty.

— In the case of two men, named Crane and Conway, tried at Limerick for riot, the jury not being able to agree, were locked up in the usual way. At midnight they intimated that they had agreed upon a verdict, and Judge Ball came into court. When the foreman was asked to hand down the issue paper, he, with much hesitation, passed to the judge a handful of small pieces of paper, varying in size from a shilling to a fourpenny piece. Judge Ball: "What is the meaning of this?" Foreman: "My lord, this is the issue-paper. The fact is, the jury quarrelled among themselves, and tore it up in this manner. I did all I could to save it, but without effect." The judge deemed it his duty to receive the pieces, which recorded a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation

tion to mercy, but he intimated that he could pay no attention to the recommendation of a jury which had conducted itself in such a disgraceful manner.

**23.**—Capt. Warner sinks the *John O'Gaunt* off Brighton, in an experiment with his new and secret invention for destroying ships at sea. A smoke seemed suddenly to envelope the vessel, her mainmast shot up perpendicularly from her deck, no noise save that of the rending of timber was heard, and on the smoke and spray clearing away the smitten ship heeled over to port and sank. Between 30,000 and 40,000 people were present on the beach. Lord Ingestre, Capt. Dickenson, and Capt. Henderson signed a document, stating that the operations were "under our management and control; that the explosion did not take place by combustible matter on board or alongside the ship, but was caused by Capt. Warner, who was on board the steamer *Sir William Wallace*, at the distance of 300 yards; and that it took place in consequence of a signal made by us from the shore; and that the time at which such was to be made could not have been known to Capt. Warner. We further declare our belief that Capt. Warner had never been on board the vessel since it left Gravesend."

**24.**—Sir Robert and Lady Sale, with their widowed daughter, Mrs. Sturt, and child, and various officers of the Indian army, arrive at Lyme-Regis, and receive a welcome reception.

**26.**—Lord Heytesbury enters Dublin as Lord-Lieutenant in room of Lord De Grey.

**27.**—Died at Manchester, in his seventy-eighth year, John Dalton, chemist and philosopher.

**31.**—Sir Robert Peel, at the request of Lord Ingestre, consents to the publication of all the correspondence between the Government and Capt. Warner relative to his long-range and explosive shells.

**August 1.**—Dr. Wolffe writes from Bokhara: "To all the Monarchs of Europe.—I set out for Bokhara to ransom the lives of two officers, Stoddart and Conolly, but both of them were murdered many months previous to my departure, and I do not know whether or not this blood of mine shall be spilt. I do not supplicate for my own safety; but, Monarchs, two hundred thousand Persian slaves, many of them people of high talents, sigh in the kingdom of Bokhara. Endeavour to effect their liberation, and I shall rejoice in the grave that my blood has been thus the cause of the ransom of so many human beings. I am too much agitated, and watched besides, to write more."

— The Vicar of Liskeard temporarily suspended for omitting to read portions of the Burial Service over the body of a parishioner. The vicar pleaded that he was led to believe the man died in a state of intoxication; but the Bishop of Exeter decided that, even if this

were so, the officiating clergyman had no right to condemn the dead by omitting any portion of the service.

— Lord Sandon brought up the report of the Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the law and practice of opening private letters in the Post Office. It contained a complete history of the origin and exercise of the power vested by statute in the Secretary of State, and showed the instances in which it had been employed by the members of different cabinets. "If the result of the inquiry (it is reported) had been such as to impress your Committee with a conviction of the importance of the frequent use of this power in the ordinary administration of affairs, they would have been prepared to recommend some legislative measures for its regulation and control; and it might not be difficult to devise regulations which would materially diminish the obligations to its exercise, as, for example, that no criminal warrant should be issued except on a written information on oath; that a formal record should be preserved in the Secretary of State's Office of the grounds on which every warrant had been issued, of the time during which it remained in force, of the number of letters opened under it, and of the results obtained. It is, however, on the other hand, to be considered whether any legislative measure of this kind might not have an indirect effect in giving an additional sanction to the power in question, and thereby possibly extending its use." As the report showed that the annual average of warrants had rather decreased than increased in recent years, public excitement on the subject greatly subsided, and no immediate action was taken.

— A small boat, overladen with Grissell and Peto's labourers, upset in the Severn at Diglis, and twelve drowned.

**6.**—This morning, at ten minutes before eight o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince at Windsor Castle.

— Tangier bombarded by three ships of the line, under the command of the Prince de Joinville. The batteries were dismantled in about two hours.

— Burns Festival at Alloway, designed for the double purpose of honouring the memory of the poet and welcoming his sons to the land which their father's genius had consecrated. A procession of about a mile in length, composed of mason lodges, trade incorporations, and deputations from municipal bodies, marched from Ayr to Alloway, where a huge banqueting pavilion was erected in a field adjoining the monument. The banquet was presided over by the Earl of Eglinton, and placed near, in seats of honour, were Robert, the eldest son of the poet, Colonel Burns, the second, and Major Burns, the youngest of the family; also Mrs. Begg, sister, her two daughters, Mrs. Thomson (the Jessie Lewars of the bard), and various other friends

and relations. The company comprised almost all that was famous in Scotland for law or literature, science or art. The croupier, Professor Wilson, in a speech of great length and eloquence, welcomed the family to their father's land. "There is but one soul," he said, "in this our great national festival. To swell the multitudes that from morning light continued flocking towards old Ayr, till at midday they gathered into one mighty mass in front of Burns's monument, came enthusiastic crowds from countless villages and towns, from our metropolis, and from the great city of the West, along with the sons of the soil dwelling all round the breezy uplands of Kyle, and in regions that stretch away to the stormy mountains of Morven." Appropriate toasts followed from Sir John M'Neile, Col. Mure of Caldwell, Mr. Aytoun, Mr. H. Bell, the Lord Justice General, and others. The early part of the day was favourable for the outdoor display, but towards evening, at the close of the banquet, the rain began to fall heavily, and the return to Ayr was made in a somewhat uncere monious manner.

**7.**—William Saville executed in Nottingham for the murder of his wife and three children by cutting their throats with a razor. When the drop fell, a sudden rush of the crowd took place down a narrow avenue known as Garner's Hill. Some of the foremost stumbled and fell, and before anything like order could be restored twelve people were killed, and thirty more or less injured.

—Sir Robert Sale entertained at the London Tavern by the Hon. East India Company. Sir Wm. Nott was also to have been present, but was prevented by indisposition. Lady Sale and Mrs. Sturt were among the ladies in the gallery.

**10.**—Act abolishing imprisonment for debt comes into operation, and many debtors detained in metropolitan prisons for sums under 20*l.* liberated.

**15.**—The French attack Mogador. Prince de Joinville writes to the Minister of Marine:—"After having destroyed the town and its batteries, we took possession of the island and of the ports. Sixty-eight men were killed or wounded."

**17.**—A Tartar soldier exhibits various feats in horsemanship and sword exercise in Hyde Park, near the barracks.

**21.**—Demonstration at Edinburgh on occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the monument to be erected in the Calton burying-ground to the memory of the political martyrs of 1793-4. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Hume, M.P., who delivered an appropriate address. A dinner and soirée in honour of the event took place in the evening.

—James Cockburn Belaney tried at the Central Criminal Court for murdering his wife by administering prussic acid. The post-mortem

examination showed death to have resulted from this poison, and it was established in evidence that the prisoner was seen to have a quantity of it in his possession a few minutes before his wife's death. The jury returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**22.**—A poor needlewoman, in a fit of desperation, commits suicide by throwing herself into a secluded part of the Surrey Canal. She had been in the habit, along with her sisters, of making shirts at rates varying from 1*1d.* to 3*d.* each, but during the past week had been without work at even these rates, and for two days had not tasted food.

**24.**—The quarriers at Gehard, Kerry, having discovered a cave adjoining the works, enter to explore it, and no less than seven fall victims to the noxious vapours with which it was filled.

**28.**—The foundation-stone of the Durham Memorial, on Penshaw Hill, laid with masonic honours by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master.

**September 3.**—The Bank of England robbed of 8,000*l.* in gold through the aid of one of the clerks, named Burgess, and a confederate, named Elder, who falsely personated Mr. Oxenford, the owner of Consols to that amount. The parties were subsequently traced by detective Forrester to the United States. Elder committed suicide, and Burgess, after a severe chase, was brought back to this country, and sentenced to transportation for life. Most of the money was recovered.

**4.**—This morning was appointed for the delivery of the judgment of the House of Lords on the writ of error in the case of O'Connell and others *v.* the Queen. Eleven questions had been referred to the judges, and upon nine of these they were agreed. Upon the third and eleventh Mr. Justice Parke and Mr. Justice Coleman dissented from the opinion of their brethren. The indictment consisted of a number of counts: some of them were found bad and some good; and if the judgment delivered by the Irish Court had been confined to the latter, it would have been unexceptionable. But the judgment was general, and therefore tacitly assumed that all the counts were good. The Lord Chancellor now moved that the judgment of the Court below be sustained. Lord Campbell moved that it be reversed. On a division, confined exclusively to law lords, the Lord Chancellor announced that the judgment of the House was that the sentence of the Court below should be reversed. O'Connell and the other prisoners were therefore at once liberated. On the order being handed to him on Friday afternoon, O'Connell read it aloud to his friends, and then returned it to his solicitor, who at once repaired to the governor and handed him the release. The news of the liberation caused the utmost excitement throughout Ireland, and demonstrations and addresses occupied the mind of the

people for weeks together. The governor instantly communicated to the whole of the prisoners the welcome fact that they were now at liberty, and free to return to their homes. O'Connell repaired to his residence in Merion-square, and addressed a large assembly from the balcony. On the 7th a great procession took place in Dublin to celebrate the liberation, and the Agitator and his fellow-prisoners took formal leave of the gaol. "When the account," he says, "came to me of the decision in our favour, though the attorneys rushed into my presence, and one of them did me the honour of embracing me, still notwithstanding that kiss and the words which accompanied it, and with the full knowledge that it was so, or the attorneys would not be there, yet for a full half-hour afterwards I did not believe it."

**5.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. Sir Robert Peel intimated that the outrage on Mr. Pritchard at Tahiti has been arranged amicably.

**11.**—Her Majesty enters the Firth of Tay, and lands at Dundee, on the occasion of her second visit to Scotland. She takes up her residence at Blair Athol, which is placed at her disposal by Lord Glenlyon. Prince Albert repeatedly engaged in deer-stalking through the forest of Glen Tilt.

— Died at Haslar Hospital, in his fifty-sixth year, Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.

— Enthusiastic reception of Sir William Nott on entering Caermarthen, his native place.

**16.**—Disturbance at Funchal, Madeira, through an attempt on the part of the authorities to put down Dr. Kalley, a Protestant preacher, recently liberated from prison.

**27.**—At the Meeting of the British Association at York, Professor Sedgwick comments with some severity on the critical remarks read by the Dean of York on Dr. Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise, and afterwards published in a pamphlet form under the title, "The Bible defended against the British Association." "We have nothing to do," said the Professor, "as members of the Association, with morals, or religion, or political truths, in which the elements of human passion are so liable to be mingled. Every one who brings a statement of facts to this meeting asserts his willingness to bide the test of observation and experiment, and when a paper is brought here which deals not with facts, but with theories and cosmogonies, we reject it altogether as in its nature unfit for our notice. Its discussion is permitted now (but will, I trust, never be permitted again) out of regard to certain opinions and feelings in which we participate with the Dean of York, and which not one of us would resign but with life itself. At the same time we are willing to show on all proper occasions (though this be a very improper one) that we are not afraid of facing any of the difficulties with which the speculative part of our subject may be surrounded."

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**• 28.**—Colliery explosion at Haswell, between Durham and Sunderland. Ninety-five lives were lost, being the whole employed in the pit at the time, except three men and a boy, who were at the foot of the shaft. They also would have sufficed had not the course of the explosive current been intercepted by some loaded wagons standing in a roller-way. At that moment the approaching flame had the appearance of forked lightning, and they saw it strike the wagons and kill the horse yoked to the team. A mass of rubbish and foul air then rushed over them, and shot up the shaft, giving the first indication to those employed at the pit mouth of the fearful calamity which had happened below. The working was in the Hutton seam, about 150 fathoms deep, and immediately adjoined another and larger pit. A searching inquiry took place as to the immediate cause of the disaster, but no certain information was ever obtained. At the inquest on the bodies the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

**October 1.**—The iron steamer *Windsor Castle*, which had left Granton for Dundee with about two hundred passengers, to witness the Queen's embarkation, strikes on the Carr rocks on her return voyage, and is run ashore near Crail. The accident fortunately took place before nightfall, or the loss of life might have been considerable, as there was only one small boat on board and one oar.

**6.**—The King of France lands at Portsmouth on a visit to Queen Victoria. He was received by the naval authorities, and had an address presented to him by the Mayor and Corporation before landing. "I have not forgotten," he said, in answer, "the many kindnesses I have received from your countrymen during my residence among you many years since. At that period I was frequently pained at the existence of differences and feuds between our countries. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall endeavour at all times to prevent a repetition of those feelings and conduct, believing, as I do most sincerely, that the happiness and prosperity of a nation depends quite as much on the peace of those nations by which she is surrounded as on quiet within her own dominions." Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington arrived early in the forenoon, and accompanied the illustrious visitor to Windsor, where he was received by the Queen and ministers of state about two o'clock. On the 9th the King was installed a Knight of the Garter. He was to have left Portsmouth on the 12th, but the untoward state of the weather and a fire at the New Cross Station somewhat arrested his progress, and he departed by way of Dover and Calais to Eu the following day.

**11.**—Lord Ellenborough arrives at Portsmouth on his return from India.

**14.**—Mr. Hampton, the aéronaut, in endeavouring to make a descent near Dublin, light's

upon a house where the chimney is on fire. The balloon caught fire and exploded; the unfortunate voyager narrowly escaping by dropping down the side of the house.

**16.**—Payment of the 60,000*l.* assigned by Parliament as prize-money to be distributed among the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships of war engaged in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre and the various assaults made along the Syrian coast.

**17.**—At the Derbyshire sessions William Henry Rose, a clergyman of the Church of England, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for assaulting, with intent, a girl eleven years of age, when returning from duty in the church at Glossop.

**21.**—In the course of her voyage from Cowes to Portsmouth the Queen goes on board the *Victory*, then decked out with wreaths and laurels in honour of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. \*

— Attempt to take possession of Stonceleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, by a party of thirty men and two women, under the direction of Job Leigh, who assumed to be the rightful owner of the estate. Preparations having been made for the attack, the assailants were driven back, and most of them carried prisoners to Leamington, where they were committed for trial at the sessions on the charge of riot and assault.

**23.**—The foundation-stone of the new docks at Birkenhead laid with great ceremony and rejoicing. All ordinary business was suspended on that side of the river, and even in Liverpool numerous shops were closed, that the inmates might attend the festivities across the Mersey. The Birkenhead Commissioners gave the whole of their people a holiday, full wages being paid, and bread and meat distributed in plenty to every family. An immense procession perambulated the boundary lines of the new town, and congregated about two o'clock at the Woodside slip, when the ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, M.P., for South Cheshire.

**24.**—Extraordinary double suicide near Kilmarnock. This morning, about seven o'clock, the bodies of a man and woman were found lying in shallow water below an arch of the bridge. They were fastened arm to arm by two pocket-handkerchiefs, a white cambric and a red silk, the man's right arm to the woman's left. The bodies were identified as those of two strangers who had arrived a few weeks before at the Commercial Inn, and left the preceding night, with the design, as they said, of seeing the scenery in the neighbourhood. On reaching the bridge they appeared to have made the most deliberate preparation for committing suicide. They bound themselves together in the manner described above, and wading into the shallow water laid themselves down side by side, where they

remained, apparently without a struggle, till the sought-for death came. A watch, jewellery, and a little money were found on the bodies. A ticket inside the hat, which with the woman's bonnet and veil were left at the water's edge, contained a card bearing the name of Atkinson, London. From subsequent inquiries the parties turned out to be a Birmingham manufacturer, named Barker, and his wife—a cousin—who had taken refuge in Scotland, after some commercial disaster.

**28.**—The New Royal Exchange opened by the Queen in state. The procession left Buckingham Palace at eleven o'clock, and traversing Pall Mall, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, all gaily decorated, reached the Exchange a few minutes past twelve. The state carriages were seven in number, six of them being drawn by six horses, and the Queen's by eight of the well-known cream-coloured stud. Her Majesty wore on the occasion a tiara of diamonds on her head and a white ermine mantle on her shoulders. The City authorities joined the procession at Temple Bar, where the usual ceremony was gone through of presenting the keys. On alighting at the Exchange, the Queen and Prince Albert, preceded by the Lord Mayor with his sword of state, walked round the quadrangle, across the ambulatory, then up to Lloyd's Merchants Room, and lastly through the Underwriters' Room to the Reading-room, where, seated on a throne, and surrounded by her ministers, coutiers, and City dignitaries, she received the address, prepared for the occasion. "The privilege," read the Recorder, "we this day enjoy of approaching your royal person revives the memory of the older time when your Majesty's illustrious predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, vouchsafed to adorn by her presence the simpler edifice, raised by a citizen and dedicated to the commerce of the world. . . Yielding to that eminent citizen and benefactor of his kind, Sir Thomas Gresham, the signal merit to plan and execute at his own charge this glorious work, we still rejoice to trace the assisting hand of the City and the ancient Company of Mercers from the earliest prosecution of the designs; and our gratitude is kindled on reflecting that each memorable epoch of the Royal Exchange is marked by the solicitude of the reigning monarch to raise and rebuild the structure from the ashes to which it has been twice reduced by the calamitous effects of fire. . . . Deign, therefore, most gracious Lady, to regard with your royal approbation this work of our hands, the noble and well-constructed pile again raised by the citizens of London, and erected on a site rendered worthy of the object of so vast an undertaking, to endure, we fervently pray, for ages a memorial and imperishable monument of the commercial grandeur and prosperity, and of the peaceful triumphs of your Majesty's happy reign." Her Majesty read a reply expressive of the delight it gave her "to behold the restoration of this noble

edifice, which my royal ancestors regarded with favour, and which I esteem worthy of my care. The relief of the indigent, the advancement of science, the extension of commerce, were the objects contemplated by the founder of the Exchange. These objects are near to my heart, and their attainment will, I trust, be recorded amongst the peaceful triumphs of my reign." Addressing the Lord Mayor, the Queen said, "It is my intention, Mr. Magnay, to confer the dignity of a baronet upon you to commemorate the event." Turning to the Home Secretary, she continued, "Sir James Graham, see that the patent is prepared." This part of the ceremony over, a return was made to the Underwriters' Room, where a sumptuous *dîjeuner* was provided for over 1,300 guests. The healths of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor, and the City of London, were here duly honoured—the Queen joining in the last toast with a vivacity which showed the interest she felt in the prosperity of the City. At twenty minutes past two her Majesty proceeded down stairs to the Quadrangle. Here her ministers, members of the corporation, and all the illustrious visitors ranged themselves in a circle round her. The heralds having made proclamation, and silence been obtained, a slip of parchment was passed from Sir James Graham to the Queen, who said in an audible voice, "It is my royal will and pleasure that this building be hereafter called 'The Royal Exchange'." This concluded the ceremonies of the day; and after a few complimentary words to the Mayor and the architect, her Majesty, still leaning on Prince Albert's arm, proceeded to the royal carriage, and was driven back to Buckingham Palace by the same route as she passed over in the forenoon. The cost of rebuilding the Royal Exchange was stated to be upwards of 400,000/.

**30.**—Sir Robert and Lady Sale visit the Queen at Windsor, and her Majesty hears from the lips of the heroic lady a narrative of the privations to which she with other captives had been exposed in Afghanistan.

**31.**—Fall of Radcliffe's Mill, Oldham. The arch on the topmost or sixth floor first gave way, the other arches followed, and then the whole building came down with a crash, burying in the ruins the whole of the workpeople who were then employed in it, thirty-four in number. Eight men, eight women, and four boys were killed, and seven more or less hurt. The remainder were dug out without serious injury.

**November 1.**—Fire in Strathavan, Lanarkshire, by which forty houses, a brewery, and tan-work were destroyed, and nearly one hundred families rendered destitute.

**4.**—The magistrates of Castlebrack hold a court in the churchyard, for the purpose of hearing evidence touching a tombstone there,

(78) by the aid of which James Tracy sought to establish his claim to the Tracy peerage.

**5.**—The new arch bridging over the Glitting Mill brook, Derby, gives way on removing the scaffolding, and six of the workmen are buried in the ruins.

**9.**—The new Lord Mayor (Gibbs) received with great disfavour at various parts on the route of the procession to Westminster. In Walbrook Ward, which he represented in the Court of Aldermen, the feeling was particularly strong.

**12.**—The Queen and Prince Albert leave Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Marquis of Exeter at Burleigh.

— Explosion on board the *Gipsy Queen* at Blackwall, and loss of ten lives. The boilers were constructed to bear a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch; on the trial trip that day they had been subjected to a pressure of 10 lbs. and it seemed doubtful if it could be got any higher. After the vessel was moored, Mr. Samuda, engineer, the builder of the boat, and well known in connexion with the Atmospheric Railway, set the safety-valve to 26 lbs. and directed that pressure to be tried. A few of those below went on deck to see whether any steam was blowing off, and had hardly cleared the engine-room when the explosion occurred. All on board were involved in the calamity; three on deck were killed, and the six left in the engine-room were found, as soon as an entrance could be made, lying scalded to death. The engines were of a new construction, known as "the bell-crank" pattern, and were only patented by Mr. Samuda in the beginning of the year.

**21.**—Collision on the Midland Railway, between Nottingham and Beeston stations. Two passengers were killed and a great number injured.

— William Duckett and Elizabeth Williams, a young couple engaged to be married, commit suicide in a room at Mile-End by taking prussic acid.

**23.**—Robbery of 40,710/- in notes and bills of exchange from the banking-house of Rogers and Company, Clement's-lane. The safe appeared to have been entered with a key accidentally left on the premises by one of the partners.

**December 2.**—Sir Robert Sale entertained by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton previous to embarking for India.

— Tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Denman and a special jury, the case of Alexander Beresford Hope *v.* the Executors of Henry Philip Hope, being an action of trover, brought by the third son of Lady Beresford, against the executors of his uncle, to recover a cabinet of diamonds and other precious stones, estimated to be worth about 50,000/-, and which the plaintiff claimed

under a deed of gift, executed in April 1838. Lord Denman left it to the jury to decide whether Mr. Henry Philip Hope, at the time of executing the deed, intended completely to divest himself of all legal rights to the diamonds, or merely to provide that such right should only vest in his nephew on his own death. Verdict for plaintiff.

**3.**—The Rev. W. G. Ward writes to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford: “ Whenever I am authoritatively informed of the whole method of proceeding which it is intended to pursue against me, there shall be no want of perfect openness on my side also; but nothing surely could be more unreasonable than to expect that, so long as strict secrecy is preserved on that head, I should volunteer any statement, however unimportant, or make any admission, however apparently insignificant.”

-- Johannes Ronge excommunicated by the chapter of Breslau for publishing a letter directed against the reverence paid to the relic known as the Holy Coat of Treves.

**4.**—The Grand Stand and adjoining apartments on Newcastle race-course destroyed by fire.

**11.**—Sir Henry Pottinger entertained at Merchant Tailors Hall by the merchants of London trading with China and the East Indies.

**14.**—At Drury Lane Theatre, during the performance of “The Revolt of the Harem,” the dress of one of the dancers (Miss Webster) came in contact with the gas, and she was almost instantly enveloped in a body of flame. Amid the frantic cries of the audience and performers, one of the stage-carpenters made an attempt to smother the flames by throwing the poor woman down on the stage and rolling her over and over. In this way, in time, they were put out, but the injuries sustained by Miss Webster were so severe that she died three days afterwards.

**17.**—Collision between the river steamers *Sylph* and *Orwell* off Greenwich. The former sunk in a few minutes, but with the exception of two, who were drowned, the whole of the passengers got on board the *Orwell*.

**21.**—Dr. Pusey writes to several of the morning papers, announcing that he cannot and will not subscribe the Articles of the Church in the sense in which they were propounded by those who framed them. “I sign the Articles as I ever have since I have known what Catholic antiquity is to which our Church guides us, in their ‘literal, grammatical sense,’ determined, where it is ambiguous, by the faith of the whole Church, before East and West were divided.”

**23.**—As six boys and two men were descending the shaft of the coal-pit at Carlyn's Hall, near Dudley, the chain to which the skip was attached broke, and the whole were

precipitated into the sump at the bottom of the shaft, where they were crushed to death.

— Disgraceful repeal riot at Limerick during the funeral of Lord Limerick. Missiles of every kind were thrown on and into the carriages of those attending the obsequies, and there was even an attempt made to upset the hearse into the river.

## 1845.

**January 1.**—Murder at Salt Hill, near Slough. This evening Sarah Hart was found lying on the floor of her house almost insensible, by one of her neighbours who had been attracted to the spot by a noise resembling stifled screams. On approaching the house she heard the door shut, and saw a man dressed like a Quaker go along the path leading to the highway. He appeared to be greatly confused, and trembled very much. While he was opening the gate leading into the high road she asked him what was the matter with her neighbour, but he made no reply, and hurried onwards in the direction of Slough. This was John Tawell, at one time a member of the Society of Friends, but more recently engaged in business in Sydney, to the neighbourhood of which he had been transported for forgery on the Uxbridge Bank. His good conduct while in the colony obtained for him a ticket of leave after serving seven years—the third part of his time—and he set up business as a chemist and druggist, by which he amassed considerable wealth. He now resided at Berkhamstead, where he was held in fair respect, and generally reputed to be a man of property. From the suspicious circumstances attending the death of his reputed wife, Sarah Hart, a description of his person was at once telegraphed from Slough to London. He was watched on his arrival, and apprehended next day by a policeman, who closely followed him to every place he went. Tawell then denied having been to Slough, or knowing anybody there. On being handed over to the custody of the Berkshire police he admitted that the murdered woman had been in his service at one time, and that he had lately received letters pressing for money to support her children. At the adjourned inquest on the 4th, the surgeon who made the post-mortem examination reported that death had been caused by prussic acid, or some poisonous acid akin thereto.

— The merchants of London enter upon the possession of their new Exchange.

**2.**—The “Antigone” of Sophocles produced at Drury Lane with Mendelssohn’s music.

**11.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury issues an address to the clergy and laity of his province, recommending forbearance and mutual concession on the point disputed between the Tractarian and Anti-Tractarian party. Where the Tractarian innovations have been introduced

.and submitted to quietly he would have them continued. Where they have been violently opposed he advises the clergyman not to insist upon their observance. He thinks uniformity in the mode of conducting public worship extremely desirable; but as the rubric is not very consistent with itself, he admits that the planners and advisers may be held to have contemplated the existence of some diversity when sanctioned by convenience.

**15.**—Her Majesty and Prince Albert leave Windsor for the purpose of visiting Stowe, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham. On one of the days the royal party repaired to a *battue*, which took place in preserves rigidly kept for the purpose. Beaters to the number of about fifty were made to enter at the extreme end of a thick cover, while the shooting party were stationed in positions from which the game might be most conveniently destroyed as they were driven forth into the open space of the park. Of 200 hares shot, 144 were counted to Prince Albert. This feature in the festivities was much commented on at the time.

**19.**—A fire broke out in the old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, the result of which was the entire destruction of that ancient edifice, and the partial destruction of the church adjoining, known as the New Greyfriars. The flames were first observed about half-past 9 A.M. and within an hour after the whole eastern division of the edifice presented one huge whirling mass of fire, the great abundance and dry condition of the wood affording fit material for speedy combustion. Through the large window facing the gateway, the framework of which was now entirely gone, the interior was seen blazing like a vast furnace. The fire was believed to have originated from one of two stoves, which it had been the custom to light in order to heat the church before the hour of divine service on Sunday morning.

— Disturbance in St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, arising out of the Puseyite practices observed by the Rev. Francis Courtenay. On a representation being made to the Bishop of Exeter by the Mayor, the former wrote to Mr. Courtenay :—" If you receive this letter you will understand from it that I advise you to give way at the request of the civil authorities of Exeter, and not to persist in wearing the surplice in the pulpit, unless, conscientiously and on full inquiry, you have satisfied yourself that your engagements to the Church require you to wear the surplice when you preach. I do not myself think that the matter is so free from doubt that you may not act on your bishop's advice as now given to you. Still, I do not pretend to any right to order you to wear the gown—I only advise it, and advise it with this limitation, that you can, without wounding your own conscience, comply."

**21.**—National testimonial presented to Rowland Hill. Mr. Larpent, the chairman of the City of London Mercantile Committee on

Postage, forwarded a cheque for 10,000*l.* to the author of the penny postage scheme.

**23.**—A desperate conflict, attended with the loss of four or five lives, takes place at Clansadda, near Killaloe, between a party of soldiers and two policemen, who interfered to recover two geese stolen from Farmer Gleeson in the afternoon. Several shots were fired between the parties, and one of the soldiers stabbed constable Callogan repeatedly with a bayonet. The other constable, Ellis, had a ramrod thrust into his mouth and through his neck.

**24.**—The *Great Britain* steamship starts on her trial voyage from Bristol to the Thames. She encountered a severe gale, and sustained some damage, but continued her course, and anchored in the Downs, a few minutes within twenty-nine hours from the time of departure. The distance run was 320 nautical miles. Her length of keel was 289 feet, main breadth 50 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 32 feet 6 inches. Tonnage, 3,444 tons.

**28.**—James Tapping, twenty years of age, murdered Emma Wheler, in Manchester-street, Bethnal Green, by shooting her in the neck with a pistol. She was found soon after midnight lying in the street, almost dead from loss of blood. Tapping was found guilty of the crime, and executed 24th March.

**February 3.**—A fire consumes one of the houses in the village of Donnybrook, and on clearing away the ruins the police discover the bodies of the whole of the inmates, Captain Orsin, his wife, and two children. He had been resisting the landlord for some time, and it was supposed had committed the offences of murder, arson, and suicide.

**4.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The Royal Speech referred to the abatement of political agitation in Ireland, " and as a natural result private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises undertaken through the friendly co-operation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland. The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom has been the subject of recent inquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you."

**7.**—As the British Museum was about closing this afternoon, a malicious person, who described himself as William Lloyd, a scene-painter from Dublin, seized a piece of granite from one of the shelves and dashed it against the case containing the Barberini Vase, better known as the Portland, from its having been purchased by the Duke of Portland for 2,000 guineas. It was deposited by his Grace in the Museum for security, as well as to gratify the public with a splendid example of ancient art. The vase was dashed into a thousand atoms, almost defying the possibility of that after-restoration which was so ingeniously effected.

On being examined at Bow-street Police Office, Lloyd said he had committed the act under nervous excitement, produced by previous intemperance. The law as it then stood did not provide for the punishment of such an outrage, and the magistrate was therefore driven to the evasion of inflicting a fine of 3*l.* the value of the glass case, or in default of payment three months' imprisonment. The fine was paid after a brief delay by an anonymous friend. An Act of Parliament was afterwards framed to protect works of art from similar disasters.

**10.**—The barque *Henry* takes fire off Blackwall. An attempt to scuttle and sink her in deep water having failed, she was towed aground on the North Flats, near Greenwich, and there permitted to burn down to her keel. A heavy snow-storm was falling at the time, and through it the flaming vessel loomed like a wintry sunset.

Captain Burton, of the 17th Lancers, fined 50*l.* as the owner of a monkey which had attacked the wife of a market-gardener, near Hounslow. The defence was that the animal had escaped from the defendant's control, and he could not therefore be held liable for any damage it committed, but Justice Wightman ruled that if any one kept an animal *for nature*, he was bound to take care that it did not escape.

**13.**—Convocation at Oxford to condemn Mr. Ward's book, and deprive him of his degrees. Vice-Chancellor Wynter submitted the first proposition:—“That the passages now read from the book, entitled ‘The Ideal of a Christian Church considered in comparison with existing practice,’ are utterly inconsistent with the Articles of Religion of the Church of England, and with the declaration in respect of these Articles made and subscribed by Mr. George Ward previously and in order to his being admitted to the degrees of B.A. and M.A. respectively, and with the good faith of him the said Mr. George Ward, in respect of such declaration and subscription.” Mr. Ward defended himself in a speech arguing strongly in favour of subscription in a non-natural sense. Dr. Grant, of New College, proposed, as an amendment:—“That the passages now read from the book, entitled ‘The Ideal of the Christian Church considered,’ are worthy of grave censure, but that the Convocation declines to express any opinion upon the good faith of the author, or to exercise the function of an ecclesiastical tribunal, by pronouncing judgment on the nature or degree of his offence.” Mr. Denison entered his protest against the whole proceedings. On a division, the Vice-Chancellor's proposition was affirmed by 777 votes against 386, giving a majority of 391 against Mr. Ward. The proctors then took the votes on the second proposition for depriving Mr. Ward of his degrees, when the numbers were, for the degradation 569, against 511; majority, 58. Mr. Ward handed in a Latin protest, and left the Theatre cheered by

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the undergraduates. Among the non-placets were Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Hook, and Dr. Pusey.

**14.**—Sir Robert Peel makes his annual financial statement. He calculated the revenue for the ensuing year at 53,100,000*l.* and the expenditure at 49,000,000*l.* He thought ministers were justified in demanding an increased expenditure on account of the public service. No saving, he said, could be effected by the abolition of offices, and the reduction of salaries. A sufficient force of revenue-officers must be kept up to insure the collection of the revenue, and to give facilities to the transactions of commerce. He proposed to the Committee to continue the income-tax for a further limited period of three years, because he was convinced that the reduction in the price of articles of great importance which would follow would be, if not a complete, yet a great compensation for such a burden. The surplus of 3,409,000*l.* he devoted to the reduction of the sugar duty, the abolition of the duty on glass, cotton, wool, and on the importation of Baltic staves. It was also proposed to abolish the duty on all those articles which merely yielded numerical amounts, a step which of itself would sweep away 430 articles from the tariff. He did not deny that the financial scheme which he had explained was a bold experiment; but responsible as he was to Parliament for its success, he was not afraid to run the risk of making it. Sir Robert spoke for three hours and a half.

**15.**—The *Statesman*, a Dublin High Church and Orange paper, writes:—“The policy of our rulers is to declare decided war against our Lord Jesus Christ. We have long looked for nothing else at the hands of Sir Robert Peel, into whose policy the devil has entered, as manifestly as if an inspired historian had recorded the fact in terms similar to those which described the madness of the predestinated prototype of all such traitors.”

**21.**—Jane Crosby, the keeper of a small public-house at Lamony, near Penrith, takes the life of her child, aged seven years and a half, by roasting it on a large fire prepared for the purpose. After scorching it in the most shocking manner, the inhuman monster lifted the child off the fire, and held it on her knee till life was extinct, the little innocent faintly asking her elder sister for a drink of water. On trial the wretch was acquitted, the tender age of the elder child not being deemed safe for a capital conviction.

— In the course of a debate on Mr. Duncombe's motion for a new Post-Office Committee, Mr. Disraeli taunted Sir Robert Peel with simulating a passion he did not feel. “The right honourable baronet had too great a mind and filled too eminent a position ever to lose his temper; but in a popular assembly it was sometimes expedient to enact the part of the choleric gentleman. His case was not always

best when he violently tapped the red box on the table. I know from old experience that when one first enters the House these exhibitions are rather alarming, and I believe that some of the younger members were much frightened, but I advise them not to be terrified. I tell them that the right honourable baronet will not eat them up, will not even resign; the very worst thing he will tell them to do will be to rescind a vote." In reply, Sir Robert said he believed Mr. Disraeli's own calmness to be simulated, and his bitterness entirely sincere.

**21.**—James Delarue, of Whittlebury-street, Euston-square, murdered by Henry Hocker, in the footpath leading from Chalk Farm to Belsize Park, Hampstead. Police-constable Boldock said: "After the body was discovered, Sergeant Fletcher went for the stretcher, and I was left alone. In about a quarter of an hour a man came up and joined me. I heard him singing first, and then he said, 'Halloo, policeman.' I said, 'I have a serious case here.' 'What is that,' he said. I answered, 'I think it is a person who has cut his throat.' He then said, 'It is a nasty job, policeman,' and he stooped down and felt the deceased's pulse." This was the murderer Hocker, led back by some mysterious influence to the scene where the death struggle had taken place about half an hour previous. A letter, proved to be in Hocker's handwriting, was found on the body of the murdered man. It was signed "Caroline," and purported to be from a person seduced by Delarue, under the name of Cooper. She begged him to keep an appointment at the time and place the murder was committed. The watch, rings, and other property belonging to the deceased were found in the possession of Hocker, and all his attempts to account honestly for these articles, or to account for his presence anywhere else than at the scene of the murder, broke down. At the close of his trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the 11th of April, Hocker read two statements, giving what he called the true account of the murder, but in which the persons, places, and occurrences were altogether imaginary. He was executed on the 28th of April.

**22.**—Died at his house in Green-street, Mayfair, aged seventy-six years, the Rev. Sydney Smith. The personal estate was sworn under £8,000.

**March 2.**—Uprising of the Spanish pirates on board the *Felicidade*. This was a Brazilian schooner, captured by H.M.'s cruiser, the *Wasp*, in the Bight of Benin, near Lagos, on the 27th of February. She had no slaves on board, but was fitted up for the trade, and had a much greater quantity of provisions than was necessary for her crew of twenty-eight men. The schooner was therefore taken possession of, and her crew placed under arrest. Two days afterwards the *Wasp* captured another Brazilian schooner, named the *Echo*, with 430

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slaves on board, and a crew of the same number as the *Felicidade*. The one vessel was commanded by Antonio Cerquiera, and the other by Francisco Serva. The crews were divided among the three vessels, and the *Felicidade* given in charge of Mr. Palmer, with seven British seamen and two Kroomen, to take to the nearest port, for the purpose of getting her condemned. Sobrino da Costa, a black slave, who acted as barber, saw and heard what took place on the morning of the 2d. "Majaval, the cook, came to the hatchway where the prisoners were confined, and called down three times, 'Get ready to kill the English sailors.' I saw Alves and Francisco get ready their knives, and heard them say, 'Let us rise.' They said to me, 'Get ready, or we will kill you as well.' I answered, 'Leave these things alone, or we shall be taken by the English cruisers.' They then threatened to kill both Ribiero and myself unless we went with them. I said, 'If this is the case, when you go I will go too.' They put their knives in their belts, and dropped their shirts over so as to hide them. Serva himself then came and called them up, and they all went on deck." Cerquiera saw them first attack the quartermaster, who endeavoured to defend himself with a handspike, but was utterly overpowered and stabbed to death. Palmer, who had been bathing in a boat astern, was run through by Majaval, and thrown overboard. The English sentry was also thrown over, but hung by the fore sheet till Joaquim cut his fingers off, when he dropped down and disappeared. The two Kroomen, horrified at what was going on, jumped overboard, and were drowned. After they had slain or thrown over the whole of the British on board, Serva gave orders to lower the peak of the mainsail as a signal to his brother-in-law on board the *Echo* to rise and do the same there. The signal was not answered, and Serva bore up to the *Echo* to inform the prisoners there that the English were all killed. He also fired two shots into her, but sailed away without making any serious attempt to recapture the vessel. Three days afterwards the *Felicidade* was captured by her Majesty's ship *Star*, when Cerquiera gave information of the tragedy that had taken place on board. Ten of those most prominently concerned were put in irons, and conveyed to England for trial. The *Felicidade* after this, her second capture, was sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication, under the command of Lieut. Wilson. On her voyage thither she was capsized by a sudden squall, but her gallant commander, and a few of the crew, after enduring the most horrible sufferings on a feeble raft for twenty days, managed to reach land.

**5.**—A steam-boiler<sup>#</sup> explodes at Blackwall, on the premises of Joseph Samuda, engineer, killing three men on the spot, and scalding and wounding others so severely that they died in a short time. One of the bodies and a portion of the boiler was

found in the Plaistow marshes, on the opposite side of the Lea, about 150 yards from the engine works. The boiler was an old low-pressure one, which had only that morning been attached to the engine, and put to a high-pressure use. Seeing it work very slowly, Lowe, the foreman, caused a pole with a nail driven into the end to be so placed under the lever of the safety-valves as almost entirely to prevent its action, and thereby creating an enormous pressure of steam. At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Lowe, but he was acquitted on trial.

**5.**—Sir James South, the Astronomer Royal, takes observations with Lord Rosse's monster telescope. "The night," he writes, "was, I think, the finest I ever saw in Ireland. Many nebulae were observed by Lord Rosse, Dr. Robinson, and myself. Most of them were for the first time since their creation seen by us in groups or clusters of stars, while some, at least to my eyes, showed no such grouping. The most popularly known nebulae observed this night were the ring nebula in the Canes Venatici, or the fifty-first of Messier's catalogue, which was resolved into stars with a magnifying power of 548."

**9.**—Conclusion of the war in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier writes to the Governor General:—"I have to report to you the conclusion of the war against the mountain and desert tribes, who, driven from their last refuge, the stronghold of Truckee, have this day laid down their arms. The fort of Deyrah is destroyed, and Islam Boogtie, the only chief not a prisoner, is said to be a lonely fugitive in the Ketrav country, far in the north, and ruled by a chief whose daughter Islam married."

**12.**—Trial of John Tawell, the Quaker, for the Salt Hill murder. The court was crowded to excess, and Aylesbury presented more the appearance of a general election than of the ordinary sitting of assizes. On the forenoon of the third day the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and Baron Parke sentenced the prisoner to be executed in front of the County Hall, Aylesbury. The children of the murdered woman, Sarah Hart, of which the prisoner was the reputed father, and his acknowledged wife, were all present in court.

**13.**—Mr. Cobden's motion for a Committee to inquire into the cause and extent of the alleged agricultural distress lost by a majority of 213 against 121.

— Professor Daniell died suddenly of apoplexy when attending a meeting of the Council of the Royal Society in Somerset House.

**14.**—At the inquest held on the body of Mr. Cordwell, solicitor, who was presumed to have fallen a victim to homoeopathic treatment, the jury attached a declaration to their verdict, "that the afflicted gentleman had been cruelly exposed to a system of starvation while in a

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state of the most extreme debility, during about ten days previous to his death, he having during that long time been allowed nothing but cold water by the advice of his medical attendant."

**21.**—Came on for hearing, before a Commission under the Church Discipline Act, at Doctors' Commons, the charges of immorality preferred against the Rev. F. S. Monckton, perpetual curate of St. Peter's, West Hackney. The principal witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of the Parish National Schools, and a discharged servant. They spoke as to drunkenness, indecent conversation, and undue familiarity with servants in the house. On the third of these heads the Commission found that the conduct of Mr. Monckton with regard to the female residents in his family, was degrading to him as a clergyman of the Church of England, and had produced great scandal in the Church. They considered that on this head there were sufficient grounds for further proceedings against Mr. Monckton. He was afterwards suspended for twelve months.

**28.**—With reference to the persecution alleged to have been endured by Dr. Kalley in Madeira, Mr. Addington of the Foreign Office is instructed to reply to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh that "Lord Aberdeen considers that that gentleman has been led by an erroneous conception of the terms of the treaty of 1842, and of the Portuguese Charter, to assume a position in which her Majesty's Government cannot uphold him, inasmuch as he appears to suppose that he is born out in opening his private dwelling-house for the celebration of public worship, and in preaching in the Portuguese language to Portuguese subjects against the Roman Catholic religion."

— John Tawell executed at Aylesbury for the Salt Hill murder. In the course of the preceding night he wrote out a confession of his guilt, and of a previous unsuccessful attempt referred to at the trial. He lived, it appeared, in perpetual dread of his connexion with Sarah Hart becoming known to his wife, and saw no other way of relieving his apprehension than by destroying her. On the scaffold he wore his usual dress of a member of the Society of Friends. His sufferings were very protracted.

**31.**—Another murder, tending to keep up a most unhealthy excitement in the metropolis, committed in George-street, St. Giles's, James Connor having stabbed his paramour, Ann Tape, or Brothers, in a bedroom they had engaged for the night.

**April 3.**—Sir Robert Peel introduces his bill for improving the condition of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. He proposed to give sufficient accommodation for 500 pupils, to give suitable rooms to the president and professors, to have the repairs of the college executed as in other public buildings by the

Board of Works, and to give a grant of 30,000*l.* a year not subject to an annual vote. "We do not think," he said, "that there is any violation of conscientious scruples involved in our proposition. We believe that it is perfectly compatible to hold steadfast the profession of our faith without wavering, and at the same time to improve the education and elevate the character of those who, do what you will, must be the spiritual guides and religious instructors of millions of your fellow-countrymen." The proposal gave rise to great excitement among the ex-me Protestants, and the debate on the second reading lasted over the extraordinary period of six nights. Mr. Smythe having taunted ministers with formerly declaring that concession had reached its utmost limits, Sir James Graham expressed his regret at ever having used such an expression. "If I have given offence to Ireland," he said, "I deeply regret it, and I can only say from the very depth of my heart that my actions have been better than my words."

**5.**—Sarah Freeman sentenced to be executed at Taunton for the series of crimes known as the Shapwick murders, involving the destruction by arsenic of her husband, her illegitimate son, her mother, and her brother.

**8.**—Great meeting in the Waterloo-room, Edinburgh, to speak and petition against the proposed grant to Maynooth. "It is not," said Dr. Candlish, "very long till a general election will put the power in the hands of the constituencies and the people at large. It is not long to agitate till that time arrives, and I venture to say that if we take the measures now we may make it plain and palpable that agitation! agitation! will be our sole watch-word until the next general election shall decide and determine whether this sin about to be perpetrated is to be repented of by the nation or no, or rather whether it is to become a national sin or no. I entertain a most gloomy and awful view of what must be the destiny of this nation if it becomes involved in the support of Antichrist. I believe that, so sure as I believe God's Word to be true, a judgment must overtake this nation if we homologate this great sin. Let every true-hearted man who trembles at the thought of anti-Christian error prevailing against the truth—let all who look forward to the destruction of Antichrist by the breathing of the Lord's mouth and the brightness of His coming—let it be the duty of all such men to stand on the watch-tower—to give Israel no rest neither day nor night—until as one man this nation rises and demands to be delivered from the plague, and from the sin, and from the death which this proceeding of Government will assuredly entail upon us."

**11.**—In the adjourned debate on the Maynooth Grant, Mr. Disraeli launched another philippic at the Premier:—"I know the right honourable gentleman who introduced the bill told us that upon this subject there

were three courses open to us. I never heard the right honourable gentleman bring forward a measure without making the same confession. In a certain sense, and looking to his own position, he is right. There is the course the right honourable gentleman has left. There is the course which the right honourable gentleman is following; and there is usually the course which the right honourable gentleman ought to pursue. Perhaps, Sir, I ought to say that there is a fourth course, because it is possible for the House of Commons to adopt one of these courses indicated by the right honourable gentleman, and then having voted for it to rescind it. That is the fourth course, and in future I trust the right honourable gentleman will not forget it. He also tells us he always looks back to precedents: he comes with a great measure, and he always has a small precedent. He traces the steam-engine always back to the tea-kettle. His precedents are generally tea-kettle precedents."—Mr. Macaulay also taunted ministers with their inconsistent policy towards Ireland. "Can we wonder that, from one end of the country to the other, everything should be ferment and uproar, that petitions should night after night whiten all our benches like a snow-storm? Can we wonder that the people out of doors should be exasperated by seeing the very men who, when we were in office, voted against the old grant to Maynooth, now pushed and pulled into the House by your whippers-in to vote for an increased grant? The natural consequence follows. All those fierce spirits whom you hallooed on to harass us, now turn round and begin to worry you. The Orangeman raises his war-whoop; Exeter Hall sets up its bray; Mr. Macneile shudders to see more costly cheer than ever provided for the priests of Baal at the table of the Queen; and the Protestant operatives of Dublin call for impeachment in exceedingly bad English. But what did you expect? Did you think when to serve your turn you called the devil up, that it was as easy to lay him as to raise him? Did you think when you went on, session after session, thwarting and reviling those whom you knew to be in the right, and flattering all the worst passions of those whom you knew to be in the wrong, that the day of reckoning would never come? It has come; and there you sit doing penance for the disingenuousness of years. If it be not so, stand up manfully and clear your fame before the House and the country. Show us that some steady principle has guided your conduct with respect to Irish affairs. Explain to us why, after having goaded Ireland to madness for the purpose of ingratiating yourself with the English, you are now setting England on fire for the purpose of ingratiating yourselves with the Irish. Give us some reason which shall prove that the policy which you are following as ministers is entitled to support, and which shall not equally prove you to have been the most factious and unprincipled opposition that ever this country saw."

**19.**—Closed at half-past 3 this morning the debate on the second reading of the Maynooth Endowment Bill. Majority for Ministers, 147.

**21.**—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association O'Connell brings up a report from what he called the Parliamentary Committee, recommending it as essentially necessary for the alleviation of the misery of the people of Ireland that the Legislature should impose an absentee-tax of 10 per cent. on all landlords who were absent six months in the year, and had incomes exceeding 200*l.* per annum, such tax to be spent on some useful purpose within the estate where it was raised. He also said that now for the first time in his life he had an opportunity of praising Sir James Graham, and he did so most cordially on account of his manly speech concerning the Maynooth Endowment. He held out both hands to him with forgiveness for the past, and thought he should be placed on a pedestal with "Justice to Ireland" inscribed on its base. He had expressed his sorrow for having used the expression that concession had reached its limits, and no man was either a Christian or a gentleman who would not forgive, after the symptoms of repentance manifested by the Home Secretary.

**22.**—The Queen visits the *Great Britain* steamship off Blackwall. Her Majesty expressed herself as much gratified with the sight of the magnificent ship, and wished Captain Hoskin every success in his voyage across the Atlantic.

**23.**—Mr. Ward introduces his motion for placing the support of Maynooth upon the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland. After a debate of two nights it is rejected by 322 votes against 148.

**25.**—The Fine Arts Commission issue their fourth report regarding the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament. They point out certain portions of the building which they conceive might be properly adorned with insulated statues. These are St. Stephen's Porch and St. Stephen's Hall, in the former of which six insulated marble statues might be conveniently placed, and sixteen in the latter. In Appendix No. 2, relating to the selection of persons for the niches in the House of Lords, the Committee state that no scheme was preferable to that suggested by Prince Albert, for filling them up with effigies of the principal barons who had signed the Magna Charta.

**30.**—A crowded meeting at Exeter Hall to hear the statement of Dr. Wolfe relative to his Bokhara mission.

— Mr. Macaulay writes to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh regarding his vote on the Maynooth Endowment Bill:—"I have no apologies or retraction to make. I have done what I believed and believe to be right. I have opposed myself manfully to a great popular delusion. I shall continue to do so. I knew

from the first what the penalty was, and I shall cheerfully pay it."

**May 1.**—Hungerford Suspension Bridge opened to the public. There was no ceremony on the occasion, but it was very largely frequented by passengers till the evening; 25,000 people were supposed to have passed from one side of the Thames to the other. The entire cost was about 120,000*l.*

**2.**—Came on for trial in the Court of Exchequer the Excise case, *Regina v. Smith*, in which the defendant, an extensive distiller in Whitechapel, was charged with making use of a concealed pipe for the conveyance of spirits between the distillery and rectifying house. After a trial of eight days the Jury found for the Crown, but expressed an opinion that no evidence had been adduced to show that the pipe referred to, and the existence of which could not be denied, had been fraudulently used by the defendant. The case was ultimately compromised, the Government accepting 10,000*l.* and an obligation that the premises would be instantly altered in accordance with the Excise requirements.

— Yarmouth Suspension Bridge gives way under the pressure of a crowd congregated to see a professional clown drawn down the river in a tub by four geese. He commenced hisfeat with the flood-tide at the drawbridge, and had entered the North River, when a tremendous rush took place to the Suspension Bridge to see the clown pass underneath. By the time he had reached Bessey's Wharf, not far from the bridge, one or two of the rods were observed to give way, and an instant alarm was raised. But it was too late. The chains snapped asunder, and quick as thought the entire mass of human beings, estimated at from 300 to 500, were swept into the river below. Daring efforts were made by spectators of every rank to bring sufferers ashore, but the calamity was so unlooked for and overwhelming in its magnitude, that on reckoning the loss the fearful total amounted to seventy-nine, mostly women and children, either drowned in the river, or received deadly injuries from the falling balustrades. At the inquiry following the calamity, Mr. Walker, engineer, who had been sent down by the Home Office, stated that the suspending chains were of bad construction, imperfectly welded, and of an inferior quality of iron. It was also ascertained that the bridge had been widened without any increase of the suspending power. Referring to the observation that so many people had frequently been on the bridge before, he said, "When a bridge has been frequently loaded to the utmost which it will bear, it becomes weaker and weaker each time, and it may ultimately give way, although at first it was sufficiently strong to resist the weight put upon it." The engineer, Mr. Brunel, thus calculated the strength: the section of the chain at the centre of the span is 296 square

inches; a square inch of iron breaks with 27 or 29 tons, but  $17\frac{1}{2}$  tons is taken as the impairing weight, i.e. the weight at which it begins to stretch. There is therefore for the weight the bridge will actually bear,  $296 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$  tons = 5180 tons, while  $296 \times 5$  tons = 1480 tons is the greatest load that can be put upon it, being 100 lbs. per square foot for a crowd standing close together.

**5.**—The elevation of Mr. W. F. Mackenzie to the office of a Lord of the Treasury having excited considerable discussion from its coincidence with a change of vote on the Maynooth question, he this day made the following explanation on the hustings at Peebles when seeking re-election: “I always voted against the small grant because I thought it was too small (great laughter, hissing, and hooting), but I over and over again declared, and my friends knew my opinion, that if a larger grant had been proposed I would have voted for it. (Cries of oh! and laughter.) I assure you it is true. I voted against the small grant because I thought it did mischief. I voted for the larger grant, not because I was certain it would do better, but because I think the experiment ought to be tried.”

**7.**—The Court of Directors issue instructions to the Governor-General of India regarding the principles which would guide them in the construction of railways there, applications for making which on an extensive scale had been received from private parties. They conceived that “remuneration for railroads in India must for the present be drawn chiefly from the conveyance of merchandise and not from passengers. It cannot admit of question that wherever railroad communications can be advantageously introduced and maintained, it is eminently deserving of encouragement and co-operation from the Government.” The peculiar difficulties to which the Court drew the attention of the Governor-General were,—periodical rains and inundations; the action of violent winds and the influence of a vertical sun; the ravages of insects and vermin; the destructive effects of spontaneous vegetation; the unprotected state of the country through which the railway would pass; and the difficulty and expense of securing the services of competent and trustworthy engineers. The Court proposed to depute to India three skilful engineers to suggest some feasible line of moderate length as an experiment for railroad communication in India.

**8.**—Opening of the Free-trade Bazaar in Covent Garden Theatre. The whole area of the pit and stage was boarded over and transformed into a “Norman Gothic Hall” filled to overflowing with the products of manufacturing industry. The grandeur of the exhibition and the excellence of the arrangements were universally admitted. About 100,000 people visited the bazaar during the seventeen days it was open, and the large sum of 25,046/- was received for the funds of the League. The stalls

were attended to by 400 ladies, the wives and daughters of leading Free-traders.

**9.**—Sir James Graham introduces the Government bill to endow three new colleges in Ireland for the advancement of learning.

— In the United Secession Synod, Edinburgh, Dr. Heugh's motion, declining to open up the Atonement controversy again, was carried by 243 against 118 who voted for Dr. Hay's amendment, asking discussion on the ground that recent decisions in the Synod had given rise to much dissatisfaction and dissension.

**19.**—Sir John Franklin sets out with the ships *Erebus* and *Terror* on his last Arctic Exploring Expedition. He passed his first winter in a harbour at the entrance of Wellington Channel, after which date no letters were received from Sir John, his officers, or crew. His official instructions were: “To push to the westward without loss of time in the latitude of about  $74^{\circ}$ , till you have reached the longitude of that portion of land on which Cape Walker is situated, or about  $98^{\circ}$  west. From that point we desire that every effort be used to endeavour to penetrate to the southward and westward, in a course as direct towards Behring's Straits as the position and extent of the ice, or the existence of land at present unknown, may admit. We direct you to this particular part of the Polar Sea as affording the best prospect of accomplishing the passage to the Pacific.”

**20.**—Fatal duel on the shore near Gosport between Mr. Seaton, late of the 11th Hussars, and Lieut. Hawkey, of the Royal Marines. They had quarrelled and insulted each other at an entertainment in the King's Rooms, Southsea Reach, some days before. They fired at fifteen paces; in the second round Mr. Seaton fell, mortally wounded in the abdomen. Lieut. Hawkey instantly fled with his second.

**26.**—Fire in Raggett's Hotel, Dover-street, Piccadilly. It broke out about midnight, and consumed nearly the whole building. The house being unusually full, the greatest confusion ensued when the inmates suddenly found the flames filling the passages and staircases. The fire originated in the bedroom occupied by Miss King, of Bristol. “Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning,” she said, “I went into an adjoining room to obtain some water to make liquorice tea. On returning to my bedroom I heard a crackling noise, and instantly perceived a large mass of flame issuing from the door.” She did not leave the candle in her bedroom, and could not say how the fire originated. Mrs. Round, the wife of the member for Maldon, Mr. Raggett, sen. the proprietor, Miss Raggett, and a nurse in the service of the Earl of Huntingdon, were either suffocated in their rooms or killed by throwing themselves from the house. Much valuable property in jewellery and furniture was destroyed.

**28.**—At the evening sederunt of the Free Assembly, Dr. Chalmers introduces M.M. D'Aubigné of Geneva, Monod of Paris, and Kuntze of Berlin, as a deputation from foreign Churches.

—The old part of the city of Quebec almost entirely destroyed by fire. Between 1,500 and 2,000 dwellings were consumed, and from 10,000 to 12,000 people rendered homeless. One of the most painful incidents was the destruction of the hospital, to which, as being considered entirely out of the reach of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons of all classes were carried. The building became ignited by the flakes of fire carried by the wind, and many of the unfortunate inmates, unable to help themselves, perished in the burning pile. On the 1st of July following the remaining portion of the city suffered severely from a similar visitation : 1,300 houses were then destroyed, and 13 blown down to arrest the progress of the flames.

**30.**—Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers hold a levee in the Rotunda, when numerous addresses from corporations and societies are presented. At the conclusion the Liberator and his fellow-martyrs were drawn in a triumphal car through the streets.

**June 2.**—During the discussion on the second reading of the Maynooth Bill in the House of Lords, the Earl of Roden says, "The Protestants of Ireland consider they have been betrayed, and they are now thinking how they may best secure the safety of their families, their children, their altars, and their homes. He would tell her Majesty's Government that their best and warmest friends, the Protestants of Ireland, who had stood by them in many a difficulty, were disgusted with their conduct."

**4.**—Thomas Steele, O'Connell's Head Pacifier, and Head Repeal Warden for Ireland, issues a proclamation denouncing the Molly Maguires of Leitrim and Cavan for rejecting "the gentle and balmy counsel of your country's almost sanctified benefactor and father, and the solemn abjuration of the clergy from their altars. You outcast traitors," he concludes, "who give strength to Ireland's enemies, your country disclaims you, I abhor you !"

**6.**—Fancy Dress Ball at Buckingham Palace, illustrating the period of 1740-50.

**8.**—O'Connell, after a series of ovations commencing at Dublin, enters Cork in state in his triumphal car. The next most prominent object in the procession was a venerable minstrel sitting under the shade of an ivied and branching oak, playing the harp which had been used before the Liberator at Tara, on the memorable 15th of August, 1843. On the same car were an Irish chieftain, two Irish knights, with pages, and four members of the Repeal Committee.

**10.**—Mr. Villiers' annual motion on the Corn-laws defeated by a majority of 254 to 122.

**16.**—The Maynooth Endowment Bill passes the House of Lords, the majority for the third reading being 131.

**17.**—Mr. Charles Buller's series of resolutions concerning the policy pursued towards New Zealand negatived by a majority of 223 to 172.

**18.**—After an interval of some weeks, the Anti-Corn Law Leaguers resume their weekly meetings. It was reported that the sum raised during the past year, including the return from the Bazaar, amounted to 116,687.

**19.**—Horrible outrage in Algeria on a body of Arabs by French troops. The Ouled Riahs, finding themselves closely pursued by the troops under Colonels Pélissier, St.-Arnaud, and De l'Admirault took refuge in one of the caverns with which their country abounds. After surrounding the caverns, some fagots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. This demonstration was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding-place. The Colonel then threw in letters offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses. At first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. This condition was considered inadmissible, and more burning fagots were thrown in. A great tumult now began, and it was known afterwards that it arose from a discussion as to whether there should be a surrender or not. The party opposed to a surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape. Col. Pélissier, wishing to spare the lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent some Arabs to them to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of the majority, attempted to fly, but their husbands and relations fired upon them, to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they had themselves resolved to suffer. Colonel Pélissier then suspended the throwing of the burning fagots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riahs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of fire-arms, and could not perform his mission. This state of things continued till the night of the 19th, when losing all patience, and no longer having a hope of otherwise subduing these fanatics, who formed a perpetual nucleus of revolt in the country, the fire was rendered intense. During this time the cries of the unhappy wretches who were being suffocated were dreadful; gradually nothing was heard but the crackling of the fagots. The troops entered and found 500 dead bodies. About 150, who still breathed, were brought into the fresh air, but a number of them died afterwards.

**20.**—In the Court of Exchequer Mr. Wakley, M.P. obtains a verdict of 150*l.* damages against the proprietor of the *Medical Times* for

a libel charging him with ruining various medical associations, by taking them under his protection.

**23.**—Grand naval review at Spithead, in presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Lords of the Admiralty, and other distinguished visitors. Her Majesty arrived at the fleet on the 21st, and was received on board the flag-ship, *St. Vincent*, by Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker and Captain Rowley. The royal party afterwards visited the *Trafalgar* and *Albion*. To-day, on the royal yacht reaching Spithead the yards were manned, and a general salute fired from all the ships of the fleet. It was remarked that at no time since the peace of 1815 had the roadstead exhibited so great an amount of actual naval strength. A variety of evolutions having been gone through by each of the divisions, the day's display was concluded by the passage of her Majesty through the squadron on her return to Cowes.

— In the Court of Queen's Bench, Henry Gompertz and W. R. Witham were found guilty of conspiring to defraud George Pitt Rose, late a captain in the 9th Lancers, of bills or acceptances to the amount of about £17,000.

**28.**—Died in Cumberland terrace, Regent's Park, aged 47, Sir William Follett, Attorney-General to her Majesty. This eminent pleader was buried with much solemnity in the Temple church, the procession being composed of Benchers of the Inner and Middle Temple, of Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, with many of the judges and other dignitaries.

**30.**—In the Arches Court, Sir Herbert Jenner first gives judgment in the suit promoted by the Bishop of London against the Rev. F. Oakeley, of Margaret-street Chapel. The judge elaborately analysed Mr. Oakeley's letter to the Bishop, in which he claimed to hold the same principles as Mr. Ward, and challenged him to institute proceedings. The promoters of the suit, said Sir Herbert, have sufficiently proved their case that Mr. Oakeley had rendered himself liable to ecclesiastical censure. If the proceeding had been under the statute of Elizabeth he must, in the first instance, have been called upon to retract his error, and if he refused, be deprived of his preferment; but, as the proceeding was under the general law, the punishment was left to the discretion of the Court. The Court now revoked Mr. Oakeley's licence, prohibited him from preaching within the province of Canterbury till he retracted his errors, and condemned him in the costs of the proceeding.

— The police on attempting to put down a faction fight at Ballinhassig Fair, near Cork, are set upon by both parties, and used so severely that they fire in self-defence from a temporary police-station in which they had taken refuge. Six of the fighting party were killed on the spot and twenty-five wounded.

**July 1.**—A detachment of troops from Auckland, under Colonel Despard, defeated by New Zealand natives while attempting to carry the fortified camp of the chief Heke. One-third of the men engaged fell in the attack, and during the eight days that operations were continued, the fourth of the whole number engaged—about 500—were either killed or wounded. The camp was ultimately taken, and Heke retired into the interior.

**2.**—Great gathering of Scottish Dissenters in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, for the purpose of enabling the friends of the voluntary principle to adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to avert the evils arising from the continued and aggravated violation of the civil and religious rights of Dissenters.

— The undress uniform coat and vest which Lord Nelson wore at the battle of Trafalgar having been discovered in private hands by Sir Harris Nicolas, Prince Albert causes them to be purchased in his name for £50/- with a view to presenting the precious relics to Greenwich Hospital.

**3.**—Conflagration at Smyrna, destroying a great part of the city. In the Frank quarter thirty houses and shops, the hospital of St. Anthony, three-fourths of the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, and the Armenian church and school, fell a prey to the flames.

**9.**—The Bill of Lord Advocate Rutherford for regulating the admission to the secular chairs of the Universities thrown out on the second reading, by a majority of 116 to 108. Mr. Macaulay took charge of the bill on this occasion, and commented in strong terms on the inconsistency of the Government in dispensing with tests in Ireland one day, and insisting on them in Scotland in the next, to support an ecclesiastical faction bent on persecution without even the miserable excuse of fanaticism.

**10.**—Discussion in the House of Lords concerning a petition presented by the Marquis of Breadalbane from the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. It detailed at some length the grievances to which the Church was subjected by the refusal of proprietors in different parts of Scotland to grant sites for erecting places of worship, and prayed the House to afford relief.

**17.**—Died at Howick Hall, Northumberland, aged 80, Charles, Earl Grey, the chief of the Cabinet which passed the Reform Bill and secured the abolition of slavery.

**24.**—Came on at Taunton, before Mr. Baron Platt, the trial of James Majaval, Francisco Serva, and eight other of the Spanish pirates charged with the murders on board the *Felicidade*. (See March 2.) The main facts of the case having been brought out as mentioned above, Mr. Serjeant Manning submitted there was no case to go to a jury. In the first place the Court had no jurisdiction, as the transaction took place in a foreign ship,

and the parties were not within the peace of our Lady the Queen. Next, the *Felicidade* was not legally taken, and the men were not in legal custody, as they were not carrying on the slave-trade. The *Felicidade* had no slaves on board, and therefore the prisoners had a right to endeavour to escape, and they were justified in any act they might have committed with a view to accomplish that end. These men were not bound by the laws of any country of which they were not cognizant. In summing up, Baron Platt pointed out that the sea was the highway of nations, and all rovers and thieves and pirates who infested that highway were liable to punishment as much as highway robbers on land. They were the enemies of all nations, and might be hunted down by any one whose flag had power to overcome and take them, for the highway of the seas received concurrent dominion from every country on the earth. He also thought that not only was the *Felicidade* legally taken, but the prisoners were in the legal custody of the Queen's officers when they commenced to slay and drown. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against seven of the prisoners, who were sentenced to death. [The technical objections taken at the trial were argued before the judges in the Court of Exchequer on the 15th November. The conviction was then declared to be invalid on two grounds: first, that it was not piracy for Brazilians to carry on the slave-trade until they made it to be so by Brazilian municipal law; and second, because the *Felicidade* was wrongfully taken, not having any slaves on board; and, therefore, that she did not become a British ship, and was not justified in capturing the *Echo*. The prisoners were therefore liberated and despatched to Brazil at the expense of the British Government.]

**August 2.**—Explosion of fire-damp in Cwmcibach mine, near Merthyr Tydfil. There were 150 men and boys at work in the colliery at the time, 122 of whom were got out alive. The rest, 28 in number, were suffocated. The mine was generally reputed to be badly ventilated, but this did not prevent the men using naked lights in preference to the protected "Davy." At the inquest on the bodies the jury expressed an opinion that sufficient precaution had not been taken for ventilating the mine.

— Such is the desperate eagerness for gambling in shares in Leeds that the police have to be employed to keep the street clear leading to the Stock Exchange. The chairman at a meeting of stockbrokers called for the purpose, referred to the alarming spirit of reckless speculation going on, and warned them of the disastrous consequences. It was said to be not an uncommon thing for 100,000 railway shares to be sold in one day in Leeds.

**4.**—Wreck of the emigrant ship, *Catarqui*, and loss of 423 of her passengers and crew. During a heavy gale she struck on a reef on the west coast of King's Island, Bass's Straits,

and being ground to pieces almost instantly by the fury of the waves, there were only nine out of all her company who could manage to keep on pieces of the wreck till the following morning, when they contrived with difficulty to reach the shore.

**9.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person. In the afternoon her Majesty left Buckingham Palace for Woolwich, where she embarked with Prince Albert on board the royal yacht for Antwerp en route to Germany.

**11.**—Early indications of the potato-disease. R. Parker, potato-dealer, writes to Sir James Graham: "On Tuesday last I went down by the Dover 8 o'clock train. On my arrival there I immediately drove all round the neighbourhood, and found the whole of the crops, early and late, not excepting the cottagers' gardens, were being entirely destroyed. On my return I could trace it by the side of the whole line at Tonbridge; I have since looked over the tops that come as covering on that article to the different markets, and find they are all affected. . . . Being apprehensive it might be general, I thought it my duty to inform you, as it is probable you might desire to make further inquiry." This was amongst the first communications made to Government regarding the appearance of the potato disease in the country.

**13.**—Riot at Dunfermline, and attempt by the mob to set fire to the house of Mr. Alexander, a manufacturer who was alleged to have made himself obnoxious by reducing wages.

**14.**—Mr. G. Hudson returned for Sunderland by a majority of 128 votes over his opponent, Colonel Thompson. The contest excited unusual interest, and both Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright gave active service in aid of their brother of the League. The express employed by the *Times* to carry the news, accomplished the distance, 305 miles, in eight hours, although a part of the journey had to be performed by post-horses. Copies of the *Times*, with the result of the poll, were delivered over the North of England next forenoon.

**15.**—Came on at Craydon Assizes, before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the case of Cooke v. Wetherall, a prosecution raised against the reverend defendant for criminal conversation with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter. He was fifty-five years of age, and discharged the duties of rector of Byfield, Northamptonshire. In support of the charge Mr. Serjeant Slave detailed the early quarrels of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, her return to her father's house, and the general deception which was practised towards his client. The criminal intimacy was chiefly spoken to by the domestic servants. Verdict for the plaintiff.

**16.**—The last-received portion of the Sycee silver sent by the Chinese exposed to public competition; 400,000 ounces were sold for 60*l*.*d.* per ounce, and the remainder for 60*d.* These prices were considered high, being exclusive (according to the terms of the contract) (89)

of all the gold above five grains in the pound troy which might be found in the silver, and which was to be paid for separately at another fixed rate. \*

**18.**—Fire in a Manchester warehouse, Aldermanbury, City, destroying stock and premises estimated at 250,000/. Although no life was lost on the occasion, the coroner exercised his ancient prerogative of summoning a jury to inquire into the cause of the fire. They returned a verdict to the effect that its origin was accidental.

**19.**—Whirlwind at Rouen, destroying in a few seconds three factories, and burying most of the workmen in the ruins. Upwards of 200 people were reported killed or wounded, and the whole valley of Daville, through which the whirlwind took its course, presented one scene of desolation.

— Centennial commemoration of the gathering of the clans at Glenfinnon in 1745. Arrangements on a suitable scale, and in a very liberal spirit, were made by Macdonald of Glenalladale at the inn of Glenfinnon, for the accommodation of those whom the celebration might draw to the spot. The memory of those who were "out" in the perilous '45 was proposed as a toast by Macdonald of Marr, who presided on the occasion. The visitors, with the neighbouring peasantry, who mustered strongly on the occasion, afterwards walked to the head of Lochshiel, and marched round the monument erected there to Prince Charles. The day's proceedings were brought to a close by an exhibition of national games.

**21.**—Explosion of fire-damp in Jarrow colliery, near South Shields, being the sixth calamity of the same kind\* in this pit during the last twenty-eight years. On seeing the dreaded cloud of smoke ascending from the shaft, a viewer and over-man went down to render assistance. In the first workings a few of the men were found alive, and sent up the shaft; but as the whole of the ventilating apparatus had been destroyed by the explosion, two days elapsed before the pit could be completely searched. In the lower seam one man was found alive, but much exhausted, and ten corpses lying around him. During the 23d and following day, fifteen bodies were brought up. Thirty-nine in all perished, including the over-man Defty, who in his anxiety to render assistance penetrated too far into the workings and was suffocated by the choke-damp.

**26.**—The anniversary of the birth of Prince Albert celebrated by the royal visitors at Coburg in a style of simplicity charmingly characteristic of German manners. The chief event of the day was the rustic festival at the Palace of Rosenau, where the illustrious visitors engaged in the holiday rejoicings of the homely villagers, who came swarming in from the surrounding district.

**30.**—A correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post*, who had traversed the greater part of the

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counties of Dublin, Meath, Cavan, and Fermanagh, reports the prospects of the harvest to be in general most favourable. The potato crop, however, is far from satisfactory. These appear everywhere in great abundance, but in several districts a rot has set in and two-thirds of the tubers are found to be rotten within, though large and well-looking without.

**September 6.**—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* records:—"All that we see, or hear, or read of the potato crop, convinces us that the extent of the injury which has befallen it is in no degree exaggerated, but the contrary, and there is no present help for it. We see no prospect of stopping the murrain by human agency, and we believe that the best thing to do under the circumstances is to let the crops alone, unless means can be found of consuming them immediately, and in that case they should be taken up and dried."

**9.**—Fight for the championship and 200/. between Caunt and Bendigo of Nottingham. It was decided in favour of Bendigo, after a contest which lasted two hours and thirty-eight minutes, during which time ninety-three rounds were fought. The fight commenced at Newport-Pagnell; then they were compelled to move to Stoney Stratford, back to Wheddon Green, and ultimately to Lutfield Green. The spectators had thus to follow the pugilists between thirty and forty miles.

— Died in consequence of injuries received through a fall from her horse, which she was exercising in a stubble-field at Hanworth, Mrs. Theobald, well known in the sporting world and to those who followed the Queen's hounds.

**10.**—The inquiry into the state of the Andover Union Workhouse, which had been going on for a fortnight, was concluded this day, by the Poor law Commissioners directing that an indictment be preferred against the master and mistress. It was shown in evidence that the miserable inmates, through want of food, were in the habit of gnawing at the decayed bones which they were sent to break for manure.

**13.**—Fire at Martiuhampstead, near Exeter, destroying about fifty small dwelling-houses, and throwing hundreds of people destitute.

**16.**—Destroyed by fire the premises at Blackfriars occupied by Sir Charles Price & Co. oil and colour merchants. About three o'clock an alarming explosion occurred in the burning building, through one of the turpentine vats becoming ignited. To escape from this new disaster most of the firemen leapt into the Thames, and were rescued by small boats. The blazing liquid rushed into the river, and set fire to barges and other small craft moored in the vicinity. At one period there were blazing fifty puncheons of turpentine and eight tons of cod oil.\*

— Died of gastric fever, at the early age of thirty, Thomas Davis, editor of the *Nation*,

one of the most active and accomplished of the Repeal party in Ireland.

**17.**—Explosion at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, caused by the ignition of the inflammable matter extracted from old fuses. Five of the workmen employed in the operation were killed, and the building blown to pieces.

—The Roman Catholic prelates issue a manifesto against the new Colleges as dangerous to the faith and morals of the people.

**20.**—The Amateur Dramatic Company, consisting of Dickens, Forster, Jerrold, Leech, Lemon, and others, appear with great success in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humour," at Miss Kelly's theatre.

**25.**—Monster Repeal demonstration at Cashel. O'Connell made a long address in his usual style, and collected 500*l.* in name of rent.

**October 2.**—Died at Wiseton Hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 64, Earl Spencer, formerly Viscount Althorpe.

**3.**—The League activity in the registrations was directed with such consummate ability that at the close of the revision for the West Riding they were found to have added 2,143 adherents in that single division.

**8.**—Rev. J. H. Newman writes to a friend:—"I am this night expecting Father Dominic, the Passionist, who, from his youth, has been led to have distinct and direct thoughts, first of the countries of the North, then of England. After thirty years' waiting, he was, without his own act, sent here. But he has had little to do with conversions. I saw him here for a few minutes on St. John Baptist's day last year. He does not know of my intention; but I mean to ask of him admission into the one Fold of Christ. . . . P.S. This will not go till all is over. Of course it requires no answer."

**13.**—Sir R. Peel to Sir J. Graham:—"The accounts of the state of the potato crop in Ireland are becoming very alarming. . . . I foresee the necessity that may be impressed upon us at an early period of considering whether there is not that well-grounded apprehension of actual scarcity that justifies and compels the adoption of every means of relief which the exercise of the prerogative or legislation might afford. I have no confidence in such remedies as the prohibition of exports or the stoppage of distilleries. The removal of impediments to import is the only effectual remedy."

**16.**—Mr. Basevi, architect, killed by a fall in the belfry of Ely Cathedral, which he was engaged in restoring.

**20.**—During a fog on the Midland Railway, near Masborough, a special engine runs into the mail train, which had broken down, and injures many of the passengers. Two died after surgical operations had been performed, one of

them being Mr. Boteler, Commissioner of Bankruptcy, Leeds.

**25.**—During the past week there were announced in three newspapers eighty-nine new schemes, with a capital of 84,055,000*l.*; during the month there were 357 new schemes announced, with an aggregate capital of 332,000,000*l.*

—A meeting at Kilkenny, presided over by the High Sheriff, to take into consideration what remedial measures could be adopted with reference to the present alarming state of the potato crop. On the same day the report from Galway is: "The distemper is spreading with frightful rapidity. Several fields which last week were tried and found safe are now more or less affected." From Drogheda it is also reported that the plague is extending its ravages; and, "what is yet more alarming, we learn from various places that potatoes which had been pitted from three to fourteen days apparently sound are now diseased." Yesterday the Government Commissioners presented their first report to the Lord Lieutenant on the best means to be used for checking the spread of the disease.

**26.**—Dr. Lyon Playfair writes from Dublin to Sir R. Peel:—"I sent you a draft-copy of a report which I intend to offer to my colleagues to-morrow morning for their signature; and, with verbal alterations, I am sure it will be adopted. You will see the account is melancholy, and it cannot be looked upon in other than a most serious light. We are confident that the accounts are underrated rather than exaggerated. . . . I am sorry to give you so desponding a letter, but we cannot conceal from ourselves that the case is much worse than the public suppose."

**30.**—The New Hall at Lincoln's Inn opened by the Queen. At the grand banquet covers were laid for 500 guests. All the barristers were attired in their wigs and gowns. Prince Albert was admitted a Bencher on the occasion, and appeared in legal costume.

**31.**—Capt. Waghorn reaches London with the express portion of the Indian mail, having made the journey from Trieste in fifteen minutes less than one hundred hours. His route was the German one, by way of Niederndorf, Innspruck, Kempten, Meningen, Stuttgart, Cologne, Ostend, and Dover.

—A Cabinet Council, held at the private residence of Sir Robert Peel, sits two hours and a half deliberating on the alarming prospects of the country through the failure of the potato crop.

—Resolution of a meeting in Dublin, presided over by the Duke of Leinster:—"That the Committee do respectfully represent to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that it has now been ascertained beyond a doubt that famine and consequent pestilence are immediately imminent, unless the Government shall, without hesitation or delay, take the most

prompt measures to provide for the people, and to organize means for the distribution of such food in each locality throughout the land. That we respectfully call upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant forthwith to order the ports of Ireland to be opened for the importation of Indian corn, rice, and other articles suited for human food."

**November 1.**—Cabinet memorandum:—"The calling of Parliament," writes the Prime Minister, "at an unusual period, on any matter connected with a scarcity of food, is a most important step. It compels an immediate decision on three questions: Shall we maintain unaltered?—shall we modify?—shall we suspend, the operation of the Corn-laws? The first vote we propose—a vote of credit, for instance, for 100,000*l.*, to be placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant for the supply of food—opens the whole question. Can we vote public money for the sustenance of any considerable portion of the people on account of actual or apprehended scarcity, and maintain in full operation the existing restrictions on the free import of grain? I am bound to say my impression is that we cannot."

—Mr. Newman, Mr. Oakeley, Mr. St. John, and Mr. Walker, all converts to Rome, receive the sacrament of confirmation in the chapel of Oscott College, at the hands of Dr. Wiseman.

**2.**—Lord Stanley to Sir Robert Peel:—"I find it difficult to express to you the regret with which I see how widely I differ in opinion with Graham and yourself as to the necessity for proposing to Parliament a repeal of the Corn-laws. Since the Cabinet on Saturday, I have reflected much and anxiously upon it; but I cannot bring my mind to any other conclusion than that at which I had then arrived. .... I foresee that this question, if you persevere in your present opinion, must break up the Government one way or the other; but I shall greatly regret, indeed, if it should be broken up, not in consequence of our feeling that we have prepared measures which it properly belonged to others to carry, but in consequence of difference of opinion among ourselves."

**3.**—Lord John Russell presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh.

**5.**—Elopement from Brighton of Lady Adela Villiers, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, with Capt. Ibbotson, of the 11th Hussars. They managed to elude pursuit till they reached Gretna Green, where an irregular marriage was performed. They were afterwards married at St. Pancras Church.

—At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Institution, Mr. Faraday announces a discovery tending to show that light, heat, and electricity are merely modifications of one great universal principle. The discovery was that a beam of polarized light is deflected by the electric cur-

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rent, so that it may be made to rotate between the poles of a magnet. Thus the problem which had long disturbed science as to the power of magnetizing iron by the sun's rays received satisfactory elucidation from the experiment of Mr. Faraday.

**6.**—Elizabeth Mundell, an old woman living in Westminster, murdered by Martha Browning to secure possession of two notes, which turned out to be of the Bank of Elegance. The coroner's jury in the first instance returned a verdict that the deceased had strangled herself while in a fit of temporary insanity; but suspicion afterwards attaching to the young woman living with her, she was apprehended and convicted, making a full confession of the crime before her execution.

—Cabinet memorandum:—"To issue forthwith an Order in Council remitting the duty on grain in bond to 1*s.* and opening the ports for the admission of all species of grain at a smaller rate of duty until a day named in the order." "The Cabinet," writes Sir Robert Peel, "by a very considerable majority, declined giving its assent to the proposals which I thus made to them. They were supported by only three members of the Cabinet—the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert. The other members of the Cabinet, some on the ground of objection to the principle of the measures recommended, others upon the ground that there was not yet sufficient evidence of the necessity for them, withheld their sanction."

**10.**—Sir Robert Peel writes to Lord Cloncurry, Chairman of the Dublin Relief Committee, with reference to his lordship's proposal for opening the Irish ports for the importation of food free of duty, and closing them against exportation: "Although considerations of public policy and public duty prevent me from entering into a discussion of the particular measures recommended for immediate adoption; yet I beg to assure your lordship that the whole subject is occupying the unremitting attention of her Majesty's confidential advisers."

**12.**—The first sod of the Trent Valley railway raised by Sir Robert Peel on a piece of ground near Tamworth.

**17.**—The *Times* publishes a table of all the railway companies registered up to the 31st of October, numbering 1,428, and involving an outlay of 701,243,208*l.* "Take away (it was remarked) 140,000,000*l.* for railways completed or in progress, exclude all the most extravagant schemes, and divide the remainder by ten, can we add from our present resources even a tenth of the vast remainder? Can we add 50,000,000*l.* to the railway speculations we are already irretrievably embarked in? We cannot, without the most ruinous, universal, and desperate confusion."

—Inquiry at the Thames Police Court regarding the sickening and unheard-of cruel-

ties perpetrated by Capt. George Johnstone upon the crew of the ship *Tivy*. The first charge investigated was that of the murder of Mars, the second mate. The captain had obtained some wine and brandy from a French ship, and commenced afterwards a course of outrageous intoxication, which led the crew to talk of securing him as a madman. "This," says a witness (Yelverton), "coming to the captain's ears, he had Mars put in irons, and went down every half-hour to cut an inch off him. I saw one piece cut off about the size of my hand. It was cut off his head, and all the hair was upon it. Afterwards the captain took Mars to the inner cabin, which was his bedroom, taking with him a strand and a hawser. I don't know what was done there, but we heard Mars sing out as if he was choking. He brought him out again, and set him against the cabin-door, whilst he himself sat on the locker-head. Capt. Johnstone then commenced pitching the cutlass at him, sometimes sticking it in his head and sometimes in his breast." The second charge was for the murder of Thomas Reason by stabbing him with a bayonet in different parts of the body; and the third concerned Rambert, the chief mate, who, to escape the captain's cruelty, leaped overboard and was drowned. Many of the witnesses were cut and mangled in the most dreadful manner, either by cutlass strokes or having had powder fired into different parts of their body. Johnstone was tried for these enormous cruelties at the Central Criminal Court on the 5th of February following, but the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity.

**19.**—The Dublin Mansion House Relief Committee issue a series of resolutions relating to the approaching famine:—"We feel it an imperative duty to discharge our consciences of all responsibility regarding the undoubtedly approaching calamitous famine and pestilence throughout Ireland, an approach which is imminent and almost immediate, and can be obviated only by the most prompt, universal, and efficacious measures of procuring food and employment for the people. We have ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt, that considerably more than one-third of the entire of the potato crop in Ireland has been already destroyed by the potato disease, and that such disease has not by any means ceased its ravages, but, on the contrary, that it is daily expanding more and more, and that no reasonable conjecture can be formed with respect to the limit of its effects short of the destruction of the entire remaining potato crop." The document concludes by impeaching the conduct of the Ministry for refusing to open the ports or call Parliament together earlier than usual.

**22.**—The Broad and Narrow Gauge Commission examine Mr. Hudson:—"We have been enabled to do everything on the narrow gauge which the Great Western has accomplished on the broad. Economy was the great inducement for adopting the narrow gauge, and

it would be impolitic to enlarge it, as you would gain nothing with regard to either speed or power. A truck weighing from seven to nine tons could easily be moved by one horse, but those on the Great Western weighing thirteen tons could not, and it was sometimes difficult to attach a leader. Unless some great advantage could be derived from the broad gauge, —which had not been shown—he thought the narrow gauge had been wisely chosen."

**22.**—Lord John Russell writes from Edinburgh to the electors of the City of London. "The present state of the country in regard to its supply of food cannot be viewed without apprehension. Forethought and bold precaution may avert any serious evils, indecision and procrastination may produce a state of suffering which it is frightful to contemplate. . . . It is no longer worth while to contend for a fixed duty. In 1841 the Free-trade party would have agreed to a duty of 8s. per quarter on wheat, and after a lapse of years this duty might have been further reduced, and ultimately abolished. But the imposition of any duty at present, without a provision for its extinction within a short period, would but prolong a contest already sufficiently fruitful of animosity and discontent. . . . Let us then unite to put an end to a system which has been proved to be the blight of commerce, the bane of agriculture, the source of bitter division among classes, the cause of penury, fever, mortality, and crime among the people. But if this end is to be achieved, it must be gained by the unequivocal expression of the public voice. It is not to be denied that many elections for cities and towns in 1841, and some in 1845, appear to favour the assertion that Free-trade is not popular with the great mass of the community. The Government appear to be waiting for some excuse to give up the present Corn-laws. Let the people, by petition, by address, by remonstrance, afford them the excuse they seek. Let the Ministry prepare such a revision of the taxes as in their opinion may render the public burdens more just and more equal; let them add any other provision which courteous and even scrupulous forbearance may suggest, but let the removal of restrictions on the admission of the main articles of food and clothing used by the mass of the people be required in plain terms as useful to all great interests, and indispensable to the progress of the nation."

**24.**—Lord Morpeth, in forwarding 5. to the League Fund, writes to Mr. Baines:—"I wish to record, in the most emphatic way I can, my conviction that the time is come for a final repeal of the Corn-laws, and my protest against the continued inaction of the State in the present emergency." On the letter being read at the Leeds meeting, "it was impossible," writes a spectator, "to convey even the remotest idea of the enthusiasm with which the important announcement was received. For fully ten minutes after the reading of the letter from the platform a looker-on might

have supposed that two thousand of the most respectable inhabitants of Leeds had become irrecoverably frantic with joy. Bursts of the most vehement cheering followed each other in quick and deafening succession. Every one felt that the cause of the League had received a new impetus—an impetus which would infallibly carry it onwards to speedy success." In London the excitement was equally great.

**25.**—At a Cabinet Council Sir Robert Peel states that the instructions proposed to be issued to the Irish Famine Commissioners are inconsistent with a determination to maintain the present Corn-laws, and he could not consent to their issue without reserving on his own part the power to propose to Parliament some measure of immediate relief. A majority was opposed to this step.

**30.**—Memorandum by the Duke of Wellington:—"I am one of those who think the continuance of the Corn-laws essential to the agriculture of the country in its existing state, and particularly to that of Ireland, and a benefit to the whole community. . . . In respect to my own course, my only object in public life is to support Sir Robert Peel's administration of the government for the Queen. A good Government for the country is more important than Corn-laws or any other consideration; and as long as Sir Robert Peel possesses the confidence of the Queen and of the public, and has strength to perform the duties, his administration of the government must be supported. My own judgment would lead me to maintain the Corn-laws. Sir Robert Peel may think that his position in Parliament and in the public view requires that the course should be taken which I recommend; and if that should be the case, I earnestly recommend that the Cabinet should support him, and I for one declare that I will do so."

— (Sunday). After one of the most hurried and desperate weeks known in the annals of railway history, plans were this (the last) day, lodged at the Board of Trade, which brought up the total number of railway schemes to 788. A large establishment of clerks was in attendance to register the deposits; but towards midnight the deliveries became so rapid that they were unable to keep pace with the work. The entrance hall became inconveniently crowded, and a general fear prevailed that the necessary formalities would not be got through before 12 o'clock; this, however, was allayed by an assurance that admission into the hall before that hour would be sufficient to warrant the reception of the documents. Arrivals in hot haste from various parts of the country took place till the last moment, and even after the door was shut two or three parties sought to project their plans into the building, but had them thrown back into the street.

**December 2.**—President Polk delivers his Message to Congress. Referring to the annexation of Texas, he said:—"We may rejoice

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that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a powerful and effective rebuke. From this example European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent against that system of self-government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever reject foreign interference." Again, "Oregon is part of the North American continent, to which it is confidently affirmed the title of the United States is the best now in existence. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia line south of the forty-nine degrees, with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States, north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia, and all the valuable harbours of the Pacific, can never for a moment be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self-respect, and the national honour. . . . It is well known to the American people, and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and, believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The notions of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. We must ever remember the principle that the people of this continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny. . . . Near a quarter of a century ago the principle was distinctly announced to the world in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. In the existing circumstances of the world the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and to affirm the principle averred by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. . . . It must be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent."

— Great meeting in Edinburgh, for the purpose of praying her Majesty that the ports might be immediately and permanently opened for the free importation of corn and other food.

In conformity with the suggestions contained in Lord John Russell's letter to the citizens of London, meetings with the same object were held about this time in all the principal towns in the kingdom. A "deliberate and solemn" declaration was also issued by forty of the most eminent bankers and merchants in London, urging the Government to take immediate steps for meeting the present serious and alarming condition of the country.

4.—The *Times* contains this startling announcement:—"The decision of the Cabinet is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is confidently reported, is to be summoned for the first week in January; and the Royal Speech will recommend an immediate consideration of the Corn-laws, preparatory to their total repeal." The *Standard*, under the heading of "Atrocious Fabrication by the *Times*," declared it was in a position to give the rumour the most positive and direct contradiction. Referring to the doubts cast upon the announcement by the *Standard* and *Herald*, the *Times* writes:—"It has been the monomania of these two melancholy prints to imagine that they possessed the confidence of the Treasury, and they have been hobbling about the Corn-laws to the very last, under the erroneous impression that they would be the first to be apprised of any important resolution of the Cabinet. . . . Humbly and obsequiously have they been grinding their organs under the windows of Downing-street, ready to play any tune that might be most pleasing to the Premier, but he has turned a deaf ear to their strains, and not even allowed his underlings an opportunity of throwing out an occasional morsel by way of encouragement. . . . The reason is obvious. The repeal of the Corn-laws is a thing for statesmen to do, and not for old women to maunder about."

5.—In the case of St. Paul's church, Edinburgh, one of those selected to try the question at issue between the Established Church and the Free Church, as to the right of property in the *quoad sacra* Churches, the Lord Ordinary (Robertson) issued an interlocutor in favour of the Establishment.

"Lord Stanley and the Duke of Buccleuch having signified their inability to support a measure involving the ultimate repeal of the Corn-laws, I thought it very doubtful," writes Sir Robert Peel, "whether I could conduct the proposal to a successful issue. I thought that the public interest would be very injuriously affected by the failure of an attempt made by a government to adjust that question. The other members of the Cabinet, without exception I believe, concurred in this opinion; and under these circumstances I considered it to be my duty to tender my resignation to her Majesty. On the 5th of December I repaired to Osborne, Isle of Wight, and humbly solicited her Majesty to relieve me from duties which I felt I could no longer discharge with advantage to her Majesty's service."

6.—Sir Henry Hardinge to the Secret Committee at the India House:—"I had moved with my camp from Umballah towards Loodianah, peaceably making my progress by the route I had announced, with the intention of visiting the Sikh protected states, according to the usual custom of my predecessors. In common with the most experienced officers of the Indian Government, I was not of opinion that the Sikh army would cross the Sutlej with its infantry and artillery." On the 9th, at night, Captain Nicolson, the assistant political agent at Ferozepore, reported that a portion of the Sikh army had approached within three miles of the river. On the 13th he received precise information that the Sikh army had crossed the Sutlej, and was concentrating in great force on the left bank of the river. On the same day the Governor-General issued a proclamation:—"Since the death of the late Maharajah Shere Singh, the disorganized state of the Lahore Government has made it incumbent to adopt precautionary measures for the protection of the British frontier. The nature of these measures, and the cause of their adoption, were at the time fully explained to the Lahore Durbar. . . . The Sikh army has now, without the shadow of provocation, invaded the British territories. The Governor-General must therefore take measures for effectually protecting the British provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of public peace. The Governor-General hereby declares the possessions of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, on the left or British banks of the Sutlej, confiscated and annexed to the British Government."

8.—Sir Robert Peel to the Queen:—"Your Majesty has been good enough to inform Sir Robert Peel that it is your intention to propose to Lord John Russell to undertake the formation of a government. The principle on which Sir Robert Peel was prepared to recommend the reconsideration of the laws affecting the import of the main articles of food was in general accordance with that referred to in the concluding paragraph of Lord John Russell's Letter to the Electors of the City of London. Sir Robert Peel wished to accompany the removal of restrictions on the admission of these articles with relief to the land from such charges as are unduly onerous, and with such other provisions as, in the terms of Lord John Russell's letter, caution and even scrupulous forbearance may suggest. Sir Robert Peel will support measures founded on that general principle, and will exercise any influence he may possess to promote their success."

9.—At a meeting of the Agricultural Protection Society, the Duke of Richmond, referring to Lord John Russell and Lord Morpeth, said, "Were one or two noblemen to frighten the yeomanry of England that they were not to express their opinion in favour of themselves and in favour of their labourers, because certain

persons deserted their ranks? With respect to the cry of 'Famine,' he believed that it was perfectly illusory; and no man of respectability could have put it in good faith if he had been acquainted with the facts within the knowledge of their society. With respect to the report that ministers were to move the repeal of the Corn-laws, he could not believe that such perfidy existed."

**17.**—*The Dublin Evening Mail*, an Orange organ, writes of Peel:—"He obtained power as a traitor, he abandoned it as a coward; for, after all, the dastard has died of fear. At the head of the greatest party that England ever formed, with a majority in both Houses of Parliament, such as no minister ever yet commanded—what is he now? A degraded creature at the feet of Lord John Russell, humbly praying that he may be a participator with him in power or, this being refused, that he may be elevated to a peerage."

— Sir Robert Peel to the Queen:—"Lord John Russell requires assurances which amount substantially to a pledge, that Sir Robert will support the immediate and total repeal of the Corn-laws. He humbly expresses his regret that he does not feel it to be consistent with his duty to enter upon the consideration of this important question in Parliament, fettered by a previous engagement of the nature of that required by him."

**18.**—Battle of Moodkee. On the march from Umballah to form a junction with the troops which had left Ferozepore under Sir John Littler, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, encounters the Sikh force near the village of Moodkee. The troops were engaged in cooking their meals when Major Broadfoot received information that the Sikh army was in full march, with the intention of surprising the camp. The troops immediately stood to arms, and advanced. "The opposition of the enemy," writes the Commander-in-Chief, "was such as might have been expected from troops who had everything at stake, and who had long boasted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours, but this was counteracted by the flank movement of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry now commenced, and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army that they had met with a foe they little expected. Their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry using that never-failing weapon the bayonet whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object." The victory, though great, was dearly purchased by the death of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, who received a fatal grape-

shot wound in the left thigh, and Sir John M'Caskill, who was shot through the chest. The total number of killed and wounded on the British side amounted to 872.

**20.**—"Lord John Russell presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has the honour to state that he has found it impossible to form an administration. . . . Lord John Russell is deeply sensible of the embarrassment caused by the present state of public affairs. He will be ready therefore to do all in his power, as a member of Parliament, to promote the settlement of that question which, in present circumstances, is the source of so much danger, especially to the welfare and peace of Ireland."

— "I repaid," writes Sir Robert Peel, "to Windsor Castle at the time appointed. On entering the room her Majesty said to me very graciously, 'So far from taking leave of you, Sir Robert, I must require you to withdraw your resignation, and to remain in my service.' Her Majesty was pleased to observe that I might naturally require time for reflection, and for a communication with my colleagues, before I gave a decisive answer. . . . I humbly advised her Majesty to permit me to decide at once upon the resumption of office, and to enable me to announce to my late colleagues on my return to London that I had not hesitated to re-accept the appointment of First Minister. I thought I should speak with much greater authority if I was to invite them to support me in an effort in which I was determined, and which I had positively undertaken to make, than if I were to return to London apparently undecided, for the purpose of asking their opinions as to the propriety of making that effort. . . . The Queen was pleased cordially to approve of the suggestion I had ventured to offer, and I returned from Windsor Castle to London on the evening of the 20th, having resumed all the functions of First Minister of the Crown. Immediately on my arrival in London I summoned a meeting of all those of my late colleagues who were within reach. It took place at Downing-street at a late hour of the evening."

**21.**—Battle of Ferozeshah. The Commander-in-Chief having determined to attack the Sikh camp, the now united force marched towards Ferozeshah. "A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre; these kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery of much lighter metal checked in some degree, but could not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced, and carried the formidable entrenchments; they threw themselves upon their guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; but when the batteries were partially within our grasp our soldiers had to face such a fire of musketry

from the Sikh infantry arrayed behind their guns, that in spite of the most heroic efforts a portion only of the entrenchments could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere raging. All through the night the Sikhs made attempts to dislodge our troops, but," continues the Commander-in-Chief, "with daylight of the 22d came retribution. Our infantry formed line, supported on both flanks by horse-artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces, and blowing up our tumbrels. At this moment Lieut.-General Sir Henry Hardinge (the Governor-General, who volunteered to take second in command) placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode at the head of the right wing. Our line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah, and their encampment; then changing front to its left on its centre, our force continued to sweep the enemy, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from the whole position. The line then halted as if on a day of manœuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along in front, with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa army. We had taken upwards of seventy-three pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field." An attempt made by the Sirdar Tej Sing, about two hours later, to regain his position, was checked by a movement to attack both flanks at once. The number returned as killed in this engagement was 694; wounded, 1,721. Prince Waldeimar of Prussia took part in the first day's action, and distinguished himself for his coolness and intrepidity. The number of British troops engaged was set down at 20,000.

**22.**—Mr. Macaulay to the Secretary of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce:—"You will have heard of our attempt to form a Government. All our plans were frustrated by Lord Grey, who objected to Lord Palmerston being Foreign Secretary. I hope that the public interests will not suffer. Sir Robert Peel must now undertake the settlement of the question. It is certain that he can settle it. It is by no means certain that we could have done so. For we shall to a man support him; and a large proportion of those who are now in office would have refused to support us. On my own share in these transactions I reflect with unmoved satisfaction. From the first I told Lord John Russell that I stipulated for one thing only—total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws; that my objections to gradual abolition were insurmountable; but that, if he declared for total and immediate repeal, I would be as to all other matters absolutely in his hands; that I would take any office, or no office, just as suited him best; and that he should never be disturbed by any personal pretensions or jealousies on my part. If everybody

else had acted thus, there would now have been a liberal ministry. However, as I said, perhaps it is best as it is."

**22.**—The Astronomer-Royal writes to the *Times*:—"I have this day received from Professor Encke, of Berlin, a letter of which I subjoin a translation. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that the object to which it relates is a new planet. As it is highly important that observation should be made without the least possible delay, I request that you will have the goodness immediately to publish this in your paper." Next day Schumacher writes from Altona:—"Professor Encke has got an observation on the 20th inst., which enabled him to calculate the orbit of the new planet—of course only a first sketch; but, however, sure enough there can be no material difference. The planet belongs to the family of the four small planets, and has in its revolution the most likeness to Juno. The discoverer, Mr. Hencke, of Driessen, had left the name to be determined by Mr. Encke, and he calls it 'Astraea.'"

— The Duke of Buccleuch to Sir Robert Peel:—"I see clearly the position in which her Majesty is placed, and the only alternative left to her in the event of your failure. I perceive the disastrous consequences that must ensue, and also the present critical state of the country. Under these circumstances I feel it to be my imperative duty to my Sovereign and my country to make every personal sacrifice. I am ready, therefore, at the risk of any imputation that may be cast upon me, to give my decided support, not only to your administration generally, but to the passing through Parliament of a measure for the final settlement of the Corn-laws."

**23.**—An important meeting of the League was held to-day in Manchester, when it was resolved to raise a fund of a quarter of a million sterling, for the purpose of promoting their principles in the present national emergency. £60,000. was intimated as subscribed before the meeting broke up. There was one subscription of £1,500., twenty-two of £1,000., one of £700., and eighteen of £500.

**25.**—Bursting of a tank, containing 250,000 gallons of water, at the Liverpool and Harrington Water-works, Sussex-street, Liverpool. The tank was a new one, and in process of being filled, when two sides of it gave way, bringing down a dwelling-house adjoining. Five lives were lost, eight injured, and much property in the neighbourhood destroyed.

**26.**—Sir Robert Peel to Madame de Lieven:—"I resume power with greater means of rendering public service than I should have had if I had not relinquished it. But it is a strange dream. I feel like a man restored to life after his funeral service had been preached, highly gratified by such condolence on his death, as I received from the King and our valued friend M. Guizot."

**27.**—Colonel Gurwood, editor of the “Wellington Despatches,” commits suicide in his lodgings at Brighton, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found dead by the landlady of the house. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had destroyed himself while in a temporary state of insanity, caused by mental relaxation.

**29.**—The two Misses Cushman appear at the Haymarket Theatre as Romeo and Juliet.

—An express, in anticipation of the Indian Mail, reached London in twenty-seven days from Bombay. This unprecedented feat was accomplished by the *Morning Herald* in co-operation with the French Government, the object of the exertion being to demonstrate the superiority of the route by Marseilles over that of Trieste recommended by Lieut. Waghorn. In copying the news the *Times* remarked:—“For the first time since Oct. 1840, we have been anticipated in the publication of intelligence from India. We are more proud, however, of our defeat than of our most remarkable success. We have spared no expense, and no exertion, but we would not barter English interests for intelligence—we would not purchase M. Guizot’s favour by slavish adulation; and if success can only be won at such a price, we are well content to copy, as we now do, our Indian intelligence from the *Morning Herald*.”

**31.**—At a meeting of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, the Duke of Buckingham said he did not wish to conceal from his hearers his opinion that the agricultural body in this country had the power, if they pleased, to defeat any attempt that might be made to repeal the Corn-laws. He looked on this question truly in a national point of view, and he could not view but with dismay the privations and the troubles likely to be inflicted on the country should the Corn-laws be repealed. At Warwick, on the same day, Mr. Newdegate carried a resolution, testifying against the fallacy and mischievous reports of a deficient harvest, and affirming that there was no reasonable ground for apprehending a scarcity of food, or that corn, under the protection of the existing law, will maintain a price more than sufficiently remunerative to the producer, or beyond what the industrious classes can afford. At the different agricultural meetings held about this time, the conduct of Sir Robert Peel was severely censured.

1846.

**January 2.**—In the official lists of the restored Peel cabinet, Mr. Gladstone takes the place of Lord Stanley as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**3.**—The Lord Mayors of London and Dublin present addresses from their respective

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corporations to the Queen at Windsor Castle. In reply her Majesty said: “I have directed Parliament to assemble on an early day, and I shall gladly sanction any measures which the wisdom of the Legislature may suggest as conducive to the alleviation of this temporary distress, and to the permanent welfare of all classes of my people.”

**5.**—New regulations issued by the War Office, designed to improve the condition of non-commissioned officers and privates who merited distinction for good conduct.

**7.**—Died at Malta, in his seventy-seventh year, John Hookham Frere, author of the *Whistlecraft jeu d’esprit*, and a contributor to the *Anti-Jacobin*.

**10.**—A parliamentary paper of 540 folio pages issued, consisting of an alphabetical and numerical list of the names of all persons in Great Britain who subscribed towards the rail-ways of last session, for sums less than 2,000/.

**12.**—On receiving the freedom of the City of Glasgow, Lord John Russell took the opportunity of observing that “the question of the Corn-laws was now in the hands of Sir Robert Peel. I know no more than yourselves what his proposition may be, or how he has agreed with the remaining colleagues with whom he differed, and who have again consented to serve under him; but of this I am fully convinced that if Sir Robert Peel wishes his measure to be safe—safe to propose and safe to carry—it must be formed on broad and extensive principles.”

**14.**—Explosion of fire-damp in the Black Vein workings of Risca Colliery, and loss of thirty-five lives.

—The authorities of the parish of Windsor having claimed to rate Flemish Farm occupied by Prince Albert, he resisted the demand on the ground that it was royal property in royal occupation. The case was submitted to eminent legal authorities, whose opinion entirely supported Prince Albert’s view. Upon this the parochial authorities presented an address, admitting the non-liability of the farm, apologizing for the observations which had appeared in the public prints, and soliciting his Royal Highness’s consideration to the hardship inflicted upon the parish in consequence of the exemption of so considerable a property. The Prince informed them that he now felt himself at liberty to take the course which was most satisfactory to his own feelings, and to pay as a voluntary contribution a sum equal to the rate which would have been annually due, had his legal liability been established.

**15.**—Monster meeting in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. Mr. Cobden, in the course of one of his most able arguments for immediate and total abolition, said:—“Whatever course is proposed by Sir Robert Peel, we, as Free-traders, have but one course to pursue,

If he proposes a total and unconditional repeal we shall throw up our caps for Sir Robert Peel. If he proposes anything else, Mr. Villiers will be ready, as on former occasions. I am anxious to hear now, at the last meeting before we go to Parliament, that we occupy as much an isolated position as we did at the first moment of the formation of the League. We have nothing to do with Whigs or Tories. We are stronger than either of them; and if we stick to our principles, we can beat them both."

**15.**—The Overland Mail arrives with intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th December. The Sikhs, it was reported, were making hostile demonstrations on the banks of the Sutlej; but it was not thought they had any serious intention of encountering the British forces in the field.

**20.**—The Irish Commission of Inquiry report that "It appears from undoubted authority, that of thirty-two counties in Ireland not one has escaped failure in the potato crop, and of 130 Poor Law Unions not one is exempt... That which is necessary on all such occasions is peculiarly necessary now. The extreme variety in the extent of the potato failure, and the minute and insulated subdivisions of land in which it prevails, lead us to entertain the greatest doubt whether any adjustment of public works can be made to meet the need wherever it may occur; and it must be met, or death from famine may be the result. Sir John M'Neill, a highly competent authority, in a document transmitted to us, estimates the distance to which the benefit of employment in public works extends, at five miles only."

— Departure of Rev. J. H. Newman from Oxford. "On the Saturday and Sunday before," he writes, "I was in my house at Littlemore, simply by myself, as I had been for the first day or two when I had originally taken possession of it. Various friends came to see the last of me. Mr. Copeland, Mr. Church, Mr. Buckle, Mr. Pattison, and Mr. Lewis. Dr. Pusey, too, came up to take leave of me; and I called on Dr. Ogle, one of my very oldest friends, for he was my private tutor when I was an undergraduate. In him I took leave of my first college, Trinity, which was so dear to me both when I was a boy and all through my Oxford life. Trinity had never been unkind to me. There used to be much snap-dragon growing on the walls opposite my freshman's room there, and I had for years taken it as the emblem of my own perpetual residence, even unto death, in my University. On the morning of the 23d I left the University. I have never seen Oxford since, (he writes in 1864,) excepting its spires, as they are seen from the railway."

**21.**—The *Daily News*, a new Liberal organ, commenced under the editorial care of Mr. Charles Dickens.

**22.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in (99)

person. The Royal Speech contained these sentences: "I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time, calculated to extend commerce, and to stimulate domestic skill and industry by the repeal of prohibitive, and the relaxation of protective duties. I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principle on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied." The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and the crimes against life and property in that country, were also touched upon in the Royal Speech. In the course of the personal explanations which occurred during the debate on the Address, Sir Robert Peel said: "The immediate cause of resignation was the great and mysterious calamity which has befallen Europe—the failure of the potato crop. But it would be unfair to the House if I were to say that I attached exclusive importance to that particular cause. I will not withhold the homage which is due to the progress of reason and to truth, by denying that my opinions on the subject of Protection have undergone a change. Whether holding a private station, or in a public one, I

assert the privilege of yielding to the force of argument and conviction, and acting upon the results of enlarged experience. It may be supposed that there is something humiliating in making such admissions. Sir, I feel no such humiliation; I should feel humiliation, if, having modified or changed my opinions, I declined to acknowledge the change for fear of incurring the imputation of inconstancy. The question is whether the facts are sufficient to account for the change, and the motives for it are pure and disinterested. Nothing could be more base on the part of a public man than to protect himself from danger by pretending a change; on the other hand, nothing could be more inconsistent with the duty he owes to his sovereign and country than if, seeing reason to alter his course, he is precluded from that alteration by the fear of being taunted with it... I may, without irreverence, be permitted to say that, like our physical frame, our ancient constitution is 'scarcely and wonderfully made'—that it is no easy task to insure the harmonious and united action of an ancient monarchy, a proud aristocracy, and a reformed House of Commons. These are the objects which we have attempted to accomplish, and I cannot think they are inconsistent with pure Conservatism. Power for such objects is really valuable; but for my own part I can say, with perfect truth, that even for these objects I do not covet it. It is a burden far above my physical, infinitely beyond my intellectual strength. The relief from it with honour would be a favour, and not a punishment. But while honour and a sense of public duty require it, I do not shrink from office. I am ready to incur its responsibilities, to bear its sacrifices, to confront its honourable perils;

but I will not retain it with mutilated power and shackled authority. I will not stand at the helm during the tempestuous night if that helm is not allowed freely to traverse. I will not undertake to direct the course of the vessel by observations taken in the year 1842. I will reserve to myself the unfettered power of judging what will be for the public interest. I do not desire to be the Minister of England, but while I am Minister of England I will hold office by no servile tenure. I will hold office unshackled by any other obligation than that of consulting the public interest, and providing for the public safety." Sir Robert was frequently cheered throughout his speech, especially by the Opposition, and when he sat down the applause was long and almost universal.

**23.**—Bryan Seery tried at Mullingar, before the Lord Chief Baron, for discharging a loaded gun at Sir Francis Hopkins, on the night of the 18th of November, 1845. Sir Francis, in the course of his examination, distinctly identified the prisoner as the person who fired the gun, and whom he afterwards caught by the throat with the view of scarring him. He was sentenced to be executed. On the scaffold, Seery raised a crucifix, and in a calm, loud, and steady tone, declared that he had neither act, part, hand, or knowledge of the crime for which he was about to suffer. His funeral was attended by an immense mob, who considered him the victim of oppression, and even spoke of him as a martyr.

**26.**—Price of bread in the metropolis, 9d. to 10d. per four-pound loaf. Wheat, average, 55s. 7d. per quarter.

**27.**—Sir Robert Peel explains the commercial policy of the Government. On the great question of the Corn-laws, he proposed a total repeal at the end of three years. From the passing of the Act, and until the 1st of February, 1849, the maximum duty to be 10s., exigible when the price is under 4s., and to fall a shilling with every shilling of rise in the price till the price reaches 5s., when the duty was to fall to the minimum of 4s. The duties on barley and oats to undergo an alteration proportionally the same; all grain from British colonies to be admitted free of duty, and maize or Indian corn to be admitted, immediately after the passing of the Act, at a nominal duty. Other articles in the tariff under the heads of articles of food, agriculture, manufacture, and miscellaneous, were dealt with, to the amount of several hundred, in the way of duties repealed or reduced. In the matter of compensation to the landed interest, the Premier proposed a consolidation of parish-road trusts, an alteration in the law of settlement, transferring the burden from the parish of the pauper's birth to that in which he had an industrial residence of five years last preceding his application for relief; the payment from the Treasury of one-half the cost of medical attendance

on paupers; and the removal from the local rates of the expenses of criminal prosecutions, which were to be defrayed in future by an annual parliamentary vote. "Because," concluded Sir Robert, "this is a time of peace, because you are not subject to any coercion whatever, I entreat you to bear in mind that the aspect of affairs may change; that we may have to contend with worse harvests than that of this year; and that it may be wise to avail ourselves of the present moment to effect an adjustment which, I believe, must be ultimately made, and which could not be long delayed without engendering feelings of animosity among different classes of her Majesty's subjects. From a sincere conviction that the settlement is not to be delayed; that, accompanied with the precautionary measures to which I have referred, it will not inflict injury on the agricultural interest—from these feelings I should deeply lament, exclusively on public grounds, the failure of the attempt which, at the instance of her Majesty's Government, I have made on this occasion, to recommend to your calm and dispassionate consideration these proposals, with no other feeling or interest in the ultimate issue than that they may, to use the words of her Majesty's speech, conduce to the promotion of friendly feeling between different classes—to provide additional security for the continuance of peace—and to maintain contentment and happiness at home by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of the people."

**28.**—Battle of Aliwal. In consequence of the movements of Sirdar Ranjor Singh, Major-General Sir Harry Smith was ordered to advance with his brigade from Dhurrumhote towards Loodiana, which he effected with some difficulty and loss. He was here reinforced by Brigadier Godby, and afterwards by Brigadier Wheeler, the British troops on making the last junction taking up the abandoned position of Budhowal. Sir Harry Smith now determined to attack the enemy, who was distant about six miles, drawn up along a ridge close to the village of Aliwal. "After deployment," writes Sir Harry, "I observed the enemy's left to outflank me: I therefore broke into open columns, and took ground to my right; when I had gained sufficient, the troops wheeled into line; there was no dust, the sun shone brightly. These manoeuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field-day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing, and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards, when at ten o'clock the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that by bringing up my right, and carrying the village of Aliwal, I could with great effect

T precipitate myself upon his left and centre . . . The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the fords and boats in the utmost confusion and consternation. Our eight-inch howitzers soon began to play upon the boats when the débris of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the edge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These being loaded were fired once upon our advance. Two others were sticking in the river; one of them we got out; two were seen to sink in the quicksands, and two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned."

**29.**—At a large meeting of the working classes in Edinburgh to petition against the Corn-laws, a small body of Chartists attempted to change its character by proposing resolutions expressive of their hatred of the Anti-Corn-law Leaguers as "a set of deep, designing, money-mongering rogues." It was (said one speaker) "a fiendish caper" of the League to interfere with the decrees of Providence in having permitted the potato crop to be visited by disease. What the working-classes wanted was bread free to all who were starving, and at prime-cost to those who were only partially employed. The most offensive of the party were expelled from the room, and the original resolutions carried with enthusiasm.

**30.**—Mr. Cobden addresses a letter to the farming tenantry of the United Kingdom, urging upon them, that as the present was, beyond all comparison, the most favourable moment ever known for abolishing the Corn-laws, it would be for their interest to press for that repeal at once instead of having it deferred for three years.

**31.**—Protectionist meeting at Tamworth. A resolution was carried, declaring that Sir Robert Peel had forfeited all claim to public confidence, and that he ought to be called upon to resign back into the hands of the electors the trust which he had so greatly abused. A subscription was also proposed "to promote the return of a sound and confidential man to represent the borough in Parliament in place of the right honourable baronet."

**February 4.**—Riots at Inverness occasioned by the shipments of potatoes for the south.

**5.**—The Select Committee of the House of Commons report that for the purpose of facilitating the despatch of railway business it is expedient that a portion of the bills should commence in the House of Lords; and that among those to be taken there, Irish railway

bills should have preference, as they might afford early and increased employment to the people of that country.

**5.**—The *Times* publishes brief accounts of the victories of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, received in anticipation of the India Mail by way of Trieste. The news reached Bombay on the 3d of January, about noon, when the mail-steamer, *Victoria*, had left the harbour. She was signalled to return, and took the important despatches on board. The journey afterwards was thus described by the *Times*: "The mails arrived at Suez on the 10th of January. They were then conveyed by the ordinary means across the Desert, and reached Alexandria on the morning of the 22d. The Austrian steamer, *Imperatrice*, was there in waiting, and departed at noon on that day with our despatch for Trieste. She arrived at Dwino near Trieste, where her mails were landed on Thursday the 29th; and late that evening the courier, who carried our despatches, and to whom we are indebted for most strenuous exertions on our behalf, left Dwino en route for Ostend. His first point was Carlsruhe, whence he hoped to obtain a steamer down the Rhine to Bonn or Cologne; but so extensive was the inundation that no captain could be prevailed upon to undertake the voyage, and he was compelled to post onwards, encountering all the difficulties which flood, snow, and rain could interpose, until he reached the Belgium railroads. By this means he reached Ostend, and thence coming to London, succeeded with rare intelligence, although not speaking a word of English, in reaching our office without a moment's delay. He arrived at 6 o'clock, and had thus performed the journey from Dwino, under every imaginable difficulty, in some hours less than six days."

**6.**—The *Bencoolen* wrecked on Taylor's Bank, Holyhead, and thirteen of the crew, including a pilot who had newly boarded her, drowned. The remaining eight reached Liverpool in a small boat.

**7.**—At the dinner of the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Society, the Duke of Buckingham said he hoped they would be able to alter the measure of Sir Robert Peel or so cripple or defeat it, that it would not become the law of the land. "You may rely," he continued, "that I shall be at my post with the Duke of Richmond to defeat, if possible, this measure, or do it all the harm we can."

**8.**—Died at his residence, Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 69, Henry Gally Knight, M.P. author of several works on mediæval architecture.

**10.**—Battle of Sobraon, and final defeat of the Sikhs. Beaten on the Upper Sutlej, the enemy continued to occupy his position on the right bank. "Our observations," writes the Commander-in-Chief, "coupled with the report

of spies, convinced us that there had devolved on us the arduous task of attacking in a position covered with formidable entrenchments, not fewer than 30,000 men, the best of the Khalsa troops, with seventy pieces of cannon, united by a good bridge to a reserve on the opposite bank, on which the enemy had a considerable camp, and some artillery commanding and flanking his field-works on our side. . . . It had been intended that the cannonade should have commenced at daybreak, but so heavy a mist hung over the plain and river that it became necessary to wait until the rays of the sun had penetrated it and cleared the atmosphere. . . . As the attack of the centre and right commenced, the fire of our heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease, but at one time the thunder of full 120 pieces of ordnance reverberated in this mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej, and it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the two brigades that had passed its trenches ; it became necessary to convert into close and serious attacks the demonstration with skirmishers and artillery of the centre and right. The Sikhs, even when at particular points their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict, sword in hand. Nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the openings of the entrenchments made by our Sappers, in single file, and re-formed as they passed them ; and the 3d Dragoons, whom no obstacles usually held formidable by horse appear to check, had, on this day, as at Perooshah, galloped over and cut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field-works ; and until the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, that victory finally declared for the British. The fire of the Sikhs first slackened, and then nearly ceased, and the victors pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge, and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise of seven inches had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank through the deepened water they suffered from our horse artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade ; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their generous conquerors, if the Khalsa troops had not, in the early part of the action, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangling every wounded soldier whom in the vicissitudes of attack the fortune of war left at their mercy." Total British killed, 320; wounded, 2,063.

**14.**—Came on for trial in the Court of Queen's Bench the action of breach of promise of marriage raised against Earl Ferrers by May

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Elizabeth Smith, daughter of a private gentleman in Warwickshire. A number of letters breathing the warmest affection were produced in support of the case ; but it turned out on further inquiry that they had been written by the fair plaintiff herself, and did not even pretend to be in imitation of his lordship's handwriting. She appeared to have commenced with addressing anonymous letters to Earl Ferrers when living with his tutor at Austrey, and having once involved herself and her friends in a scheme of deception she sought to complete it by getting the young nobleman to appear as if he had definitely fixed the happy day. Four of these anonymous letters were produced in court, and explained all which up to that moment was in doubt and confusion. The plaintiff's mother spoke to the letters having been received from Earl Ferrers, but they were always shown to her by her daughter ; nor had she on any one occasion ever seen the parties together. The letters were of this description :—" My lord, strange it may seem to you, no doubt, to receive a note from a stranger, and a lady too, but it signifies little to me, as I know well you never knew the writer of this, nor never saw her. Now, for what I have to tell you. It is this : there is a public ball at Tamworth every Christmas, generally about the 6th or 8th of January. Go—I advise you to go. There will, to my knowledge, be a young lady at the ball whom I wish you to see and dance with. She is very beautiful, has dark hair and eyes—short, she is haughty and graceful as a Spaniard, tall and majestic as a Circassian, beautiful as an Italian. I can say no more. You have only to see her to love her. That you must do. She is fit for the bride of a prince. Go, look well round the room. You will find her of this description. She may wear one white rose in her dark hair. If you see her not there, you will never see her, as she is like a violet hid amid many bowers, only to be found when sought for. I know that she is young, and it is my wish that she should have some one to protect her." It was established in evidence that the plaintiff, when dressing for the Tamworth Christmas ball, was particular about having a white rose in her hair. Four other letters purporting to come from the defendant's brother, Devereux Shirley, were proved to be not in his handwriting, and were full, besides, of the most flagrant inventions as to persons whom he did not know, and places he had never seen. These letters were also the work of the plaintiff. At this stage of the proceedings, being the fourth day of the trial, the Solicitor-General stated that he felt it was due to himself and all concerned to abandon the case, because he cou'd not, after such disclosure, continue to conduct it. A nonsuit was accordingly entered, and four of the letters impounded preparatory to an indictment for conspiracy being preferred against the plaintiff and others concerned with her in concocting the case.

**14.** The Governor-General of India issues a proclamation from Kussoor : "The Sikh army has been expelled from the left bank of the river Sutlej, having been defeated in every action, with the loss of more than 220 pieces of field artillery. The British army has crossed the Sutlej and entered the Punjab. The Governor-General announces by this proclamation that this measure has been adopted by the Government of India in accordance with the intentions expressed in the proclamation of the 13th Dec." On the 19th his Excellency received the Rajah Gholab Singh in durbar, as the representative of an offending government, when the following conditions were demanded on behalf of the British Government and conceded :—The surrender in full sovereignty of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one crore and a half of rupees as indemnity for expenses of the war ; the disbandment of the existing Sikh army, and its reorganization on the system and regulation with regard to pay which obtained in the time of the late Maharajah Kunjeet Singh ; the surrender of all the guns that have been pointed against the British army. "As on the occasion of the Rajah's visit, I omitted the usual salute to the Maharajah, and curtailed the other customary ceremonies on his arrival at my tent, causing it to be explained that, until submission had been distinctly tendered by the Maharajah in person, he could not be recognised and received as a friendly prince." In another proclamation, dated from Lahore, Feb. 22, the Governor-General intimates : "The army of the Sutlej has now brought its operations in the field to a close, by the dispersion of the Sikh army, and the military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series of the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the military history of India. . . . The soldiers of the army of the Sutlej have not only proved their superior prowess in battle, but have, on every occasion, with subordination and patience, endured the fatigues and privations inseparable from a state of active operations in the field. The native troops of this army have also proved that a faithful attachment to their colours and to the Company's service is an honourable feature in the character of the British Sepoy."

**16.**—James Bostock, a brass and gun-metal founder, shot by his apprentice, Wicks, in Pitt's-place, Drury-lane. The lad was executed on the 30th March.

— Philarète Horeau, a Frenchman living at Camberwell, murders his three children, and then commits suicide by cutting his throat. At the coroner's inquest Mrs. Horeau, who had escaped from the house and alarmed the neighbours, said her husband must have committed these crimes under great excitement caused by extreme want, being often unable to supply the children with food. He acted as a teacher of languages in the country, but latterly had not been able to procure a situation. They had

pawned and sold everything they had to procure food, the last article they had left being pawned on Saturday.

**16.**—The Duke of Richmond informs the House of Lords that the Anti-Corn-law League will never be dissolved until it has destroyed the Church and every other institution in the country.

**18.**—Westminster election carried in favour of the ministry, and, on the 25th, South Notts against them, Lord Lincoln being defeated by a majority of 687. With reference to this contest the Duke of Newcastle writes : "I deeply lament that any member of my family should be the cause of this most unnecessary agitation. Lord Lincoln has been the deluded victim of bad counsel, and in no instance more conspicuously than in the course which he has pursued upon the present occasion. Under this influence he has been induced to accept an inferior office, that his seat may be vacated, and a desperate experiment attempted. I suggest to Lord Lincoln the propriety of withdrawing from a ceaseless and, to all, most painful struggle against a long-tried and approved principle and policy, and at once to restore tranquillity to the country, and the undisturbed possession of its unquestionable avocations."

**23.**—In introducing the Irish Coercion Bill, Lord St. Germans stated that during the years 1844-45 there had been 242 cases of firing at the person ; 1,048 cases of aggravated assault ; 710 robberies of arms ; 79 bands of men appearing in arms ; 282 of administering unlawful oaths ; 2,306 of sending threatening letters ; 737 cases of attacking houses ; and 205 cases of firing into houses. The chief seat of these outrages was the centre of the island, in the district extending from Cavan on the north to Tipperary on the south. He proposed to give the Lord Lieutenant power to proclaim any district where crime abounded ; inns and taverns therein to be subject to search ; all persons found out of their houses between sunset and sunrise to be liable to apprehension ; and authorizing his Excellency to assign a sum of money out of the rates to the relations of a murdered man.

**24.**—Wrecked off Corunna the Peninsular and Oriental steam mail-ship, the *Great Liverpool*. The passengers were all landed, except those lost in the surf on the beach by the swamping of a launch. The mail was also saved, but considerably damaged.

**27.**—Payment of the railway deposits of 10 per cent. on capital commenced at the office of the Accountant-General. In consequence of the formalities required to be gone through, the amount, the first day, was not so large as was expected. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, when the statutory period expired, the amount paid reached the enormous total of 11,492,000.

**27.**—After a debate extending over twelve nights, the first reading of Sir Robert Peel's Free-trade resolutions was carried by a majority of 337 to 242. Mr. Cobden spoke this evening. Lord George Bentinck closed the debate, having spoken for nearly three hours and a half beyond midnight, amid great interruption. There was also a personal altercation between Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Roebuck, in the course of which Mr. Disraeli said of the member for Bath: "We know that the tree must bring forth its fruit, that a crab-tree will produce crab-apples, and that a meagre and acid mind, if it produce a pamphlet or make a speech, will give evidence of its meagre and acid intelligence. When the honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. Roebuck) says no one can impute to him conduct not permitted by the rules of the House, I say it is totally incorrect. I am stating what many know to be true; but perhaps the honourable and learned gentleman has become the instructor-general as well as the inquisitor-general of the House. I say that this melodramatic malignity, and Saddlers Wells' sarcasm, which are so easy to put on—this wagging the finger and bating the breath—this speaking daggers, but using none, is all very fine; and if it came from one justified in employing such language and using such gestures, I should say they were simply ridiculous; but coming from the quarter they do, they are not only ridiculous but offensive."

**March 2.**—The thanks of both Houses voted to the Indian army for its triumphs at Moodkee and Ferozeshah. "Sir Robert Sale," said the Premier, "whom all admired for his heroic achievements at Jellalabad, has closed in these victories a long career of military glory by a death which he foresaw and which he even wished for. 'Felix etiam in opportunitate mortis.'"

**3.**—Mr. Villiers's motion for an immediate repeal of the Corn-laws negatived by a majority of 78 to 265.

**6.**—At Durham assizes, Margaret Stoker, a young woman, was found guilty of murdering her child. The case gave rise to considerable discussion in connexion with the administration of the new Poor-law. The unfortunate woman gave this account of the occurrence before the coroner:—"I was coming home from my place, and was going to my father's. When I was going over a beck I was very much in trouble, and I did not know what I was to do with the child; I had no place to take it to. I put it into the beck, and went to my father. He asked me where the child was, and I could not tell him. He said I must go back and seek it; so I came away at seven o'clock in the morning to seek it. I came along by the burn-side, and I saw my child lying in the burn, and I could not take it out myself, so I went to this person and asked her to take it out for me, and she took it out of the beck, and I fetched it into the stable. I

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went before magistrates, and all things, wanting to go into the poorhouse; they would not let me go, and I could get nothing to keep it on. I was fairly banished to do this. I only wish to say this further: I was in a great deal of trouble when I did this; I had no place to put my head in; I had been knocked about from dog to devil, and nothing to pay for a night's lodging. I was paying 2s. a week for the bairn, and had only 2s. 4d. a week for myself."

**22.**—Died at his residence, Knightsbridge, aged 70, John Liston, comedian.

**24.**—The *Times* writes:—"The anxiety and excitement among the holders of railway shares are such as to make it difficult to convey a just idea of them to the public at large. To sell any shares connected with new lines has become almost impossible at any sacrifice, and the only relief that the greater part of holders now hope for, is the throwing out of the bills before Parliament, and the rendering an account of the funds that remain unappropriated. This feeling exists even with respect to those lines which a few months back were regarded as the most promising; and the men of property who happen to have embarked in such undertakings find themselves considerably worse off than adventurers without capital, since they foresee that in the event of bills being obtained the weight of the whole concern must be thrown upon them. Probably there is not a single new company at this moment in which the majority of shareholders would not vote for abandonment."

— President Polk, in view of the warlike preparations being made by Britain, and in the still unsettled state of the Oregon question, sends a special message to Congress, recommending a large increase of the naval and military forces of the Union.

**27.**—The second reading of the Corn Importation Bill carried by a majority of 88 in a house of 516.

**April 1.**—A salute of fifty guns fired from the Tower of London in honour of Sir Harry Smith's newly-announced victory of Aliwal. At the Wellington Barracks the troops were formed into square, and the adjutant read from the *Gazette* the despatch of the Governor-General describing the battle.

**2.**—The thanks of both Houses voted to the army of India for the victories of Aliwal and Sobraon.

**9.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury issues a form of prayer and thanksgiving for the Indian victories.

**13.**—Commenced a curious series of bigamy trials in the Dublin Commission Court. In 1813 Mary Jane Scott married one Carter; in 1821 she married Galway, Carter being alive; and in 1833 she married Scott, both Carter and Galway being alive. Shortly after the last

marriage she was indicted for marrying Scott, Galway being alive, and escaped by producing Carter, and proving him and not Galway to be her real husband. She was now indicted for marrying Galway, Carter being alive, and escaped by proving the marriage with Carter invalid; and lastly, for marrying Scott, Carter being alive, from which she escaped on the same ground.

**14.**—Famine riots in many towns in Ireland. A person writing from Clonmel records:—"You can have no idea of the state this town is in since six o'clock this morning. We have cannon at either end of the town, and the streets are full of soldiers and police. This morning the mob broke into every baker's shop in the place, and took out all the food they could lay their hands on. The banks and shops are all shut, and the town in a state of siege." Report from Carrick-on-Suir:—"This town is in a horrible state. The populace rose and broke into all the meal and provision stores, and afterwards into the shops generally. Unfortunately our resident magistrate was absent from town, and there was no one could bring the military out. The mob had it all their own way, and the town looks as if it had been sacked by an army." From Mayo the news is that the gaunt and long-dreaded scourge of famine had at length broke out. At Castlebar market potatoes were from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. per stone, and oatmeal from 13s. to 16s. per cwt. A boat proceeding from Limerick to Clare was attacked by a body of starving peasants, and plundered of her cargo of corn and Indian flour.

**16.**—Lecomte attempts to assassinate the King of the French, by firing at his Majesty when driving through the forest of Fontainebleau in a char-à-banc.

**19.**—The House of Representatives pass a bill providing for the occupation of the Oregon territory.

**28.**—Mr. Smith O'Brien committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for contempt of the House, in so far as he had refused to attend a committee named for sitting on certain railway bills.

-- Royal message laid on the table of both Houses, recommending provision to be made for Lord Hardinge and Lord Cough, whose public services her Majesty was desirous of rewarding. On the 4th of May Sir Robert Peel's proposal for granting an annual sum of 3,000*l.* to the first named, and 2,000*l.* to the second, was accepted by the House of Commons.

**May 1.**—Lord Lincoln returned for the Falkirk District of Burghs by a majority of 11 over Mr. Wilson, Dundylvan.

— The first reading of the Irish Coercion Bill carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 274 to 125.

**2.**—Mr. Hudson's railway work. Under

his direction the shareholders in the Midland Company gave their approval to twenty-six bills which they had presently in Parliament. On the following Monday, at ten o'clock, the York and North Midland sanctioned six bills and affirmed various deeds and agreements affecting the Manchester and Leeds and Hull and Selby Companies. Fifteen minutes later he induced the Newcastle and Darlington Company to approve of seven bills and accompanying agreements; and at half-past ten took his seat as controlling power at the board of the Newcastle and Berwick. During a portion of two days he obtained the consent of shareholders to forty bills, involving an expenditure of about 10,000,000*l.*

**2.**—Eliza Clark, aged 24, wife of a porter living in Chelsea, throws three of her children over Battersea Bridge, and is seized at the moment she was attempting to throw herself into the river. One of the children was got out alive, but the other two were drowned. The poor woman had been subjected to a course of brutal treatment by a profligate husband, and was besides in a state of extreme destitution. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, but on her trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the 15th, she was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

**3.**—General Taylor defeats the Mexicans at Palo Alto.

**13.**—War declared against Mexico by the United States. Congress voted ten millions of dollars to carry it on, and authorized an addition of 7,000 to the regular army. The services of volunteers to the number of 50,000 would also be accepted.

**15.**—The Corn Importation Bill carried through the House of Commons by a majority of 98 in a house of 556. At the close of a long speech crammed with statistics, Mr. Disraeli made another attack on the Premier. "The right hon. baronet had been a trader on other people's intelligence. His life was, in fact, one great principle of appropriation—the political burglar of other men's ideas—and after deserting his friends acting as if they had deserted him. The occupants of the Treasury benches were political peddlars, who had bought their party in the cheapest market and sold it in the dearest. This betrayal of their friends would lead to the loss of all confidence in public men. The first day after the right hon. gentleman made his exposition to this House a gentleman well known and learned in all the political secrets behind the scenes met me, and said, 'What do you think of your chief's plan?' I said I did not exactly know what to say about it, but, to use the phrase of the hour, I supposed it was a great and comprehensive plan. 'Oh,' he replied, 'we know all about it: it is not his plan at all; it is Popkin's plan.' And, Sir, is England to be governed and convulsed for Popkin's plan? Will he appeal to the people on such a plan? Will (105)

he appeal to that ancient and famous England, which was once governed by statesmen such as Burleigh and Walsingham, Bolingbroke and Walpole, Chatham and Canning? Will he appeal to England on a fantastic scheme of some pedant? I will not believe it."—In addressing the House towards the close of the debate, Sir Robert Peel said:—"I foresaw that the course which I had taken from a sense of public duty would expose me to serious sacrifices. I foresaw, as its inevitable result, that I must forfeit friendships which I highly valued, that I must interrupt political relations in which I took a sincere pride; but the smallest penalty which I contemplated was the continued venomous attacks of the member for Shrewsbury. Sir, I will only say of that hon. gentleman that if he, after reviewing the whole of my political life—a life of thirty years before my accession to office in 1841—if he then entertained the opinion of me which he now professes, it is surprising that in 1841, after that long experience of my public career, he should have been prepared to give me his confidence. It is still more surprising that he should have been ready, as I think he was, to unite his fortunes with mine in office, thus implying the strongest proof which any public man can give of confidence in the honour and integrity of a minister of the Crown." Mr. Disraeli denied that he had ever been directly an applicant for place in 1841, or at any other time.

**16.**—Fatal affray at Bird Hill, Tipperary, between the police, acting under the orders of the sub-sheriff of the county, and the servants of one Maunsell, a sub-tenant, who was made the subject of an action of ejectment. The house was barricaded and an entrance refused. After some delay the police fired, and killed four of those inside. A detachment of forty soldiers was also present, but their services were not required, as the besieged party capitulated almost immediately after the police fired.

**21.**—At a meeting of Protectionists, held in Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Richmond announced that Lord Stanley was to be the leader of their party in the House of Lords.

**25.**—At five minutes before three o'clock this afternoon the Queen was safely delivered of a princess.

— Prince Louis Napoleon escapes from the fortress of Ham in the disguise of a workman, and proceeds to Belgium.

— Collision in the Mersey between the *Sea Nymph*, of Newry, and the *Rambler*, of Sligo, the latter having on board about 250 emigrants for America. Many of them were crushed to death in the collision, and several others were drowned out of a small boat which they had taken possession of when the vessel was run ashore.

**26.**—Debate in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill. (106)

The Duke of Richmond denied that the great body of the operatives in the country were in favour of such a measure. "The Anti-Corn-law League had never dared to have an open meeting in Manchester. In the very hot-bed of their own sedition they would not trust their own operatives to have a public meeting without being admitted by tickets. The measure was only the first of a series of attacks that would shake the foundations of the throne, cripple the Church, endanger the institutions of the country, and plunge a happy and contented people into misery, confusion, and anarchy."—Lord Stanley said it was for their lordships to check hasty and ill-considered legislation, and to "protect the people against the teaching of those whom they had chosen to represent their opinions, and the best reward you can have will be the approval of your own consciences in having done your duty; but there will be another reward in the approbation and the thanks of a grateful and admiring people, who will then justly exclaim, 'Thank God, we have a House of Lords.'" The most prominent speaker in favour of the bill was Lord Brougham, who described Sir Robert Peel as one of the greatest ministers who ever ruled over the destinies of a country.

**28.**—The second reading of the Corn Importation Bill carried through the House of Lords by a majority of 47. In supporting the bill, the Duke of Wellington said, "I shall ever lament any breaking up of the habits of confidence in public life with which your lordships have honoured me, but I will not allow this occasion to pass, even if this night should possibly be the last upon which I shall give you my advice, without giving my counsels as to the vote which I think your lordships should give on this occasion."

**29.**—Public meeting in Edinburgh, called to consider the gift of certain sums of money to the Free Church by slave-holding congregations in America. Mr. G. Thomson made a vehement appeal to the Church to send back the money.

**June 1.**—Died at Rome, aged 80, his Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. (Mauro Capellari). He was elected on the 2d February, 1831.

**4.**—About ten o'clock this evening, as a company of nine persons were crossing Ulverstone Sands to Flookburg, on their return from the fair, they missed their way after fording the channel, and fell into a hole known as the "Black Scar." Horse, cart, and passengers went down and never rose again.

**5.**—Ibrahim Pacha arrives at Portsmouth on a visit to England. On landing he was presented with an address by the Corporation, making special allusion to the facilities afforded to England by his father, for keeping up a constant and uninterrupted communication with India. His Highness remained in Portsmouth till the 8th, visiting in the interim the dock-

yard, bakery, and Nelson's ship the *Victory*. On arriving in London with his suite he took up his residence in Mivart's Hotel, and visited most of the places of interest in and around the metropolis. He dined with her Majesty on the 11th, and afterwards with the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the East India Company.

**6.**—Meeting of Lord John Russell's supporters, at his residence, Chesham-place. It was unanimously resolved to oppose the Irish Coercion Bill in its future stages; and support was also promised to his lordship's motion for the admission of slave-grown sugar into this country at the same amount of duty as was levied on free-trade sugar.

**8.**—Lecomte guillotined at the Barrier St. Jacques, for attempting to assassinate King Louis Philippe. Although the time of the execution was understood to have been kept secret, about 4,000 people were present.

On the motion that the Irish Coercion Bill be read a second time, Sir W. Somervill proposed an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord George Bentinck said he and his friends had declared before the Easter holidays that they would support the measure if the Government pressed it forward with sincerity and earnestness, but he also said that if, on the contrary, they allowed other measures of less importance to take precedence of it, he could not think them sincere in their support of so unconstitutional a measure, which nothing but the most urgent necessity could justify. They had allowed six weeks to elapse before they took any steps to advance its progress, and when it stood for the second reading they did not care to make a House on a Government night. From this it must be admitted that they had shown no great desire or earnestness to carry the bill. On these grounds his party were now determined to oppose the measure. "We have been told by the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government that he would not consent to be a minister on sufferance. Why, Sir, the right hon. gentleman must be deaf to all that is passing around him if he does not find out very soon that he is in that position. Do we not find him appealing from one side of the House to the other? Is he not supported sometimes by the hon. gentlemen opposite, and sometimes by the hon. gentlemen around him? His main supporters are his paid janissaries, and some seventy other auxiliaries, who, while they support him, express disgust at his conduct. When we remember Sir Robert Peel's conduct in 1825, in 1827, and 1829, though by long sitting on the stool of repentance we might forgive him, the country will not twice forgive such crimes in the same man. It is time that atonement should be made to the insulted country, to an insulted parliament, and to the betrayed constituency of the empire."

**9.**—Fiscal St. John's, Newfoundland, laying

waste a large part of the city, and consuming property valued at 1,000,000/. Several lives were also lost.

**12.**—In the course of the adjourned debate on the Coercion Bill, Sir Robert Peel replied to the personal charge of having hunted Mr. Canning to death. The whole of the charge, he said, directed against him of having stated in 1829 that he told Lord Liverpool in 1828 he had changed his opinion on Catholic Emancipation, was wholly without foundation. On the 15th the charge was renewed by Mr. Disraeli, who contrasted the speech of Sir Robert as reported in the "Mirror of Parliament," and as reported in "Hansard." In the latter, which was stated to have been revised by Mr. Secretary Peel, the words referring to the statement made to Lord Liverpool were omitted. He was not surprised that his noble friend, Lord George Bentinck, felt so deeply as he did with reference to Mr. Canning. "When would they see another Mr. Canning, —a man who ruled that House as a high-bred steed? The temper of the House was not now as spirited as it was then, and he was not therefore surprised that the vulture ruled where once the eagle reigned. The right hon. gentleman had said that Ireland was his greatest difficulty. He must be reminded of that by his present position. He must feel that it was Nemesis who regulated that division, and who was about to stamp with the seal of parliamentary reprobation the catastrophe of a sinister career."

—Decided in the Court of Exchequer the case of *Walstob v. Spottiswoode*, establishing the liability of provisional committees not only to pay all the expenses incurred in connexion with bubble-schemes, but to return the deposits.

—With a view to the speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Oregon boundary question, President Polk, acting on the advice of the Senate, accepts the convention submitted by Mr. Pakenham on behalf of the British Government; the United States to possess up to 49° N. latitude, leaving to England the navigation of the Columbia.

**13.**—On her voyage to America, the *Great Britain* screw steamer runs this day 330 knots, being an average of nearly sixteen statute miles per hour.

**14.**—Re-election of Mr. Macaulay for Edinburgh, on the occasion of his accepting the office of Paymaster-General in the new Cabinet. At four o'clock the poll stood: Macaulay, 1,735; Sir C. E. Smith, 832.

**15.**—Private White, of the 7th Hussars, flogged at Hounslow Barracks. He had been sentenced to 150 lashes for striking his sergeant across the chest with a poker, and the whole number was administered by two farriers, in presence of the men, and under the inspection of Dr. Warren, the surgeon of the regiment. At the conclusion White was able to walk to the hospital with a little assist-

ance, but he got worse there, and expired on the 11th July. A regimental post-mortem examination was made, and a certificate signed that death resulted from inflammation of the pleura, and was in no way connected with the corporal punishment to which he had been subjected. The coroner (Mr. Wakley) and Mr. Erasmus Wilson took a different view of the matter ; the latter giving it as his opinion that, so far as appearances went, White might still have been alive but for the severe corporal punishment he had endured. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to this effect, and urged upon the people the necessity of petitioning Parliament to put a stop to the cruel practice. White's comrades erected a stone in Helston churchyard as "a testimonial of their deep commiseration of his fate, and out of respect to his memory."

**16.**—Sir Robert Peel writes to the artist Haydon :—"I am sorry to hear of your continued embarrassments. From a limited fund which I have at my disposal, I send, as a contribution for your relief from these embarrassments, the sum of 50/-." It was on this day Haydon recorded in his journal :—"Sat from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my condition. I have written to Sir Robert Peel, to —, &c. &c. Who answered first? Tormented by Disraeli ; harassed by public business ; up came a letter from Sir Robert Peel."

**17.**—Rowland Hill entertained at Blackwall, and presented with 13,000/- as a national testimonial for his services in suggesting and carrying into execution the system of uniform penny postage.

**18.**—Formal opening of the North British Railway from Edinburgh to Berwick.

**19.**—Cardinal Jean Marie Mastai elected Pope, by the conclave of the Sacred College, and occupies the chair of St. Peter under the title of Pius IX.

— Sir Robert Peel enters into a long personal explanation with reference to the charges brought against him by Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli. Regarding the first count in the indictment, that, though he had vigorously opposed Catholic Emancipation in 1827, he had yet written a letter to Lord Liverpool in 1825, stating that he had changed his opinion on the Catholic question, and that the time was come for a settlement, Sir Robert denied that he had ever made any such intimation by letter or otherwise, and produced letters from Lord Liverpool of the date in question, utterly irreconcileable with the idea that such communication had been made. As regarded the discrepancy in the reports of his speech, he showed that the "Mirror of Parliament," founded on by Mr. Disraeli, was not an independent authority, but a transcript of the *Times*, which on the point in question differed from all the other morning papers. "If the

honourable gentleman, twenty years after the death of Mr. Canning, is parading those feelings of affection for his memory, for the purpose of wounding a political opponent, he is desecrating feelings which are in themselves entitled to esteem and respect ; and so far from succeeding in his purpose of inflicting a blow on me, my firm belief is that he is rallying round me a degree of public sympathy, and bringing upon himself nothing but indignation at the time, and the circumstances and the motives which have led to this charge being made."

**22.**—B. R. Haydon commits suicide by firing a pistol into his head, and then cutting his throat. Repeated disappointment to his ambition as an artist, a continued course of what appeared to him obstinate misconception and prejudice on the part of the public, and the irritating pressure of pecuniary embarrassments, all combined to embitter his later years, and tended to produce that disorder of the intellect which some unsuspected and slight disappointment seemed to urge beyond the limits of self-restraint. A diary which he had kept for many years was written up to the last minute of his life, the closing entry being "June 22.—God forgive me. Amen. Finis. B. R. Haydon. Stretch me no longer on this rough world !" Letters to his wife, family, and friends were also left in his studio, where the fatal deed was committed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the unfortunate artist had died from wounds inflicted by himself, but that he was in an unsound state of mind at the time. They found the body lying before the painter's colossal picture, "Alfred the Great and the First British Jury," on which he appeared to have been engaged during the forenoon.

**25.**—The third reading of the Corn Importation Bill carried in the House of Lords without a division. The Customs Duties Bill, a companion measure, was also passed without a division. The royal assent was given next day.

— Ministers defeated in the House of Commons, on the Irish Coercion Bill, by a majority of 73—292 against 219.

**27.**—General rejoicing throughout the commercial districts at the passing of the Corn Bill.

**29.**—Police-constable George Clarke murdered on his beat at Dagenham, by some person or persons unknown, who had also mangled the body in the most shocking and bloodthirsty manner.

— Sir Robert Peel informs the House of Commons of the resignation of his Ministry in consequence of the adverse vote on the Coercion Bill. He also intimates that her Majesty had been pleased to entrust Lord John Russell with the formation of a new Cabinet. In the course of his address, Sir Robert said : "I admit that the withdrawal of the confidence of many of our friends was the natural result of the measures we proposed ; and I do think, when proposals of such a nature are

made, apparently at variance with the course which Ministers heretofore have pursued, and subjecting them to the charge or taunt of inconsistency, upon the whole it is advantageous for the country and for the genuine character of public men, that the proposal of measures of that kind, under such circumstances, should entail that which is supposed to be a fitting punishment; namely, expulsion from office. I therefore do not complain of it: anything is preferable to attempting to maintain ourselves in office without a full measure of the confidence of this House. (Cheers.) As I said before, Sir, in reference to our proposing these measures, I have no wish to rob any person of the credit which is justly due to him for them. But I may say, that neither the gentlemen sitting on the benches opposite, nor myself, nor the gentlemen sitting around me—*I say that neither of us are the parties who are strictly entitled to the merit.* There has been a combination of parties, and that combination of parties, together with the influence of the Government, has led to the ultimate success of the measures. But, Sir, there is a name which ought to be associated with their success. It is not the name of the noble lord the member for the City of London, neither is it my name. Sir, the name which ought to be, and which will be, associated with the success of these measures, is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has advocated their cause with untiring energy, and by appeals to reason enforced by an eloquence the more to be desired because it was unaffected and unadorned—the name which ought to be, and will be, associated with the success of these measures, is the name of Richard Cobden. (Loud cheers.) Without scruple, Sir, I attribute the success of these measures to him." In concluding his address, the right honourable baronet said: "I shall leave office, I fear, with a name severely censured by many honourable gentlemen, who, on public principle, deeply regret the severance of party-ties, not from any interested or personal motives, but because they believe fidelity to party-engagements—the existence and maintenance of a great party—to constitute a powerful instrument of government; I shall surrender power severely censured, I fear, by many hon. gentlemen, who, from no interested motives, have adhered to the principle of Protection as important to the welfare and interest of the country. I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist, who, from less honourable motives, maintains Protection for his own individual benefit; but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in those places which are the abode of men whose lot it is to labour and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—a name remembered with expressions of goodwill when they shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened with a sense of injustice."

**29.**—Meetings of the Liberal party, held at the residence of Lord John Russell, and at Brookes's Club.

**July 1.**—Publication of the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to take into consideration the best means of enforcing one uniform system of management on railroads, and to secure the due fulfilment of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament under which the companies had obtained their power. After describing the deficiencies of the present system, the Committee recommended the creation of a department in the Executive for considering and controlling the entire railway system of the country.

**2.**—The Anti-Corn-law League formally dissolved, with the exception of a Committee, nominated to call the members together in the event of any sudden and unforeseen emergency demanding exertion. 10,000/- voted to Mr. Wilson for his services as chairman.

**3.**—Lord John Russell issues his address to the electors of the City of London. He trusted that "the measures of commercial freedom which still remain to be accomplished will not occasion the renewal of angry conflict. The Government of this country ought to behold with an impartial eye the various portions of the community engaged in agriculture, in manufacture, and in commerce. The feeling that any of them is treated with injustice provokes ill-will, disturbs legislation, and directs attention from many useful and necessary reforms. Great social improvements are required: public education is lamentably imperfect; the treatment of criminals is a problem yet undecided; the sanitary condition of our towns and villages has been grossly neglected. The administration of our colonies demands the most earnest and deliberate attention. Our recent discussions have laid bare the misery, the discontent, and outrages in Ireland. They are too clearly authenticated to be denied—too extensive to be treated by any but the most comprehensive measures."

**4.**—Sir Robert Peel to Lord Hardinge in India:—"You will see that we are out-defeated by a combination of Whigs and Protectionists. A much less emphatic hint would have sufficed for me. I would not have held office by sufferance for a week. Were I to write a quire of paper, I could not recount to you what has passed with half so much detail and accuracy as the public papers will recount it. There are no secrets. We have fallen in the face of day, and with our front to the enemy. There is nothing I would not have done to insure the carrying of the measures I had proposed this session. I pique myself on never having proposed anything which I have not carried. But the moment their success was insured, and I had the satisfaction of seeing two drowsy Masters in Chancery mumble out at the table of the House of Commons that the

Lords had passed the Corn and Customs Bills, I was satisfied."

**6.**—Died, Chief Justice Sir N. C. Tindal, aged 69.

**9.**—During a severe thunderstorm, the East Wheal Rose silver and lead mine, near Truro, was flooded, and thirty-nine of the workmen drowned, being the whole of those in the lower levels. The water gathered from the surrounding hills in huge masses, and poured down the shaft till the workings were flooded to above the 50-fathom level.

**13.**—The most of the new ministers took the oaths and their seat after re-election. Among those present, were Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Home Secretary; Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary; and Mr. C. Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer. A new writ was issued for the election of a member for the borough of St. Ives, in room of Mr. M. Praed, deceased.

**16.**—Lieut. Hawkey, the surviving principal in the Gosport duel, having surrendered to take his trial, was arraigned before Mr. Baron Platt for the wilful murder of Capt. Scaton. The learned judge summed up adversely to the accused on the law of the case, but favourably with regard to the evidence showing provocation. The jury returned a verdict of Not guilty. Lieut. Hawkey was afterwards restored to his commission.

**20.**—Lord John Russell introduces the new Sugar Duties Bill. Instead of the old prohibiting duty of 63s., and a protecting duty of 23s. 4d., he proposed that there should be upon all foreign Muscovado sugar a duty of 21s. per cwt., and that that duty should gradually diminish from 21s. in 1847, to 15s. 6d. in 1851, and that from July of the latter year the smaller duty of 14s. should apply to all Muscovado sugar.

**27.**—Split in the Repeal Association—the Young Ireland party attaching themselves to Smith O'Brien, and the old to O'Connell. In one of the many scenes of confusion which took place during the proceedings, Mr. Meagher indignantly repudiated the notion that the sword should not be resorted to in extreme cases. Smith O'Brien's party left the hall. The Liberator himself appeared at the next weekly meeting, and besought true Repealers not to be led away by physical-force enthusiasts, and also to give the present Government a fair trial, for he knew they had many good measures in preparation.

Discussion in the House of Commons on Lord George Bentinck's amendment to the Government resolutions on the Sugar Duties—“That in the present state of the sugar cultivation in the British East and West Indian possessions, the proposed reduction of duty upon foreign slave-grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending to check the advance of production by British free-labour, and to give

(110)

a great additional stimulus to slave-labour.” On a division the amendment was rejected by 265 to 135 votes.

**29.**—Another attempt made to assassinate the King of the French by Joseph Henri, who fired while his Majesty was bowing on the balcony of the Tuilleries to the multitude who assembled to commemorate the anniversary of the Revolution of 1830. Henri was arrested instantly and conveyed to prison. He was sentenced to hard labour for life.

**30.**—Prince Albert visits Liverpool, and opens the dock bearing his Royal Highness's name. Next day he fulfilled the main purpose of his journey, by laying the foundation stone of the Sailors' Home.

**August 1.**—Serious storm of hail, rain, and thunder in the metropolis. At Buckingham Palace the glass in the picture gallery was totally destroyed, and the apartment flooded with water. 7,000 panes of glass were broken in the New Houses of Parliament; 300 at the Police-Office, Scotland Yard, and no fewer than 10,000 at Bursford's Panorama. The Surrey Theatre was so flooded that the evening performance could not be gone on with. The storm spread from London over a considerable breadth of country, but the damage done was trifling compared with that sustained by the metropolis.

**6.**—The Prussian town of Elbing having congratulated Sir Robert Peel on the successful issue of the Free-trade struggle, the right hon. baronet wrote in reply: “The social condition of that country which maintains with the greatest rigour the protective system will be opposed to the state of another which has adopted liberal principles, and the conviction of the value of such principles will not obtain unless by the encouragement of the freedom of exchange amongst all the nations of the world; the well-being of each individual will be increased, the will of Providence will be fulfilled—that Providence which has given to every country a sun, a climate, and a soil, each differing one from the other, not for the purpose of rendering them severally independent of each other, but, on the contrary, in order that they may feel their reciprocal dependence by the exchange of their respective products, thus causing them to enjoy the common blessings of Providence. It is thus that we find in commerce the means of advancing civilization, of appeasing jealousy<sup>#</sup> and national prejudice, and of bringing about a universal peace, either from national interest or from Christian duty.”

**7.**—Dr. Bowring's motion to abolish flogging in the army rejected by 90 votes to 37. Previous to the commencement of the discussion, Lord John Russell intimated that the Commander-in-Chief was about to issue an order prohibiting courts-martial from causing a greater number of lashes than fifty to be inflicted.

**7.**—Mr. Labouchere announces the intention of Government to introduce an Irish Arms Bill, to continue in effect till the 1st May. The measure excited considerable hostility, and was withdrawn on the 17th.

— From a return issued by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total amount of subscriptions by persons who have subscribed 2,000/- and upwards to any railway subscription contract deposited in the Bill-Office during the present session is 121,255,374/- os. 8d. Mr. Hudson is represented as subscribing 818,540/- for twenty-three lines in which he was concerned.

**10.**—The *Times* publishes a list of the new railways authorized to be constructed in the present session, and showing that they involved an expenditure of 129,229,767/-.

**15.**—Inauguration of the Scott Monument, Edinburgh. The spectacle was designed on a scale of unusual splendour, but the unpropitious state of the weather curtailed the ceremonial part of the proceedings. The procession, consisting of about 600 Freemasons, the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh, with deputations from numerous other incorporated bodies, passed from Lothian-road to the monument in Princes-street. Lord Glenlyon, the Grand Master, at the close of a short address, said his final duty was to hand over this monument, duly finished, to the care of the committee, and to the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh, as a testimony to the memory of the great novelist and minstrel, in whom Scotland has been so highly honoured. There was a banquet in the evening, presided over by Lord Provost Black.

— The Lord Chancellor causes intimation to be sent to Mr. O'Connell that if he wished to resume the office of a magistrate he was prepared to give the necessary instructions for replacing him on the Commission. The offer was accepted "with respectful gratitude." Fourteen other magistrates, who had been removed for attending or countenancing Repeal meetings, were restored at the same time.

**16.**—John Smith, cook, excited, as he admitted, by jealousy, murders Susan Tolliday, servant, in the kitchen of the Guildhall Coffee House, by stabbing her with a knife. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 22nd, and sentenced to death, but afterwards had his sentence commuted.

**17.**—Lord John Russell introduces a ministerial measure relating to the relief and employment of the Irish poor. It gave power to the Lord Lieutenant to summon a meeting of the magistrates of any county or barony in which scarcity of employment was represented to exist, and empowered and required that meeting to order the execution of public works of the kind most needed in the locality, and of an extent proportionate to the deficiency of employment. The expense of the works so determined on was to be defrayed, in the first place,

by a loan from the Treasury, to bear interest at three and a half per cent. and to be repaid in ten years. After the magistrates had determined on the nature and extent of the works to be erected, the operations were to be carried on under the superintendence of officers of the Government Board of Works. In cases where the locality in need of assistance was so poor as to be unable to bear the interest and repayment of a loan, grants might be given, and the sum of 50,000/- was proposed to be voted during the present year to meet such cases.

**17.**—Died, Sir Charles Wetherell, aged 76.

**19.**—The Evangelical Alliance commences its labours in Freemasons Hall, Great Queen-street, London. The condition of membership was agreement in what were understood to be "Evangelical" views in regard to questions of Christian doctrine.

**21.**—The Berwick branch of the North of England Joint-Stock Bank robbed of 1,000/- in Bank of England notes, 1,443/- in Scotch notes, 361/- 10s. in gold, and 1/- in silver. The greater part of the money was discovered secreted in and about the manager's house adjoining the bank, and his wife, Mrs. Thompson, was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. She was tried before the Recorder on October 26th, when the jury returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**26.**—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" performed for the first time at the Birmingham Festival. "Never," says the *Times*, "was there a more complete triumph—never a more thorough and speedy recognition of a great work of art. 'Elijah' is not only the *chef d'œuvre* of Mendelssohn, but altogether one of the most extraordinary achievements of human intelligence."

**27.**—Capt. William Richardson, Chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, brought up at the Mansion-house, charged with forging a cheque for 5,000/- on Coutts and Co. A cheque for a small amount, signed by the prisoner as chairman, and two other directors, had been altered to the larger, and the amount paid over in five notes. These were alleged to have been cashed by or for the prisoner at the Bank of England. He was committed for trial, but at the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court the grand jury ignored the bill.

**28.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. The Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech.

— The Queen of Spain announces her intention of marrying her cousin, François d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz.

**29.**—Colonel Thornton, late of the East India Company's service, commits suicide by suspending himself to the grating of a police-cell, to which he had been conveyed on the charge of passing forged 5/- notes among the jewellers of Oxford-street. At a trial which took place at Guildhall next month, it turned

out that Mr. Job, paper manufacturer, had supplied the deceased with as much paper as would make ten thousand notes. The most of it was seized at Alexandria, on its way to Cairo, where Thornton had an establishment.

**September 9.**—At a Protectionist dinner to Mr. Newdegate, in North Warwickshire, Lord George Bentinck says he thinks it possible that the potato failure is an act of just vengeance on the part of Almighty Providence for the impious ingratitude with which we had spoken of the last year's harvest.

**11.**—About two hundred men armed with scythes, pitchforks, and fire-arms, proceeded to a farm held under the Court of Chancery, near Clonoslee, Queen's County. Having driven back the keepers in charge of the crops, they placed the grain on drays and carts, and drove the whole off, firing several shots in satisfaction at their success.

**12.**—Death of Lord Metcalfe, aged 61.

**14.**—King Louis Philippe writes to his daughter, the Queen of the Belgians, explaining the position of France and England with reference to the Spanish double marriage : "The Queen has just received a letter, or rather a reply from Queen Victoria to the one you know she had written to her, and that reply greatly grieves me. I am inclined to believe that our good little Queen was as sorry to write such a letter as I was to read it. But she now only sees things through the spectacles of Lord Palmerston, and these spectacles distort and disfigure things too often. The great difference between the spectacles of the excellent Aberdeen and those of Lord Palmerston proceeds from the difference of their dispositions. Lord Aberdeen wished to be well with his friends ; Lord Palmerston, I fear, wishes to quarrel with them. This is, my dear Louise, what caused my alarm respecting the maintenance of our cordial understanding, when Lord Palmerston resumed the direction of the Foreign Office." The original draft of the letter, which covers many pages, was found in the Tuilleries, when it was sacked by the mob in 1848.

The Duke of Leeds writes from Mar Lodge to the Hon. G. F. Berkeley regarding the "malicious and false statements" made concerning the closing of Glen Lui Beg against the public—statements which he looked on with the most perfect contempt, as "the productions of a pack of curs that yelp at a distance. I rent the Mar Forest of Lord Fife, and have done so for many years. The stock of deer has always been large, and I am bound in honour to the proprietor to take every care that the forest is not spoiled by the diminution of their number. The interests of the forest depend on quiet, and total absence from all disturbance. One incautious intruder might be the means of sending several hundred head of the best deer out of the forest to return no more. There are three roads through the

Mar Forest, enough for all the purposes of sight-seeing, &c. If indiscriminate trespass was permitted, any person under pretence of sight-seeing might purposely drive the deer out of bounds, where they might be killed by other people."

**22.**—Stranding of the *Great Britain* steamship in Dundrum Bay. She left the Mersey about mid-day on the 21st, having on board 181 passengers, and a crew of 90 hands. Captain Hoskin took the north-about passage. Through some inadvertence, never very well explained, but most likely either in reckoning or mistaking a light, she got out of her course and drifted in the gale on to the soft sandy beach of Dundrum. The passengers in alarm rushed upon deck, but after some delay they were nearly all induced to return to their cabin and wait till daylight, when they were taken off in safety, the great steamship then lying in a foot or two of water. The mails and cargo were also got out and sent back to Liverpool.

**23.**—Fire at the Croydon Railway terminus, destroying most of the buildings, and thirteen railway carriages.

**24.**—Lord Normanby delivers to M. Guizot a formal protest by Great Britain against the contemplated marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta Louisa of Spain. The protest was founded—first, upon the Treaty of Utrecht, by which the French branch of the Bourbons renounced all claim to the throne of Spain ; and, secondly, upon the agreement come to between the French and English ministers at the Château d'Eu, an agreement the more emphatic, because, though not reduced to writing, it was concluded between the ministers of the two states, and sanctioned besides by the presence and consent of their respective sovereigns. A similar protest was presented by Mr. Bulwer at Madrid.

**25.**—The *Times* Commissioner writing from Ross-shire, records : "Whatever we may conclude to be the reason of perpetual distress occurring in the Highlands as in Ireland, whether we attribute it to a similarity of causes or not, that is wholly apart from the fact of the existence of distress. Should it really exist, England will not watch it unfeelingly, but will be ready in all reasonableness to share the fruits of her industry with those who, if they would copy her example, would not need to beg of her bounty."

**26.**—Died at his residence, Playford Hall, Suffolk, aged 80 years, Thomas Clarkson, the venerable champion of the freedom of the black race.

**28.**—Three arches give way in the works of the Aberdeen Railway, and bury a company of workmen engaged below. Seven were taken out dead, and four much bruised.

**29.**—Wyatt's colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington drawn in triumph from the artist's premises in Harrow-road to

the site over the arch at Hyde-park-corner. The car, drawn by twenty-nine strong horses, was surrounded along the route by Life-guardsmen, and an incessant cheering kept up during its progress. The statue was elevated to the top of the arch next day.

**October 1.**—In consequence of the recent tumultuous assemblages in Dungarvon, Youghall, and other places, the Lord Lieutenant issues a proclamation declaring his determination to afford to provision dealers that complete security which is essential for the public safety, and also that he will cause public works to be discontinued where any system of combination is indulged in against the officers of the Board of Works.

**2.**—Died suddenly at his residence, St. John's Wood, the Baron de Bode, whose claims for compensation as a British subject on account of losses sustained during the French Revolution had been often made the subject of parliamentary discussion.

**5.**—A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, living in Tuam, writes: "I am sorry to inform you that this town is, I may say, in open rebellion. Cattle are taken away in the open day, in spite of the police and townspeople. The people cannot help the outbreak, for if they had money they cannot get bread, as the Galway dealers are not letting any of it in to us. The people are watching the batches of bread coming out of the ovens, and almost killing each other for it. One of the mills was kept going all day yesterday (Sunday), dressing and grinding whole flour, and people were engaged dividing it up to 2 o'clock this morning." The repeal rent this week amounted to 47/- 13s. 3d., being the lowest amount yet received.

**8.**—Professor Schönbein performs a series of experiments with his gun-cotton before the Chairman of the East India Company and a number of scientific persons. A rifle, charged with 54½ grains of gunpowder, sent a ball through seven boards each half an inch in thickness, at a distance of forty yards; the same gun, charged with forty grains of the cotton, sent the ball into the eighth board; and with a fresh rifle the ball was sent through the eighth board at ninety yards.

**10.**—The marriage of the Duke of Montpensier and the Infanta Louisa Maria takes place immediately after the espousals of the Queen of Spain with Francesco d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz, in the palace at Madrid.

**11.**—Destuctive hurricane at Havannah. The French frigate *Andromeda*, of 60 guns, the *Blonde*, of 24 guns, and the *Tonnere* steamer, 10 guns, were wrecked in the harbour, along with sixty-three foreign merchantmen, and fourteen Spanish men-of-war. The town suffered great damage, upwards of one hundred people being killed by the falling of houses.

**17.**—Lord John Russell, writing to the Duke of Leinster on the duties of Government and landlords in the present Irish crisis, says: "Unless all classes co-operate, and meet the infliction of Providence with fortitude and energy, the loss of the potato will only aggravate the woes and sufferings of Ireland. They should be taught to take advantage of the favourable condition of their soil and surrounding sea; to work patiently for themselves in their own country, as they work in London and Liverpool for their employers; to study economy, cleanliness, and the value of time; and to aim at improving the condition of themselves and their children."

**26.**—The Linlithgow Town Council, by a majority of 12 to 2, vote resolutions expressive of regret at the conduct of the new directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway in stopping the running of a Sunday train between those two cities.

**November 3.**—A meeting of "Independent Electors" of West Gloucestershire held at Bristol to consult on the state of the representation in reference to the scandalous family quarrel between Earl Fitzhardinge and Mr. Grantley Berkeley, the member for this division. The latter sought to gain admittance to the meeting, but was turned back on the ground that the meeting was confined to electors. A letter was read from Earl Fitzhardinge, giving his version of the squabble. After some discussion the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. Berkeley's conduct on the Corn and Game Laws,

— In answer to a London deputation who waited upon Lord John Russell, to press upon him the necessity of opening the ports, his lordship said that he would only consent to such a step in the event of prices rising considerably; 3,000,000 quarts of grain had already been imported under the Act of last session. •

**4.**—The New Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, opened with an entertainment, in which Mr. Macaulay, M.P., Professor Wilson, and the Archbishop of Dublin took part.

— The Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields, London, destroyed by fire; supposed to have originated through a piece of wadding lodging in the flies during the performance of "The Battle of Waterloo" the previous evening.

**6.**—Thomas Massa Alsager, the writer of the "City article" in the *Times*, commits suicide, by wounding himself in the throat and other parts of the body, while in a state of mental depression.

**11.**—An imperial ordinance published at Vienna announces the annexation of Cracow and its territories to Austria. An experience of sixteen years, it was alleged, had proved that Cracow did not fulfil the conditions of its

independent existence, but had been the incessant cradle of hostile intrigues against the three protecting powers.

**21.**—Fire at Gravesend, destroying most of the houses in West-street, and from High-street to King-street. Among the more important buildings consumed were the Bank, the Pier Hotel, Pope's Head Inn, and the Bee-hive Tavern. The damage was estimated at 100,000.

**26.**—To check the political troubles prevailing in Portugal, a British squadron, under Admiral Parker, takes up a position in the Tagus, at the request of the Queen of Portugal.

**28.**—Failure of Captain Warner's long range. The Master-General of the Ordnance gave the inventor a spot in the Island of Anglesey, where he might try his experiment in the presence of officers appointed by Government. The place was a valley eight miles in length, at the extreme end of which there was a single tree. This, of course, could not be seen at the distance, but the exact bearings were furnished to Mr. Warner, and he was requested to fire in that direction. The first shell fell far short of the object; and none of them reached three miles. The Committee decided that the experiment was a failure, and that it did not appear to them that the invention could be made available for the general purposes of war.

**29.**—John Ware writes from Boston, U.S. regarding the discovery made by Dr. Jackson and Dr. Martin of the beneficial use of ether in surgical operations: "I found on my arrival here a new thing in the medical world, or rather the application of an old thing, of which, I think, you will like to hear. It is a mode of rendering patients insensible to the pain of surgical operation by the inhalation of the vapour of the strongest sulphuric ether. They are thrown into a state nearly resembling that of complete intoxication from ardent spirits, or of narcotism from opium. This state continues but a few minutes—five to ten—but during it the patient is insensible to pain. A thigh has been amputated, a breast extirpated, and teeth drawn without the slightest suffering. The number of operations of various kinds especially those in dentistry, has been very considerable, and I believe but few persons resist the influence of the agent."

**December 2.**—At a meeting in the Rotunda, the Young Ireland party resolve that Mr. O'Connell brought forward the New Resolutions out of which the secession arose, not from any apprehension of physical force, but directly to produce a split, his object being to drive out of the Repeal Association men certain to resist any compact with the English Government.

**4.**—Inquiry at Cambridge into the circumstances connected with the death of Elizabeth (114)

Howe, a woman of ill-fame, who had been apprehended by the Proctor of the University and lodged in the Spinning House. The coroner's jury found that she had died of rheumatic fever, caused by a violent cold caught in her confinement, and they could not separate without "expressing their abhorrence at a system which sanctions the apprehension of females when not offending against the general law of the land, and confining them in a gaol unfit for the worst of felons." The coroner, as instructed by the jury, forwarded a report of the proceedings to the Home Secretary, who promised that further inquiry would be made.

**5.**—From Skibbereen the news are: "Hunger, nakedness, sickness, and mortality, almost equal to the ravages of an epidemic disease, are the prevailing features of the dwellings of the poor. Fever afflicts hundreds of them, and dysentery produced by cold and want of nutritious food is equally common. The workhouse contains 900 paupers; the fever hospital, built to accommodate 40 patients, contains 161. The number of deaths which took place in the infirmary during the month of November was 87." In the midst of this horrible starvation a universal mania seized the people for the purchase of fire-arms.

—The *Shannon* steamer burnt at her moorings off Plymouth.

**13.**—Flixton Hall, near Bungay, the seat of Sir Shafto Adair, destroyed by fire.

**18.**—Public meeting in Edinburgh to consider the present destitute state of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and to adopt such measures as might appear best calculated to give immediate relief.

**22.**—The *Dublin Evening Post* records: "We do not know that a more disastrous summary of local events has ever appeared in this journal than that spread over our columns to-day. We cannot find room for half the details, and feel but too well how very inadequate our reports are to convey the real state of the facts. We shall not point to particular districts, not even to Tipperary, where a murder has been committed in the vicinity of Cahir, within seven or eight miles of the county town, and where the whole population would seem to have turned out, partially armed, to prevent the departure of corn to Limerick. But look everywhere. It is as if we were on the brink of a wild convulsion. People seem absolutely beside themselves. They are either reduced to utter helplessness, or seem ready to band themselves in a mad warfare with the authorities, who we know are labouring night and day to avert or to mitigate the manifold evils of the country."

**28.**—Court Martial at Portsmouth, to try Commander Patten for the loss of H.M. sloop *Osprey*, at False Hokianga, New Zealand, in March last. At the close of the inquiry Capt.

Patten received back his sword, and was at the same time complimented for the exertions he made to save the ship's property after the vessel went ashore.

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**January 2.**—A letter from Skibbereen describes the poor-house as “unable to meet the exigencies of one-fourth of those who sought admittance. I passed through it on Wednesday, and saw three or four in the same narrow bed. In November the deaths in the infirmary were 83; in December, up to the 28th, 135. In the entire two preceding years there were only 86. The mortality is very great among the poor, and the aspect of the burying grounds is assuming a new form. In many cases the dead are buried without coffins, and instances are known where they are not even brought to a burial ground, but interred in the fields. This day, in a glen in a wild part of the parish, I was told in passing, that a family was in fever. I went into the cabin and found thirteen persons—five lying ill on some dirty straw in a corner, five in another place in a kind of bed, two girls recovering, and one little girl able only to hand the other a drink of water.” A voluntary subscription was now set on foot for the relief of the famishing Irish, the Queen heading the list with 2,000*l.* and the London bankers adding 1,000*l.* At the weekly repeal meeting O'Connell proposed to borrow 40,000,000*l.* from the English Exchequer.

**5.**—The vessels fitting out in British ports for the Ecuador buccaneering expedition seized by Government, and the whole scheme exposed through information given by Captain Harvey Tuckett, one of the parties engaged to raise a legion in Ireland.

**13.**—Ronald Gordon, secretary and accountant to the Exchange Bank of Scotland, sentenced to fifteen years' transportation for stealing various sums of money, amounting in all to 2,353*l.*, the property of the bank.

**19.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The first paragraph in the Royal Speech referred to the famine in Ireland and parts of Scotland. “In Ireland especially the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe suffering, of disease, and greatly increased mortality among the poorer classes. Outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property, and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country. With a view to mitigate those evils, very large numbers of men have been employed, and have received wages, in pursuance of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament. Some deviations from that Act, which have been authorized by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment, will, I

trust, receive your sanction.” In the course of the debate which followed, Lord John Russell stated that the number of men employed under the Act of last session was 470,000, and the weekly payment on some occasions 158,000*l.*

**21.**—Lord John Russell proposes the suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws. Bills founded upon his resolutions were immediately brought in and passed through both Houses with great expedition.

—At an inquest held at the Galway Workhouse, on the body of a travelling vagrant, the jury found “That the deceased died from the effects of starvation and destitution caused by a want of the common necessities of life; and if Lord John Russell, the head of her Majesty's Government, has combined with Sir Randolph Routh to starve the Irish people, by not, as was their duty, taking measures to prevent the present truly awful condition of the country, we find that the said Lord John Russell and that the said Sir Randolph Routh are guilty of the wilful murder of said Mary Commins.” The Coroner refused to receive their finding, and the jury afterwards agreed to a more rational verdict.

**25.**—Lord John Russell introduces the Government scheme for alleviating the present and improving the future condition of Ireland. The Labour Rate Act of last session was to be withdrawn, as the landlords had grossly mismanaged the working of it; the people were immediately to be taken off the roads, &c. and enabled to work on their own holdings, by being supplied with food through local relief committees acting in connexion with the Poor-law guardians, the funds for this purpose to be supplied partly by additional subscriptions raised in England, partly by a Government grant, and partly by a temporary poor-rate; so far as the payment of past expenses was concerned, the landlords were to receive a reversion of one-half of all that had been expended under the Labour Rate Act; 50,000*l.* to be lent to buy seed for tenants on the security of the ensuing harvest; 1,000,000*l.* to be devoted to the reclamation of waste lands, Government to have the power of purchasing the same; and the Poor-law to be so extended as to authorize out-door relief in food to such able-bodied applicants as could not be put to useful labour.

**27.**—Corn and Navigation Laws suspended.

**February 4.**—Lord George Bentinck introduces his scheme for lending 18,000,000*l.* to Irish railway enterprise, at 3*1/4* per cent., 2*l.* to be advanced for every 1*l.* raised by themselves; and the whole loan, with interest, to be repaid within thirty-seven years after the opening of each line. It was thrown out on the 16th, on the proposal for a second reading, by a majority of 214.

—In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Thiers re-opens the question of the Spanish

marriages, and censures the general policy of the Guizot Ministry.

**8.**—Died at sea, on board the ship *Wellesley*, off the Cape of Good Hope, on his way home from Madras, Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, the only surviving son of the author of "Waverley."

**12.**—Wreck of the *Tweed*, West India Mail Steamer. She left Havannah for Vera Cruz on the 9th, having on board sixty-two passengers, a crew numbering eighty-nine, the mails for England, a quantity of quicksilver valued at 18,000*l.*, and a supply of coal for a Queen's steamer at Cadiz. About half-past three this morning, when off the coast of Yucatan, while the commander was on deck, and the ship under full steam with the sails set, one of the look-out men exclaimed, "Breakers ahead." Capt. Parsons immediately ordered the engines to be stopped and reversed, but it was too late, and the vessel struck at almost full speed on the reef known as the Aleranes. The cylinder of one engine was forced upwards a considerable distance, and the engineer compelled to abandon the engine-room. The ship then struck a second time with great violence, and in a few minutes parted in two, the frantic passengers having hardly had time to realize the nature of the calamity. The total number drowned in their berths, or swept off the wreck, was thirty-one passengers, including the whole of the females, and forty-two of the crew. Ten of the remainder were saved in a small boat, and sixty-nine contrived to keep afloat on a raft for three days till they were rescued by the daring humanity of Bernardius Camp, commander of the Spanish brig *Emilio*. Besides a munificent sum collected at Havannah, which Capt. Camp wished to hand over to the suffering survivors, Lloyd's Committee voted him an honorary medal in silver, and another in bronze, with a sum of money to the mate of the *Emilio*, Don Villa Verde. The British Government, in conformity with a proposal made by Lord John Russell, on the 16th of April, voted him a medal and a sum of 500*l.*

— The Bideford and Torrington omnibus upset over the quay, and ten out of the twelve passengers drowned.

**13.**—Died at Winchmore Hill, aged 79, Sharon Turner, author of a "History of the Anglo-Saxons" and other kindred works.

**15.**—Died at Madrid, Don Palafos-y-Melzi, the renowned defender of Saragossa against the French in 1808-9.

**17.**—"Day by day," writes the *Dublin Evening Post*, "the accounts that reach us are becoming more horrifying. There is scarcely a county in Ireland—unless Kildare may be an exception—in which the people are not dying of starvation. Within one week there have been no less than ninety-five deaths in the union workhouse of Lurgan, being nearly an eighth part of the entire inmates. In Fermanagh destitution is rapidly extending, and, we are sorry to

add, crime has greatly increased. In Sligo so rapid has been the mortality, that the Coroners are totally unable to perform their duties; in one place, Margharow, there were forty dead bodies waiting inquests. A correspondent from Drogheda writes that wretched women and children were to be seen on the decks of steamers striving to appease their hunger with the turnips half-eaten by the cattle on board. So far as can be ascertained, the workhouse mortality in Ireland for the first week of January was 1,405 out of 108,500 receiving relief, and in the second week 1,493 out of 110,561.

**17.**—Died at London, aged 59, William Collins, R.A.

**20.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Tiber* wrecked on the coast of Spain.

**21.**—The *Brechin Castle* wrecked off Swansea with an Australian mail, and all on board drowned.

**22.**—Disturbances at Wick, Thurso, and other places in the Highlands, in consequence of the shipment of grain.

**27.**—Prince Albert elected Chancellor of Cambridge University, by a majority of 112 over Earl Powis. The number polled was 1,790, being the highest on record. In accepting the honour, his Royal Highness informed the senate:—"I have been influenced by a respectful deference to the wishes of a majority of its members, by a great unwillingness to involve the University in the probable necessity of another contest, but above all by an earnest hope that, through a zealous and impartial discharge of the trust which I undertake, I shall succeed in establishing a claim on the confidence and good will of the whole academical body."

**March 1.**—At the bidding for the new eight million loan the houses of Baring and Rothschild unite their interests, and offer at the rate of 89½ Three per Cent. Consol Stock, which was accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**2.**—Mr. Bouvierie, by a majority of 89 to 61, obtains the appointment of a select committee to inquire "Whether, and in what circumstances, large numbers of her Majesty's subjects had been deprived of the means of religious worship by the refusal of certain proprietors to grant them sites for the erection of churches."

**3.**—First Exhibition of British Manufactures opened at Society of Arts, Adelphi.

**4.**—Robert Kerr, commander of the b rque *Levenside*, sentenced at the Criminal Court to seven years' transportation, for stealing a quantity of diamonds entrusted to his charge at Bahia.

— Mr. Hume moves a series of resolutions expressive of the alarm and indignation felt

throughout Europe at the annexation of the free city of Cracow by Austria. After a debate of three nights the resolutions were withdrawn.

**5.**—Explosion of fire-damp in the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley; out of about a hundred workmen, seventy were suffocated.

— Earl Grey brings forward the new scheme of convict discipline, by which offenders transported for a limited number of years, instead of being conveyed at great expense to distant colonies, would be employed on Portland Island here, and in the event of good behaviour would have a relative proportion of their period remitted, on condition of quitting this country.

— At a meeting of the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, the amendment of Sir Andrew Agnew approving of the conduct of the directors in stopping the running of Sunday trains on their line, and desiring to leave the question in their hands, was carried by a majority of 6,820 votes to 6,751.

**11.**—Isabella Montes writes from Munich to the *Times*, with reference to comments made by that journal on the influence she was exercising over the King of Bavaria:—"I left Paris in June last on a professional trip, and, amongst other arrangements, decided upon visiting Munich, where, for the first time, I had the honour of appearing before his Majesty, and receiving from him marks of approbation, which you are aware is not a very unusual thing for a professional person to receive at a foreign court. I had not been here a week before I discovered that there was a plot existing in the town to get me out of it, and that the party was the Jesuit party... Since my residence here I can safely say that I have in no way interfered in any affairs not concerning myself; and as I intend making it my future abode, it is particularly annoying to me hearing so many scandalous and unfounded reports which are daily propagated, and in justice to myself and my future prospects in life I trust that you will not hesitate to insert this letter in your widely circulated journal, and show my friends and the public how unjustly and cruelly I have been treated by the Jesuit party in Munich."

**20.**—A general fast, fixed by proclamation, "on account of the grievous scarcity and dearth of divers articles of sustenance and necessities of life."

**26.**—J. P. Kay Shuttleworth submits to the Lords of the Treasury an account of the balance remaining unappropriated from the grant for promoting education in Great Britain, the distribution of which is superintended by the Committee of Council on Education. This balance, including lapsed grants, amounted to £5,000. Much of the expenditure for the ensuing year was reported as contingent and uncertain.

**29.**—Sa da Bandeira, the Portuguese insurgent leader, sails from Oporto with 1,250 men, collected by him to create a disturbance in Lagos, Algarve.

**April 5.**—A British force, under General d'Aguilar, destroys the Bogue forts, threatens Canton, and compels Commissioner Keying to accede to the demand made by the Governor for a redress of grievances.

**7.**—Opening of the new Docks and the new Park at Birkenhead.

— The Young Ireland party make an Easter demonstration in the Music Hall, Dublin. O'Brien denounced the conduct of the Government in bitter terms; but the most outrageous speaker was Meagher, who declaimed at great length: "England, your great difficulty is at an end; your red ensign flies, not from the Rock of Mullaghmast, where you employed the cut-throat; not from Limerick wall, where you played the perjuror; not from the Senate House, where you played the swindler; not from the Custom-house, where you played the robber; but it flies like a red phantom from a thousand graveyards, where the titled niggards of your Cabinet have won the battle which your soldiers could not terminate. America has her eagle. Let England have her vulture. What emblem more fit for the rapacious power whose statesmanship depopulates, and whose commerce is gorged with famine prices?"

**12.**—Lady Boothby, formerly Mrs. Nisbett, reappears at the Haymarket, in the "Love Chase," and is rapturously received.

**14.**—Burning of the Liverpool and Drogheada steamer, *Granville*, near Lumbay. Sixty-nine of the crew and passengers were taken off by a fishing smack, but twenty-two were reported as lost.

**16.**—The Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh adopt a report, prepared "after very mature deliberation," concerning the Government scheme of education. With reference to the general principle on which a national system of education should be based, the document laid down, "first, that it is the duty of states and their rulers as such to take an interest in the education of the people, and by every legitimate means to aim at advancing and promoting it; second, that any general system of education to be adopted ought to be based on religious truth, and pervaded by a religious spirit; and that, therefore, it was an imperative obligation lying on the Church at present to be peculiarly on the watch against any system which may seem to tend towards the giving of public countenance and encouragement to Popery, Socinianism, Infidelity, and other forms of error, as well as to the sound Protestantism of the Evangelical Churches of the country. On the whole, therefore, the Committee recommend that the Presbytery should petition the House of Commons, earnestly praying that delay be granted before the passing of any vote of money for educational purposes in terms of

the present Minutes of Privy Council, on the ground of the serious apprehensions that are entertained of unsound principles being involved in the plan, the vast importance of a right adjustment of the whole question, and the great anxiety felt by many parties on the subject."

**19.**—Lord John Russell submits the details of his plan for the education of the people, based upon the grant of 100,000*l.* to be asked for during the session. Roman Catholics were in the meantime to be excluded from the grant, but their case would be afterwards taken up separately. He thought that the proposal for making the education given by the State purely secular was opposed to the opinion of Parliament. Mr. Duncombe proposed an amendment:—"That previous to any grant of public money being assented to by this House, for the purpose of carrying out the national scheme of education as developed in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, a select committee be appointed to inquire into the justice and expediency of such a scheme, and its probable annual cost; also to inquire whether the regulations attached thereto do not unduly increase the influence of the Crown, invade the constitutional functions of Parliament, and interfere with the religious convictions and civil rights of her Majesty's subjects." After a debate of three nights, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 372 to 47. The other amendment, proposed by Sir W. Clay, "That it is expedient that in any plan for promoting the education of the people by pecuniary assistance from the State provision should be made that in schools receiving such assistance the opportunity of participating in all instruction other than religious should be afforded to children, where parents may object to the religious doctrines taught in such schools," was negatived by 210 to 74.

**20.**—Return issued relative to the Railways for which Acts were obtained in 1846. The stock amounted to 90,298,430*l.* and the sum actually subscribed to 57,675,690*l.* Borrowing powers existed to 42,318,938*l.* The amounts for the two preceding years were on a greatly inferior scale, though described as not inconsiderable at the time. In 1844 the stock amounted to 11,121,000*l.* and the sum authorized to be borrowed to 3,672,000*l.*; in 1845 the stock was 43,844,907*l.* and the loan 15,768,619*l.* In 1846 the deposits made on Railway Bills, in virtue of the Standing Order of the House of Commons, amounted in England to 11,396,783*.9s. 10d.*, and in Scotland to 2,323,371*.10s.*

**24.**—Average of wheat 75*s. 10d.* per quarter, duty free.

**May 3.**—The Ten Hours Factories Bill read a third time in the House of Commons.

**4.**—Jenny Lind appears for the first time in England at her Majesty's Theatre, as Alice, in "Robert le Diable." "For a moment," writes the *Times*, "she appeared a little overcome by

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her immense reception, but it was for a moment only, and as a singer and actress she had perfect possession of all her powers throughout the evening."

**12.**—Triple murder at Mirfield, Yorkshire. On the return from dinner of one of the boys employed at Knowle House, he was alarmed by seeing the blinds drawn down, and blood flowing beneath the door. He immediately ran for assistance; and as the doors were all locked, an entry was forced through the kitchen window. Here a shocking sight presented itself. The servant, Caroline Ellis, was discovered lying on her back, quite dead, though still warm, with her throat cut and her skull fractured. The body of Mrs. Wraith was found in almost exactly the same state, lying in the passage near the front door; and that of Mr. Wraith, in the same state, lying in the parlour, where the table was spread as for dinner. One of the dinner knives was bloody, having apparently been used as one of the instruments of murder by those concerned in the deed. Mr. Wraith's pockets were partly turned inside out, though a half-sovereign still remained in them. His hat and watch had been carried off, and two drawers left open appeared to have been rifled. The wedding-ring of the old lady had been taken off her finger. From information furnished by a hawker named McCabe, Patrick Reid, tinker, was apprehended, and tried before Mr. Justice Wigham at the York Assizes, on the charge of murdering Mr. Wraith. It was established in evidence that he was seen near the house about the time the murders were committed, a portion of the stolen property was traced to his possession, and his soldering-iron, with which some of the injuries might have been inflicted, was found along with the key of the house in the garden well. From the reasonable suspicion attaching to McCabe's evidence, the jury could not come to a unanimous decision, and a verdict of Not guilty was returned. The prisoner, however, was kept in custody, and tried along with McCabe at the following winter assizes, when a verdict of Guilty was returned against both for the murder of the two women. They were executed.

**13.**—The United Associate Synod of the Secession Church, under the Moderatorship of Mr. Newlands, and the Relief Synod, under the Moderatorship of Mr. Auld, meet together in Tanfield Hall, Edinburgh, and formally became one body under the designation of the United Presbyterian Church. The first question of public interest taken up by the united body was the Government Education Bill, when a resolution was agreed to, "That it is not within the province of civil government to provide for the religious instruction of the subject; and that this department of the education of the young belongs exclusively to the parent and the Church."

**15.**—Died at Genoa, on his way to Rome, Daniel O'Connell, in his 72d year. His chap-

lain, Dr. Miley, writes to a friend in Paris :—“ Alas, my dear friend O’Connell is dead. His death was serene and happy, for it was sanctified by the sacraments, and alleviated by the consolations which our divine religion lavishes with so much mercy on its children. . . . He requested that his heart, that heart which always beat for the cause of religion and liberty, should be taken to Rome. We have had that noble heart embalmed and enclosed in a silver urn. The body, which has also been embalmed, will remain here in a chapel until we return from our pilgrimage to Rome with his heart, and then it will be transported to his native mountains, there to remain to the day of resurrection. The heart of O’Connell at Rome, his body in Ireland, and his soul in heaven—is not that what the justice of man and the mercy of God demands ? ” When the news reached Dublin, the event was made known by the tolling of church bells and by intimation at Conciliation Hall. The Repeal Association issued an address to the people of Ireland, condoling with them upon the national calamity, and stating that the operations of the Association would be carried on under the same rules and in the same spirit as its founder had originally laid down.

**16.**—Died at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin, John William Ponsonby, Fourth Earl of Besborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was succeeded in office by the Earl of Clarendon.

**21.**—Conference at London between the representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, for settling the disorders prevailing throughout the last-mentioned kingdom.

**24.**—Accident on the Chester and Shrewsbury Railway, at the bridge crossing the Dee. The train which left Chester at a quarter past six consisted of one first-class carriage, two second-class carriages, in which there were about a dozen passengers, and a luggage van. Proceeding at its usual pace along the line, it had crossed two of the arches of the bridge when, without a moment’s warning, the iron girders of the third arch gave way, and the whole of the carriages were precipitated into the river, a depth of about thirty feet. The engine and tender having cleared the broken arch were separated from the train, and continued the journey across the bridge, till the tender was thrown across the line, and the engine brought up. The accident was seen by many people, and assistance of all kinds was at once rendered, but the work of extrication was necessarily slow and difficult. Five people were found drowned or bruised to death, and all the rest seriously injured, with the exception of one man who contrived to leap out of the window into the river, and swim ashore. At the lengthened investigation which followed various opinions were given by eminent engineers as to the cause of the accident. Mr. Yarrow thought it arose from repeated

concussion loosening the stonework of the pier, and so displacing the girders ; General Pasley, that the engine had broken the girder in passing over it, causing the masonry to give way ; and Mr. Stephenson, that the engine and tender had been off the line, struck the girder laterally, and so broke it. To the verdict of Accidental death, in the case of the sufferers, the jury added, “ We are unanimously of opinion that the girder did not break from any lateral blow, or from any defect in the masonry, but from its being made of a strength insufficient to bear the pressure of quick trains passing over it.” They also called on the Government to institute an inquiry into the safety of all such railway bridges throughout the kingdom.

**26.**—The Free Church Assembly adopt a series of resolutions relative to the Government Education scheme, in which, without absolutely approving of the scheme, an intimation is given of the Church’s willingness to take whatever money can be freely and voluntarily given under it for her own educational institutions.

**28.**—Lieutenant Gore, of the Franklin Polar Expedition, leaves the following written memorial of its presence at Point Victory :—“ H.M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror* wintered in the ice in lat.  $7^{\circ} 05' N.$ , long.  $98^{\circ} 23' W.$ , having wintered in 1846-7 [1845-6] at Beechey Island in lat.  $74^{\circ} 43' 28'' N.$ , long.  $91^{\circ} 39' 15'' W.$ , after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat.  $77^{\circ}$ , and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. Sir John Franklin commanding the expedition. All well. Party consisting of two officers and six men left the ship on Monday, 24th May, 1847. Gm. Gore, Lieut., Chas. F. Des Vœux, Mate.” Round the margin of the paper (writes the discoverer, Capt. M’Clintock) upon which Lieut. Gore in 1847 wrote these words of hope and promise another hand had subsequently written the following words :—“ April 25, 1848.—H.M. ships *Terror* and *Erebus* were deserted on the 22d April, five leagues N.N.W. of this, having been beset since 12th September, 1846. The officers and crews, consisting of 105 souls, under the command of Capt. F. R. M. Crozier, landed here in lat.  $69^{\circ} 37' 42'' N.$ , long.  $98^{\circ} 41' W.$ . Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847; and the total loss by deaths in this expedition has been to this date nine officers and fifteen men. (Signed) F. R. M. Crozier, Captain and Senior Officer ; James Fitzjames, Captain H.M.S. *Erebus*. Start tomorrow, 26th, for Back’s Fish River.”

**29.**—Libel upon Eliza Cook. The *Daily Advertiser* writes :—“ Considerable anxiety has been excited on the part of the public who do not read the poetical contributions of the *Despatch*, to know what really can have induced its proprietor to present their subscribers with the portrait of a woman who has murdered her own child. Such is fame among the masses :

a murdereress is a heroine and a poetess unknown." The first proceedings with reference to this calumny took place in the Bail Court, where Miss Cook's affidavit was produced. It concluded: "And this deponent further saith that she never had or gave birth to a child; and that, on the contrary, she is a spinster of strict honour and perfect chastity; and she further saith that she has never murdered, or been concerned, or charged to have been concerned, in the murder or death of any child whatever." A retraction was published in the *Advertiser*, explaining that the criminal reference was made, not to Eliza Cook the poetess, but to a person of the same name more familiar to many readers of the *Despatch*, who had just been executed for child murder. In the Court of Queen's Bench on the 11th of June, Mr. Phinn showed cause why a criminal information should not be granted against the proprietors of the *Advertiser*. Lord Denman concurred, stating that he did not think the paragraph was intended to cast any imputation on Miss Cook.

**29.**—Wheat average 102s. 5d. per quarter.

**30.**—Affray off Labuan, between Rajah Brooke and a band of Borneo pirates. Five boats were captured or destroyed, and about a hundred of the pirates killed. The loss on the Rajah's side was trifling.

— Found dead in his bed this morning, Thomas Chalmers, D.D., Edinburgh. Intending to give in the Report of the College Committee to the Assembly to-day, the reverend doctor, on going to bed last night, had placed writing materials beside him, that he might carry on his work during the night if so inclined. He appeared to have been sitting up when overtaken by the stroke of death, as he still in part retained that posture. The arms were peacefully folded on the breast. There was a slight air of heaviness and oppression on the brow, but not a wrinkle nor a trace of sorrow or pain disturbed its smoothness. The features wore an expression of deep repose, and the air of majesty on the countenance was thought even greater than had ever been perceived on the living face.

**June 1.**—The Earl of Lincoln carries his resolution for an address to her Majesty, praying her to take into consideration the means by which colonization might be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland. The House of Lords appointed a Select Committee to inquire into this subject.

— Medals ordered to be struck to commemorate the naval and military engagements between 1793 and 1815.

**5.**—Collision on the London and North-Western line at the Wolverton station. The down mail-train for Liverpool, consisting of nineteen carriages, was heard approaching the station at the proper time. A signal

indicating that all was right for the train to enter the station was hoisted, but, to the astonishment of the officials, the engine turned off into a siding, and dashed through a mineral-train stationed there. The fifth and sixth carriages of the mail-train were smashed to pieces, and the passengers crushed in the most frightful manner. Seven were killed on the spot. The pointsman at the Blue-bridge was apprehended, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for neglect of duty.

**12.**—A Council of Ministers nominated by the Pope to carry out various reforms designed by his Holiness.

**15.**—The Queen and Prince Albert, with their suite, visit her Majesty's Theatre to hear Jenny Lind in "Norma."

**17.**—The Irish Relief Commission report that out of the 2,049 electoral divisions of Ireland 1,677 are now under the operation of the Temporary Relief Act, and are distributing 1,923,361 rations per day gratuitously, at an average cost of 2*1/2*d. per ration, besides 92,326 rations sold. Of the divisions under the Act, 1,479 have received loans or grants.

**29.**—Consecration of four newly-appointed colonial bishops in Westminster Abbey, with unusual solemnity, the ceremony lasting over four hours.

— Came on before a jury the case of Evans v. Lawson, involving the genuineness of a relic known as Lord Nelson's sword, presented to Greenwich Hospital by Lord Say and Seale. The plaintiff, a dealer in curiosities, alleged that he bought the sword from the widow of Mr. Alderman Smith, who had received it, with other relics, from Lady Hamilton. He further maintained that it was the genuine sword which Lord Nelson had worn at the Battle of Trafalgar, and which was laid upon his coffin when he lay in state. He sold it to Lord Say and Seale for 100*l*. Sir Harris Nicolas upon this sent a letter to the *Times*, charging the plaintiff with palming off a spurious article as genuine. The sword itself (he wrote) proves that it never could have belonged to any British admiral whatever. The statement that Lord Nelson had worn it when he fell was false, because he wore no sword on that occasion, and the evidence that the weapon had ever belonged to him was a forgery. These facts were established in evidence, and the jury at once returned a verdict for the defendant.

**30.**—In answer to Lord George Bentinck, Lord John Russell said the removal of the statue of the Duke of Wellington could not be considered disrespectful to the noble duke, as it was determined to place it in a more prominent and advantageous position; and he might add, that her Majesty had expressed a wish that the arch at Hyde-park should be decorated with emblems recording the victories of the noble duke.

**July 3.**—Came on for hearing at the Marlborough-street Police Court the charge made by Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte against Charles Pollard, Essex-street, of stealing two bills of exchange of 1,000/- each. The prisoner had taken them away after being signed by the Prince as acceptor and himself as drawer, for the purpose of getting them cashed; but he never returned with the money to the Prince, nor would he give up the bills. Counsel for Pollard contended that there was no case against his client. The stamped paper was his property, and it was quite lawful for him to take it away. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, but Baron Alderson then explained to the jury that though the transaction was no doubt dishonest on the part of Pollard, the precise charge of larceny could not be maintained. A verdict of acquittal was therefore recorded.

**6.**—Commencement of the installation of H.R.H. Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Her Majesty was present at the investiture, and an Installation Ode, written by Wordsworth, the Poet-Laureate, was performed on the occasion.

**7.**—Three Russians attack the deliverer of the registered letters in Mitre-court, Wood-street, but, owing to the cries of their victim, were compelled to fly without securing their booty. A reward of 300/- failed in procuring any information regarding the offenders.

**14.**—Explosion at Hall's gun-cotton factory, Faversham. In the forenoon one of the factories was blown up by an explosion of great violence, and the whole of the workmen killed. The burning *dbris* falling upon the roof of an adjoining workshop, an explosion took place there also with fatal results. In all twenty-one persons were killed, and sixteen seriously injured. The calamity was thought to have arisen from the overheating of the building.

**17.**—Sir Robert Peel issues an address to the electors of Tamworth, in which he seeks to vindicate to their satisfaction the motives by which his policy had been influenced, and the measures to which he had been a party. He concludes:—"It is my earnest hope that you will make your choice of a representative exclusively upon public grounds—that you will not permit the consideration of mere personal regard, or of my long connexion with you, to influence that choice against your deliberate judgment."

**20.**—The Swiss Diet, after an animated debate, vote that the Sonderbund, or separate League of the seven Roman Catholic cantons, is illegal. The Federal party afterwards carried resolutions to the effect that the question of the Jesuits was within the competency of the High Diet, that the cantons in which they resided should be invited to expel them, and that their admission in future in any of the cantons was interdicted.

**21.**—The Manchester Bishopric Bill (introduced into the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne) read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed by a majority of 93 to 14.

**23.**—The Queen in person prorogues Parliament preparatory to its dissolution.

**29.**—Among the elections for the new Parliament which took place about this time, the following excited the most marked interest:—

CITY OF LONDON.	
Liberals.	Conservatives.
Russell .....	7145
Pattison .....	6937
Rothschild .....	6786
Larpent .....	6724
Masterman....	6664
Bevan .....	5231
Johnson.....	5035
Freshfield .....	4679

#### WESTMINSTER.

Evans .....	3389
Lushington .....	3117
Cochrane .....	3089
Mandeville .....	2067

#### WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

(No opposition.)	
Coldden .....	Morpeth.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.	
Inglis .....	1700
Gladstone .....	997
Round .....	824

#### EDINBURGH CITY.

Cowan .....	2063
Craig .....	1834
Macaulay .....	1477
Blackburn .....	980

#### NOTTINGHAM.

Walter .....	1830
F. O'Connor .....	1340
Gisborne .....	1089
Holburne .....	974

**August 5.**—The remains of Daniel O'Connell having been conveyed to Ireland were interred this day in the cemetery of Glasnevin, in presence of the relatives of the deceased and an assembly of spectators estimated at 50,000. The coffin bore the inscription: "Daniel O'Connell, Ireland's Liberator, while on his journey to the seat of the Apostles, slept in the Lord at Genoa, on the 15th of May, in the year 1847. He lived 71 years, 9 months, and 9 days. May he rest in peace."

**11.**—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the royal children, and a numerous suite, leave the Isle of Wight in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht for a marine excursion to the Highlands of Scotland. They anchored the first night in Yarmouth Roads, and sailed down the Channel next day to Dartmouth. On the 14th the royal squadron touched at Milford Haven, and afterwards bore up for Holyhead, where it halted for the night. The Queen and Prince Albert passed through the Menai Straits on board the *Fairy*, and rejoined the fleet in the evening. From Holyhead the course taken by

the royal squadron was Loch Ryan on the 15th, and Rothesay Bay on the 16th. Next morning the squadron sailed up the Clyde, and the party visited Dumbarton Castle. Retracing their course for a few miles they first sailed up Loch Long to Arrochar, and then dropt down to Rothesay Bay, where they again cast anchor for the night. On the 18th Inverary was reached, and a brief visit paid to the Duke of Argyll. Passing through the canal the fleet halted in Crinan Bay that night, and in the morning made for Staffa. "It was the first time (writes her Majesty in her *Diary*) that the British standard, with a Queen of Great Britain, and her husband and children, had ever entered Fingal's Cave; and the men gave three cheers, which sounded very impressive there." Iona was also visited this day, and at Tobermory the fleet anchored for the night. On the 20th the royal party reached Fort William, where they left the squadron and set out for their autumnal residence at Ardverikie. After a stay of four weeks, the squadron was again under weigh, and the return voyage safely accomplished to Fleetwood, where trains were in readiness to convey the royal party to London.

**13.**—Another new planet discovered. Mr. Hind writes to the *Times*: "At half-past 9 o'clock this evening I noticed what appeared to be a star of the 8.9 magnitude, in the 19th hour of right ascension, not marked upon Wolfer's map, and which I never saw before, though I have repeatedly examined this part of the heavens during the present summer." It was proposed that the name of this new visitant should be Iris.

**18.**—Lieutenant Munro having surrendered to take his trial for killing Colonel Fawcett in a duel at Camden Town in 1843, was this day placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Erle. Various parties concerned as seconds or witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and for the defence several officers of high standing spoke to the excellent character always borne by the prisoner at the bar. The jury retired for about twenty minutes, and then brought in a verdict of Guilty, accompanied with a strong recommendation to mercy. Judgment of death was recorded, but it was subsequently commuted to a twelvemonth's imprisonment.

— Murder of the Duchesse de Praslin, and suicide of the Duke. The lady, who was the mother of nine children, was the only daughter of Marshal Sébastiani, formerly French Ambassador at the British Court. She left Paris at the beginning of the preceding week to visit her estate of Praslin, and be present at the distribution of the prizes of a school in which two of her children were being educated, and returned to town on Tuesday evening. She intended to pass only one night in her hotel, and was to have left on the 17th with the Duke, her husband, for Dieppe, whither part of their household

had preceded. Fatigued with her journey, the Duchess went to bed at an early hour; and, as permission had been given to most of the domestics to absent themselves, she remained in the hotel with her *femme-de-chambre*—who slept in the storey above—the family governess, and two male domestics. The Duke and Duchess slept in separate chambers, which, however, communicated by means of a passage and antechamber. Between 4 and 5 o'clock, when it was day-light, the *femme-de-chambre* was awakened by the noise of a bell pulled with violence. She rose in great haste, and ran to the apartment of her mistress, the door of which she in vain tried to open. She listened, and thought she heard a feeble groan. She then called the domestics to her help, and by uniting their efforts they succeeded in breaking the door open. Then they saw their unfortunate mistress lying on the floor, in the midst of a pool of blood, and apparently quite dead. A wound, in which three fingers could have been put, was seen gaping on the left side of the throat; there were two other severe wounds in the breast, and a fourth had almost separated the little finger from the right hand. There were also lesser wounds on other parts of her person. The cries of the servant roused the Duke de Praslin, who hastened to the spot, and threw himself on the bleeding body of his wife. She died two hours afterwards, without having spoken, or apparently recovered the slightest consciousness. The different wounds appeared to have been made with an instrument having a double-edged blade. Everything in the bed-room showed, besides, that though surprised in her slumber, the victim had offered a strong resistance to the murderer: a little table had been overthrown; porcelain and objects of art were spread about; the drapery on the wall bore the traces of a bloody hand, as did also the rope of the bell, the ringing of which had awakened the *femme-de-chambre*; and finally, between the clasped fingers of the left hand there was some of the murderer's hair, whilst a considerable quantity, pulled out in the struggle, was fixed by the coagulating blood to the floor. The horror which this event excited throughout Europe was still more intensified when it became known, in the course of two or three days, that all the criminalizing circumstances in the inquiry pointed to the Duke as the murderer of his wife. This in its turn was quickly succeeded by a feeling of intense indignation when the announcement was made in the Paris papers that the Duke had died on the evening of the 24th from the effects of poison taken when he was apprehended. It was currently rumoured that the King and the ministry had connived at the self-destruction of the murderer to avoid the scandal of a public trial. The *Patrie* writes: "The Duke de Praslin died in consequence of arsenic taken in considerable quantities, according to the official journal. It is not said who pre-

pared or furnished the "poison, or at what moment the Duke could have taken it. On the 22d the Duke was able to speak to the Chancellor and the Grand Referendary, and conversed during the whole day with his physician. On the 23d the vomitings returned, and he was in such a state that he could with great difficulty utter a few words in reply to the Chancellor. 'Did you murder your wife?' said the Chancellor. 'In order to reply I need time and strength, and both are wanting.' 'But there is not much time or much strength required,' said the Chancellor; 'it is yes or no.' 'I have no strength to reply.' The two interrogatories which took place in the prison of the Luxembourg may be summed up in these few words: he made no avowal; he replied decidedly to nothing. So far as the poison was concerned, he said he took it at his hotel, but was not prepared to admit who gave it to him." On the 30th a new horror was added to the tragedy, by the suicide of the eldest son of the family, who shot himself with a pistol. Mdlle. de Luzy Desportes, the family governess, was apprehended and examined on the charge of complicity in the murder; but though numerous allegations in the diaries and letters written by the Duchess showed undue familiarity on her part with the Duke, no directly criminalizing circumstance could be established against her.

**20.**—The American army, under General Scott, defeats the Mexicans, who mustered in great force at Charbuses, near the capital. An armistice was afterwards concluded between the belligerents, but it was of short duration, and in a few weeks Santa Anna was driven from the capital.

**21.**—Encounter in Glen Tilt between the Duke of Atholl and a party of naturalists, who were compelled to return to Braemar.

**27.**—Explosion on board the *Cricket* steam-boat at Hungerford Bridge. She was about to start with her cargo of passengers for London Bridge, when a loud report was heard, and, to the horror of numerous eye-witnesses, fragments of the vessel, with human beings, were blown into the air, in all directions. The boilers had burst, and the explosion shook all behind the paddle-boxes to atoms. Of the unfortunate passengers, some were thrown into the river or ashore, and others were blown to pieces. In all, six were killed, and twelve seriously injured. From the evidence taken before the coroner, it appeared that the engineer, Heasman, was in the habit of tying down the safety valves, for the purpose of increasing the speed of the engine. He was apprehended, and tried before Lord Chief Justice Denman, who sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

— The *Great Britain* steamship floated from her sandy bed in Dundrum Bay. The works necessary for protecting the ship from

the storms of winter had been mostly undertaken by Mr. Brunel, but the floating was accomplished by Mr. Brenner, of Wick. She was raised by means of caissons or camels, suspended over rows of piles driven into the beach from the vessel's bow to a point about midships, and descending by means of chains and blocks as the tide rose. The actual impulse was given by powerful levers acting on fulcrum under the bilges, and worked by capstans and other purchases on deck. She was towed in the first instance to Belfast by the *Birkenhead* steam-frigate, and, having undergone certain necessary repairs there, was afterwards taken across the Channel to Liverpool.

**31.**—Disturbance at Lucca, followed first by a proclamation from the Grand Duke promising all reasonable reforms, and then by his flight from the capital. The Duchy was afterwards annexed to Tuscany.

**September 4.**—The Cabinet of Vienna presents a note to Cardinal Feretti, explanatory of the grounds and motives which induced Austria to throw troops into Ferrara.

**8.**—Riotous demonstrations against the Austrians in Milan. To cripple the Imperial finances, the Italians resolved to abstain from the use of tobacco.

**12.**—The *Observer* announces the departure of the Duke of Buckingham from England, and the seizure of his effects at Stow and elsewhere by creditors. The liabilities were spoken of as close on two millions sterling.

**15.**—Marshal Soult resigns the Presidency of the Council, and receives from the King, in acknowledgment of his sixty-three years of public service, the honorary dignity of Marshal-General of France.

**16.**—Shakspeare's house, Stratford-on-Avon, sold for 3,000*l.* to the Shakspeare Committee by the trustees appointed under the will of the late owner.

**24.**—The 43,000*l.* of banknotes stolen from Messrs. Rogers' Bank in Nov. 1844 (see p. 78), returned to the house through the Parcels Delivery Company in the shape in which they were originally deposited in the strong-room of the bank. The 1,200*l.* in gold taken away at the same time was not returned. The banking-house paid the promised reward of 2,500*l.* to the anonymous person who negotiated the return of the notes.

**31.**—This month was marked by a series of commercial failures of great magnitude in themselves, and involving various interests. The Bank raised the rate of discount to 6, 7, and 8 per cent. and contracted the terms of advance to 90, 60, and 30 days. The funds fell one and sometimes two per cent. in a single day, Consols being on one occasion as low as 84. Railway shares fell in still greater proportion, and became latterly almost unsaleable. Among

the most prominent firms which succumbed were Sanderson & Co. 1,725,000*l.*; Reid, Irving, & Co. 1,500,000*l.*; Cockerell & Co. 600,000*l.*; Gower Nephews, 450,000*l.*; Robinson & Co. 96,000*l.*, the principal in this firm being at the time Governor of the Bank of England.

**October 4.**—At Clifton a young lady, Miss Martha Welsh, falls from the highest part of the St. Vincent Rocks, and is found crushed to death at the bottom.

**9.**—The *Economist* writes: “The most extraordinary pressure has occurred in the money market during the past week which has been experienced since the crisis of 1825. On Tuesday the pressure was so great that the difference between the price of Consols for money and for the account due on the 14th inst. indicated a rate of interest of 50 per cent. per annum for nine days; while Exchequer Bills due in March next were currently sold at 30*s.* discount, indicating interest for the six months over which they have to run at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.” The crisis was described as consisting in the gradually increasing liability of a continually increasing number of persons to provide capital they had contracted to find reaching a point, at last, in which a very great number of merchants and manufacturers were simultaneously unable to fulfil their contracts.

**11.**—Mr. Bellchambers, engineer at the Esher-street marble works, robbed and murdered near his own residence, Wilton-street, Vincent-square. He was found lying insensible on the street, and all but exhausted from loss of blood. (See Dec. 16.)

**24.**—Denouncing of Irish landlords from the altar. At Strokestown, priest M'Dermott was reported to have said during the Sunday service: “There is Major Mahon, absent from you all this winter, not looking after your wants or distress, but amusing himself; and he returns and finds his property all safe, his place unmolested; and the return he makes to you is the burning and destroying of your houses, and leaving your poor to starve on the road.” On the following Sunday, the 31st, he added:—“Major Mahon is worse than Cromwell, and yet he lives.” A respectable person (said Lord Farnham, when referring to the case in the House of Commons, on the 6th December), on coming out of the chapel remarked, “If the Major lives a month after this, he is immortal!” He did not live forty-eight hours.

**25.**—The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer authorized the temporary suspension of the Banking Act of 1844. “Her Majesty’s Government,” they write, “have seen with the deepest regret the pressure which has existed for some weeks upon the commercial interests of the country, and that this pressure has been aggravated by

a want of that confidence which is necessary for carrying on the ordinary dealings of trade.” On the same day the Court of Directors passed a formal resolution according to the different recommendations contained in the ministerial letter; the minimum rate of discount on bills not having more than 95 days to run to be 8 per cent.

**26.**—Settlement of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. The *Times* writes: “The title of Vicar Apostolic is to cease, and the bishops are to be in future named after their respective sees. The further division of England into sees preparatory to an increase in the number of bishops is still under the consideration of his Holiness. There will also be one or two archbishoprics created.”

**28.**—William Davison, solicitor, of Bloomsbury-square, commits suicide by throwing himself from the Whispering gallery of St. Paul’s Cathedral.

**31.**—The commercial failures this month were of uncommon frequency and magnitude. Barton, Tilam, and Higginson, 1,000,000*l.*; Barclay, Brothers, & Co. 450,000*l.*; Scott, Bell, & Co. 240,000*l.* The following banks were also forced to suspend payment: The Royal Bank of Liverpool; Knapp, Old Abingdon; Newcastle Union Joint-Stock Bank; Scholes and Co. Manchester; North and South Wales Bank; Brodie, Salisbury, and Shaftesbury. The funds fell to 79*s.*; Exchequer Bills fluctuated from 6*s.* to 35*s.* discount. The rate at the Bank was 8 and 9 per cent.; and out of doors accommodation could scarcely be obtained at any price.

**November 1.**—The question of the protectorate of the Holy Places at Jerusalem opened by the removal from the sanctuary claimed by the Latins of a silver star suspended to mark the site of the Saviour’s birth. The Greeks being charged with the offence, M. de Lavalette, the French representative at Constantinople, took up the case with eagerness on behalf of the Western Church, and obtained from the Porte the appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the respective rights of the Greeks and Latins.

**2.**—Count Bresson, the French ambassador at Naples, commits suicide.

**3.**—King Charles Albert of Sardinia leaves Turin for Genoa, where he receives an enthusiastic welcome from the National Party.

**4.**—The Swiss Diet resolve that the decree of the 20th July against the Sonderbund must be enforced, and charge the General-in-Chief of the Federal troops with its execution.

—Dr. Bowring, M.P. and his brother Charles, Llynvi Iron Works, South Wales, robbed of 1,000*l.* on the highway by two Irish labourers formerly in their employ. They were both captured the same evening, and the most of the money recovered.

**12.**—Chloroform.—Professor Simpson, Edinburgh, brings before the public his application of a new anaesthetic agent, as a substitute for sulphuric ether in surgery and midwifery. "I have," he writes, "through the great kindness of Professor Miller and Dr. Duncan, had an opportunity of trying the effects of the inhalation of chloroform to-day in three cases of operations in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. A great collection of professional gentlemen and students witnessed the results, and among the number was Professor Thomas, of Paris, the chemist who first ascertained and established the chemical composition of chloroform. Case 1, a boy, four or five years old, with necrosis of one of the bones of the fore-arm. On holding a handkerchief on which some chloroform had been sprinkled to his face, he became frightened, and wrestled to be away. He was held gently, however, and obliged to inhale. After a few inspirations he ceased to cry or move, and fell into a sound snoring sleep. A deep incision was now made down into the diseased bone, and by the use of the forceps nearly the whole of the radius, in the state of sequestrum, was extracted. During this operation, and the subsequent examination of the wound of the finger, not the slightest evidence of the suffering of pain was given. He still slept on soundly, and was carried back to his ward in that state. Half an hour afterwards he was found in bed like a child newly awakened from a refreshing sleep, with a clear merry eye and placid expression of countenance, wholly unlike what is found to obtain after ordinary etherization. He stated that he had never felt any pain, and felt none now. (On being shown his wounded arm he looked much surprised, but neither cried nor otherwise expressed the slightest alarm.) The other two cases were equally successful.

**17.**—Came on for hearing in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of John Chadwick, involving the question of the legality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The defendant had been indicted at Liverpool assizes for bigamy in marrying a person named Eliza Bostock, his former wife, Ann Fisher, being alive. This Ann Fisher was the sister of Hannah Fisher, the prisoner's first wife, who was dead: so that, if it should be held by the judges that the second marriage was good, notwithstanding the consanguinity, the third marriage to Eliza Bostock would constitute the crime of bigamy; if not, the third marriage would be good. The jury returning a special verdict, the prisoner was discharged, and the record removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, by writ of error. It was now most fully and ably argued by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Campbell Forster for the Crown; and by Mr. Aspland for the defendant in error. The Court delivered judgment, declaring the marriage with the sister of the deceased wife to be null and void.

**18.**—Lord Robertson issues an interlocutor prohibiting Mr. Macdonald from exercising the function of professor of Hebrew in Edinburgh University, to which he had been appointed by the Town Council, for the reasons that he refused to sign the Confession of Faith, and was not a member of the Established Church of Scotland. The interdict was craved by the Senatus Academicus of the University and a minority of the Town Council.

**20.**—Came on for hearing in the Arches Court the case of Geils v. Geils, originally a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, but now mixed into a plea on the part of the defendant for a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty and adultery.

—Circular issued by the Colonial Secretary, commanding colonial governors to address prelates of the Roman Catholic Church by the title to which their rank in their own Church would appear to give them a just claim. "As Parliament by a recent Act (Charitable Bequests) formally recognised the rank of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates, by giving them precedence immediately after the prelates of the Established Church of the same degrees, the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops taking rank immediately after the prelates of the Established Church respectively, it has now appeared to her Majesty's Government that it is their duty to conform to the rule thus laid down by the Legislature."

**22.**—The Swiss Federal army defeat the Leaguers of the Sonderbund near Lucerne, and enter the town without resistance. The Catholic cantons were afterwards occupied till they could satisfy the Diet as to the expenses of the war.

**23.**—The new Parliament opened by the Queen in person. "Her Majesty feels it to be her duty to the peaceable and well-disposed subjects to ask the assistance of Parliament in taking further precautions against the perpetration of crime in certain counties in Ireland. Her Majesty recommends to the consideration of Parliament the laws which regulate the navigation of the United Kingdom, with a view to consider whether any change can be adopted which will, without danger to our maritime strength, promote the commercial and colonial interests of the empire. The prospects of trade were at one period aggravated by so general a feeling of distrust and alarm that her Majesty, for the purpose of restoring confidence, authorized ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England a course of proceeding suited to such an emergency. This course might have led to an infringement of the law; but her Majesty has great satisfaction in being able to inform you that the law has not been infringed—that the alarm has subsided—and that the pressure on the Bank and the commercial interest has been mitigated." On this occasion the Queen's speech was for the first time transmitted to the chief towns in the

kingdom by the electric telegraph. The speed was at the rate of 55 letters per minute, or 430 words an hour.

**23.**—The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer write to the Directors of the Bank of England, that in consequence of the gradual revival of confidence among commercial classes it is not necessary to continue any longer in force their letter of 25th Oct.

**25.**—The murders and outrages recently committed in Ireland were of the most frightful character. Major Mahon was shot dead four miles from Strokestown, when returning from a meeting of the Roscommon Board of Guardians. (See Oct. 24.) A policeman engaged in making inquiries was afterwards shot near the same place. Heazleton, bailiff, was stabbed near Pomeroy, Tyrone. Farmer Flynn was stabbed returning from the fair of Newtonhamilton, Armagh. Walsh, steward to O'Callaghan, of Ballynahinch, was shot on the highway near Scariff. Devitt was murdered at Nenagh while endeavouring to help a faintly whose house had been invaded by a band of ruffians. Hassard, treasurer to the grand jury of Fermagagh, was shot entering his own avenue. A woman was shot near Murroe when attempting to shield her husband from assassins. Ralph Hill, sub-agent to David Fitzgerald, was shot on the lands of Rathure, after distraining corn belonging to one of the tenants. O'Donnell, of Kilcash, sub-agent to the Marquis of Ormonde, was shot dead. About the close of the month the Rev. John Lloyd, vicar of Aughrim, was shot, riding home after preaching a sermon in the parish church.

**26.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves for leave to bring in a bill to extend the time for the purchase of land and the completion of works by railway companies. In considering the monetary and commercial crisis of the time, he said he was impressed with the belief that the pressure had been partly caused by the great demand made on the capital of the country for the completion of railways. The average amounts expended on railways had risen from £1,470,000/ in 1841 to £4,000,000 in 1845, and in the following year the sum rose at once up to £9,800,000/ in the first half, and £6,175,000/ in the second half. During the first half of the present year the sum withdrawn from the ordinary channels of circulation for railways was £5,700,000/.

**29.**—Sir George Grey introduces a bill for the repression of crime in Ireland. In the course of his speech he laid before the House a statement as to the four classes of crimes which during the last four months had so materially increased in certain counties of Ireland. The number of homicides, which in the six months ending Oct. 1846 was 68, had risen for the six months ending Oct. 1847 to 96. For the corresponding period the number of (126)

attempts on life by firing at the person had risen from 55 to 126; robberies of arms from 207 to 530, and the firing of dwellings from 51 to 116. During the last month the total number of these four classes of offences amounted to 195 over all Ireland. The counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary furnished 139—the amount of crime in these counties being 71 per cent. of the whole of Ireland, while the population was only 13 per cent. Sir George proposed to give power to the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim districts; increase the police-officers by draughts from Dublin; prohibit the carrying of arms, except in special cases for the protection of the person; and in the districts where murders were committed to have the power of calling out all males between sixteen and sixty to assist in capturing the assassins.

**30.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and as to the extent it was affected by the law regulating the issue of banknotes payable on demand. After a debate of three nights the House assented to the proposal.

**December 5.**—Six British residents attacked and slaughtered at Hwang-chu-Kee, a village four miles above Canton, whither they had gone in a small boat. The bodies were afterwards recovered, and four of the ring-leaders executed.

**6.**—Mr. Salomons elected Alderman for the ward of Cordwainers, being the first Jew who held this dignity in the City of London.

**8.**—Lord John Russell writes to the Bishops of London, Winchester, and other protestors against the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford:—"I observe that your lordships do not state any want of confidence on your part in the soundness of Dr. Hampden's doctrine. Your lordships refer me to a decree of the University of Oxford passed eleven years ago, and founded upon lectures delivered fifteen years ago. Since the date of that decree Dr. Hampden has acted as Regius Professor of Divinity. The University of Oxford, and many Bishops, as I am told, have required certificates of attendance on his lectures before they proceeded to ordain candidates who had received their education at Oxford. He has likewise preached sermons for which he has been honoured with the approbation of several prelates of our Church. Several months before I named Dr. Hampden to the Queen for the see of Hereford, I signified my intention to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and did not receive from him any discouragement. In these circumstances it appears to me that, should I withdraw my recommendation of Dr. Hampden, which has been sanctioned by the Queen, I should virtually assent to the doctrine that a

decree of the University of Oxford is a perpetual bar of exclusion against a clergyman of eminent learning and irreproachable life, and that, in fact, the supremacy which is now by law vested in the Crown is to be transferred to a majority of the members of one of the Universities; nor should it be forgotten that many of the most prominent of that majority have since joined the communion of the Church of Rome. I deeply regret the feeling which is said to be common among the clergy on this subject. But I cannot sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden, the rights of the Crown, and what I believe to be the true interests of the Church, to a feeling which I believe to be founded on misapprehension and fomented by prejudice."

**14.**—Mr. Horsman's motion, censuring the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for not carrying out the provisions of the Act of Parliament regarding episcopal incomes, defeated by a majority of 130 to 65.

**16.**—Thomas Sale and George M'Coy, coopers, tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of Mr. Bellchambers on the morning of the 11th October last. They were found guilty, partly on evidence furnished by M'Coy when in prison, and sentenced to be executed. Some doubt arising as to the participation of M'Coy in the actual murder, although there could be none as to his subsequent guilty knowledge, his sentence was commuted to transportation for life. Sale was executed on the 10th January.

**20.**—Her Majesty's steam frigate *Avenger* wrecked on the Sorelle rocks, on the north coast of Africa. She had on board 270 persons, including crew and supernumeraries, all of whom were drowned, with the exception of a lieutenant and four men. The frigate, which was commanded by a step-son of Admiral Napier, appeared to have been carried out of her course by a current.

— Came on for hearing in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of Captain Charrette and Sir William Young, late a director of the East India Company, and others, charged with having fraudulently obtained and sold for money a cadetship in the East India Company's service. In order to procure a cadetship for his son, Mr. Wotherspoon, W.S. Edinburgh, remitted 1,100/- to a Mrs. Stewart in London. Through one Trotter, she obtained an introduction to Captain Charrette, and through him she reached Sir William Young, a director. Trotter received 50/- for his aid; the balance of Wotherspoon's remittance was paid to Charrette, who gave Mrs. Stewart a note from Sir William, stating that he would have much pleasure in making the appointment in November. The appointment was then made, and the young man went out to Madras. The suspicions of the Court of Directors being excited

regarding various recent appointments to cadetships, a strict inquiry took place, and the result was the present trial. Against Captain Charrette the jury returned a general verdict of guilty; but against Sir William Young the verdict was guilty on the second count only, charging a conspiracy to obtain the appointment by sale.

**23.**—Abd-el-Kader surrenders to General Lamoricière, on condition of being sent to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre. In defiance of this stipulation the Emir was sent with his family and attendants to France, and detained a prisoner, first at Toulon, and then in the Château d'Amboise.

**25.**—Lord John Russell to the Dean of Hereford:—"I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 22d inst., in which you intimate to me your intention of violating the law. I have the honour to be your obedient servant," &c.

**27.**—The *Times* publishes another remonstrance from the Dean of Hereford against the elevation of Dr. Hampden to that see:—"Having fully counted the cost, having weighed the sum of bounden duty in the one scale against the consequence in the other, I have come to the deliberate resolve that on Tuesday next no earthly consideration shall induce me to give my vote in the Chapter of Hereford Cathedral for Dr. Hampden's elevation to the see of Hereford." In answer to the Dean's memorial to the Queen Sir George Grey wrote:—"I have had the honour to lay the same before the Queen, and I am to inform you that her Majesty has not been pleased to issue any commands thereupon."

**28.**—The French Chambers opened by the King, who expressed a hope that "the progress of general civilization will be everywhere accomplished by a good understanding between governments and people, without impairing internal order and the good relations between states." He also intimated that the Duc d'Aumale had been appointed to the command in Algeria.

— Election of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. Dean Merewether protested against the election being proceeded with till due inquiry had been made into the charges preferred against Dr. Hampden by the University of Oxford, or till the Crown presented some more suitable person to the see. He also protested against the proceedings of that day so far as persons voted who were merely honorary prebendaries, and had not complied with the statutes of the Church, and because it was necessary that the dean should be included in the majority. The vote stood: for Dr. Hampden, three canons residentiary, five prebendaries of the old order, and six of the junior order; against, the dean, and one canon residentiary, Dr. Huntingford.

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**January 1.**—The Kaffir War terminated by the surrender of several of the most powerful chiefs to Colonel Somerset and the new Governor-General, Sir Harry Smith.

**3.**—The property of Tawell, the Salt Hill murderer, confiscated to the Crown by his crime, was this day restored to his widow.

—Affray in the streets of Milan between the Austrian troops and the populace, caused by the troops smoking cigars which the people had bound themselves not to consume in order to injure the revenue of the imperial treasury.

**4.**—Special Commission opened at Limerick for the trial of persons charged with murder, housebreaking, and robbery. The first tried was one Ryan, *alias* Puck, reputed to have been concerned in nine murders. He was found guilty of shooting John King, and sentenced to be executed on the 7th of February. Four others received sentence of death, and between twenty and thirty were transported for periods varying from two to fourteen years. Similar results followed the sitting of the Commission at Ennis on the 12th, and Clonmel on the 24th. In the latter place there were upwards of 400 prisoners in gaol.

—The *Quarterly Review*, published to-day, in an article on "Ministerial Measures" noticed the aggressive tendencies of the Papal See in words frequently referred to afterwards:—"The Pope, it seems, has announced his intention of proving that he has power and authority, both temporal and spiritual, over England itself, by creating those ecclesiastic officers heretofore tolerated under the modest and sufficient title of Vicar Apostolic into the dignities of Archbishops and Bishops, not merely nominal, not *in partibus*, but of Pope-created dioceses, in this by law Protestant realm of England; but, having more respect for the special provisions of the Act of 1829 than the English Ministers or his Irish prelates, he calls them Bishops of Westminster and Birmingham."

—The *Morning Chronicle* publishes the letter on national defences addressed to Sir John Burgoyne by the Duke of Wellington, in Jan. 1847. "Some days have elapsed—indeed a fortnight has—since I received your note, with a copy of your observations on the possible results of a war with France, under our present system of military preparation. You are aware that I have for years been sensible of the alteration produced in maritime warfare and operations by the application of steam to the propelling of ships at sea. . . . I have in vain endeavoured to awaken the attention of different administrations to this state of things as well known to our neighbours as it is to ourselves. . . . I have examined and reconnoitred

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over and over again the whole coast from the North Foreland, by Dover, Folkestone, Beachy Head, Brighton, Arundel, to Selsey Bill near Portsmouth, and I say that, excepting immediately under the site of Dover Castle, there is not a spot on the coast on which infantry might not be thrown on shore at any time of the tide, with any wind and in any weather, and from which such body of infantry, so thrown on shore, would not find, within the distance of five miles, a road into the interior of the country through the cliffs practicable for the march of troops. . . . When did any man hear of allies of a country unable to defend itself? Views of economy of some, and I admit that the high views of national finance of others, induce them to postpone those measures absolutely necessary for mere defence and safety under existing circumstances, forgetting altogether the common practice of successful armies, in modern times, imposing upon the conquered enormous pecuniary contributions, as well as other valuable and ornamental property. Do we suppose that we should be allowed to keep—could we advance a pretension to keep—more than the islands composing the United Kingdom; ceding disgracefully the Channel Islands, on which an invader has never established himself since the period of the Norman Conquest? I am bordering upon seventy-seven years of age passed in honour. I hope that the Almighty may protect me from being witness of the tragedy which I cannot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert."

**5.**—Violent scene in the Spanish Cortes, arising out of a charge of peculation made against Salamanca, the Minister of Finance.

**7.**—Died at Hanover, in her 98th year, Miss Caroline Lucretia Herschell, sister and assistant of the celebrated astronomer, to whose zeal, diligence, and accuracy he was greatly indebted. She also made many useful astronomical observations of her own, and wrote several scientific treatises.

**8.**—Execution of Reid for the Mirfield murders, at York. On the scaffold he said, "I alone am the guilty person; McCabe is entirely innocent. No human being in the world had anything to do with it except myself." McCabe's sentence had previously been commuted to transportation for life.

**9.**—Riotous proceedings in Leghorn, arising out of demonstrations made by the National party.

**10.**—A box, containing 1,500 sovereigns, stolen from the parcel van on the Great Western Railway, between London and Taunton.

**12.**—The Sicilians revolt at Palermo against King Ferdinand. A constitution is conceded, but the city continues for many weeks in a discontented and unsettled state.

**13.**—The Emperor of Austria writes to the Archduke Rainer, Viceroy of the Lombardo-

Venetian kingdom:—"I have duly examined the events which occurred at Milan on the 2nd and 3rd inst. It is evident to me that a faction desirous to destroy public order and tranquillity exists in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. All that you deemed necessary to satisfy the wants and wishes of the different provinces I have already done. I am not disposed to grant further concessions. Your Highness will make known my sentiments to the public. The attitude of the majority of the population of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, however, induces a hope that similar distressing scenes shall not occur again. At all events, I rely on the loyalty and courage of my troops."

**14.**—The Swiss Diet refuse to recognise the Pope's protest against the conduct of the Provisional Government to the Catholic cantons.

**15.**—Marshal Radetzky, commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces in Italy, issues a general order to the troops, commanding them to prepare for an immediate struggle:—"The efforts of fanatics, and a false spirit of innovation, will be shivered against your courage and fidelity like glass striking against a rock. My hand still firmly holds this sword that during sixty-five years I have carried with honour upon so many fields of battle. I still know how to use it, to protect the peace of a country, only lately so happy, and which a furious faction threatens to precipitate into incalculable misery."

**16.**—Confirmation of Dr. Hampden in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. On the calling of objectors, a protest was presented against the proceedings, but the Commissioners declined to receive it on the ground that they were assembled under a Commission, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to proceed with the confirmation, and if they failed to do so they were liable under the statute of Henry VIII. to heavy pains and penalties. The same course was taken in the case of a libel, which the objectors wished to have argued in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

**17.**—The Mexican Congress reject all negotiations with the United States while their armies and fleet occupy the country.

**18.**—Died at Bradenham House, Buckinghamshire, aged 82, Isaac D'Israeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature."

**19.**—Several persons slain at Pavia in a collision between the students and Austrian soldiers.

**22.**—The *Roman Gazette* announces the elevation of Dr. Wiseman to the Archbispopric of Westminster. Referring to a proposal to build an Italian Catholic Church in London, it was intimated that subscriptions would be received by his Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, and by his Eminence the Most Reverend Monsignor the Vicar Apostolic, now Archbishop of Westminster.

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**24.**—Revolution in Carracas, Venezuela; five members killed in the Chamber of Deputies.

**29.**—Proclamation of the Constitution of 1812 for Naples and Sicily.

**30.**—Numerous arrests and great increase of Austrian military force in Milan and Verona. The Duke of Modena quits his capital.

**February 1.**—The free importation of grain, granted in the last session of Parliament, ceases, as also the temporary suspension of the Navigation laws.

—Sir J. Brooke leaves England as Governor of the new British possession of Labuan.

**2.**—Debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on affairs in Switzerland, in the course of which M. Thiers severely censured the Guizot Ministry for interfering in the quarrel.

**3.**—On the House of Commons resuming its sittings to-day, Lord George Bentinck presented petitions from West India planters and merchants in Britain and Jamaica, praying for the removal of burthens, for a full supply of African labour, an alteration of the navigation laws, and an assimilation of the duties on colonial rum to those paid by the British distiller. He also proposed a motion asking for a select committee to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interests connected with and dependent on sugar and coffee planting in her Majesty's East and West India possessions, and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what measures can be adopted by Parliament for their relief. The motion was agreed to without a division.

**4.**—The foundation-stone of Sunderland Docks laid by Mr. Geo. Hudson, M.P.

—Private Ducker, of the Coldstream Guards, shot in Birdcage Walk by Annette Myers, a young Frenchwoman, excited to the deed through jealousy.

**7.**—A bronze statue of Mr. Huskisson set up in Lloyd's.

—At a meeting of Protectionists, in his own house, Lord Stanley announced the resignation of Lord George Bentinck, as the leader of the country party in the House of Commons, owing to his differing with many of them on the questions of removing Jewish disabilities, and of making still further concessions to Roman Catholics.

—The second reading of the Government Bill for removing Jewish disabilities carried by a majority of 277 against 204. The third reading was carried by 234 to 173. In the House of Lords the bill was thrown out on the second reading by a majority of 35.

**9.**—Stormy debates in the French Chambers; Reform dinners declared illegal, and forbidden by the Ministry.

**9.**—Disturbance in Munich, occasioned by Lola Montez interfering to protect a club of Alemanen students which she had taken under her patronage. She was set on by the populace, and made her escape with difficulty in the company of the King.

**11.**—Died William Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, aged 72, one of the most moderate and conciliatory of prelates.

**12.**—The question of Reform rejected in the French Chamber of Deputies. Next day a meeting of 100 Deputies was held in defiance of the Ministry.

— The Duffus family of Erichbank—four sisters and two of their husbands—sentenced to four months' imprisonment at Perth Circuit Court, for destroying a testamentary deed with intent to defraud the interests of minors under the settlement.

**13.**—The Pope decrees a Constitution for the Roman States.

— Opening of the Caledonian Railway between Carlisle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

**14.**—The Emperor of Russia declares himself discharged from his engagement under the treaty of Vienna to maintain the neutrality of the Swiss Confederation.

— Romeo Coates, thirty years since “the Amateur of Fashion,” run over by a hansom cab near the Hummums Hotel, Covent Garden, and injured so severely that death resulted in a few days.

**15.**—The proffered mediation of Lord Minto between the Sicilians and the King of Naples accepted.

— The Marquis of Lansdowne moves the second reading of a bill enabling Her Majesty to open up and carry on diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome. After considerable discussion the second reading was carried without a division. In committee, the Earl of Eglinton carried an amendment against the Government, prohibiting the reception of any ecclesiastic as the accredited minister of the Pope in this country. The bill was afterwards sent down to the Commons, and passed on the 29th of August.

**16.**—Lord John Russell submits the financial scheme of the Government; and in consideration mainly of the large sum required for our national defences, proposes to continue the income-tax for three years at the increased rate of five per cent. The proposal to increase the income-tax gave rise to so much opposition throughout the country, as well as in the House, that on the 28th the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Wood) announced that Government did not intend at present to press this portion of their scheme.

**17.**—An express train from London to Glasgow performs the journey (472½ miles) in 10½ hours.

**18.**—The Reform Banquet in Paris fixed for to-day deferred to the 22nd. French funds (130)

—Three per Cents 73f. 35c.; Five per Cents 115f. 90c.

**21.**—Died, in the 81st year of his age, John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, 1825-9.

— The Committee of the Paris Reform Banquet issue a programme of their proceedings and the route of the intended procession. On the evening of the same day the Government issued a counter proclamation, prohibiting the banquet. “By the manifesto published this morning, calling the public to a demonstration, convoking the National Guards, assigning them a place in rank with the Legions, and ranging them in line, a Government is raised in opposition to the real Government, which usurps the public power, and openly violates the Charter. These are acts which the Government cannot tolerate. In consequence, the banquet of the twelfth arrondissement will not take place. Parisians, remain deaf to every excitement of disorder. Do not by tumultuous assemblages afford grounds for a repression which the Government would deplore.”

**22.**—Great Reform Demonstration in Paris. Hôtel Guizot attacked; barricades also begin to appear in the streets. In the Chamber the impeachment of the Ministry was proposed, but defeated by a large majority.

— Came on for hearing in the Court of Queen's Bench the action brought by Alfred Bunn against Jenny Lind for breach of her engagement to sing at Drury-lane Theatre. Damages laid at 10,000/. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the case was ultimately settled by a payment of 2,000/ by Miss Lind to Mr. Bunn.

**23.**—Serious disturbances at Milan. The city declared in a state of siege.

— Fluctuation in the English Funds caused by the French Revolution. This day (Wednesday) Consols opened at 89, but on the arrival of the French news fell to 88½; next day they opened at 88¾, and on the news of the King's flight fell to 85¼; on Monday they opened at 81¾ to 81½, but fell to 79½, being the lowest point reached during the excitement. On the 28th the French Funds fell in London to 80½.

— In Paris great numbers of the National Guards declare in favour of Reform, and join with the people in demanding the dismissal of the Ministers. The Municipal Guards, after firing upon the people, were compelled by the National Guards to surrender their colours. In the evening the troops fired upon the people before Guizot's Hotel, owing it was thought, to the accidental discharge of a gun being mistaken for an attack. Barricades were now got up with great speed, and throughout the city the troops were seen fraternizing with the people. M. Guizot having resigned in the course of the day, the King sent for M. Thiers to undertake the task of forming a new

Ministry. By midnight the city might be said to be entirely in the hands of the people.

**24.**—Abdication and flight of Louis Philippe. “The King,” writes one who was present, “bewildered by conflicting counsels and contradictory reports, which were brought to him from all sides, determined to make a last effort. Followed by his sons and aides-de-camp, some of whom had not even time to put on their uniforms, he mounted his horse and rode along the troops drawn up in the inner court-yard of the palace, and on the Place du Carrousel. . . . Repeated cries of ‘*Vive le Roi!*’ for an instant revived their hopes; but soon these shouts were overpowered by those of ‘*Vive la Réforme!*’ The King saw clearly the state of things. The coolness with which the National Guard received him showed him at once that his natural supporters, those upon whom he had a right to rely, had deserted him. His countenance betrayed neither fear nor agitation, but wore the calm sadness of a man struck to the heart. He returned to his own room, and whilst sitting there with his head in his hands, trying to collect his thoughts, an officer hurriedly entered and exclaimed, ‘Sir, there is not a moment to lose; give orders to the troops or abdicate.’ The King, after a moment’s silence, replied: ‘I have always been a pacific king; I will abdicate.’ Then rising from his seat he opened the door of his closet, adjoining the apartment in which the Queen and Princesses were assembled, and repeated with a firm voice, ‘I abdicate!’ Resisting the entreaties of his family to recall the words he went to his closet and wrote the act of abdication in these words:—‘I abdicate the crown, which I assumed in compliance with the will of the nation, in favour of my grandson the Comte de Paris. May he succeed in the great task which this day devolves upon him.’ ‘May he resemble his grandfather,’ exclaimed the Queen.” The Duchess of Orleans implored the King not to impose upon his grandson a burden which he thought himself unable to sustain. The King and Queen, the most of the royal family, and a few staunch friends, quitted the Tuilleries as the mob were entering to take possession, and sack the royal apartments. With some difficulty they managed to avoid any serious encounter with the populace, and proceeded to St. Cloud, where two small carriages were procured. Here the fugitives were divided into two parties: the younger under the charge of the Prefect of Versailles had little difficulty in reaching Eu, and then Boulogne, where they were joined by the Duc de Némours, and got on board a steamer which landed them at Folkestone, on Sunday the 27th. The King’s party proceeded with little interruption to Dreux, where the first night was spent, but between this place and Trouville various inconvenient and unforeseen interruptions occurred; and it was not till the 2nd of March that the royal fugitives, under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, managed to get on board the *Express* steamer at Havre,

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which landed them at Newhaven early the following morning. Prince Louis Napoleon left his residence in London on the 26th, and proceeded to Paris by way of Boulogne.

**24.**—The Duchess of Orleans appears in the Chamber of Deputies with her young children. When the Princes entered the disorder was extreme; deputies besieged the tribune, and a strange crowd blocked up the lobbies, barring the entrance of the royal party. She took her place (writes her biographer) near the tribune, and remained standing there, with her two children at her side; behind her stood the persons of hersuite, using all their efforts to keep off the crowd that pressed around her. M. Dupin ascended the tribune to announce that the act of abdication was about to be presented to the Chamber by M. Barrot; meanwhile, he strongly urged that the unanimous acclamations which had hailed the Comte de Paris as King, and the Duchess of Orleans as Regent, should be entered in the *procès-verbal*. These words were received with violent opposition from a part of the Chamber and the tribunes. The President thought fit to call upon all strangers to quit the Chamber, and requested the Princes to withdraw, in deference to the rules.—“Sir,” replied the Duchess, “this is a royal sitting.” Some of her friends, alarmed at the increasing tumult, entreated her to leave the Chamber. “If I leave this Assembly, my son will never enter it again,” she replied, and remained immovable in her place. But the crowd kept advancing, the noise increased, and the heat became so excessive that the young Princes could hardly breathe. The Duchess was then conducted along the left-hand lobby running at the back of the semicircle, to the upper benches opposite to the tribune, where she seated herself with the Duc de Némours and her children. At this moment M. Odilon Barrot, who had just returned from the Tuilleries, obtained silence. “The Crown of July rests upon the head of a child,” he said. . . . At the acclamations of *Vive le Comte de Paris!* the Duchess of Orleans rose from her seat, as if to speak. While one side of the Chamber cried out “*Parlez, Parlez!*” the other tried to drown her voice. She began with the words, “My son and I are come”—but was instantly interrupted. She again attempted to speak, but was unable to make herself heard, and sat down. Several speakers rose one after another, amidst a confusion impossible to describe. Towards the close of M. Lamartine’s speech a violent knocking resounded through the hall; the doors of the tribune of the press were burst open by an armed mob, who rushed forward with loud cries; they pointed their loaded muskets towards different parts of the Chamber, till at length they perceived the royal mother and her children, at whom they took deliberate aim. Most of the deputies quitted the Chamber, leaving the Duchess of Orleans and her little sons (with no other protection than that of the few deputies remaining in their places

before her), exposed to the musket-balls of the infuriated mob. From the calmness of her face it might have been thought that she alone was in no danger. Leaning over to the bench below her, she gently placed her hand on the shoulder of a deputy, and said, in a voice which betrayed no emotion, "What do you advise me to do?" "Madam, the deputies are no longer here; you must go to the President's house to collect the Chamber." "But how can I get there?" she replied, still without moving from her place, or betraying any alarm at the muskets which glittered above head. "Follow me," said M. Jules de Lasteyrie. Descending from bench to bench, he conducted her to the left corner of the Chamber, where there was an exit reserved for the deputies, and leading into a dimly-lighted corridor; the folding-doors opened only from within; one was shut; the other, which was open, separated the Chamber from this corridor. M. de Lasteyrie made his way to it by pushing aside the crowd, and perceiving a company of National Guards outside the door, he called to them to form lines to protect the Duchess of Orleans, who was following him, which they immediately did. In the conference the Duchess was for a short time separated from her sons, but they were carefully protected and restored to her. She left Paris that evening, taking refuge first at the Château de Bligny, and then in Prussian territory.

**24.**—After an exciting discussion at the Hôtel de Ville, in the presence of a tumultuous assembly, a majority of the deputies there assembled resolve that the new form of Government to be proposed to the people shall be Republican. Late in the evening the Provisional Government issued their first proclamation:—"A retrograde Government has been overthrown by the heroism of the people of Paris. This Government has fled, leaving behind it traces of blood, which will for ever forbid its return. The blood of the people has flowed, as in July; but happily it has not been shed in vain. It has secured a national and popular Government, in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people. A Provisional Government, at the call of the people and some deputies in the sitting of the 24th of February, is for the moment invested with the care of organizing and securing the national victory. It is composed of MM. Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, Crémieux, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, and Garnier-Pagès. The secretaries to this Government are MM. Armand Marrast, Louis Blanc, and Ferdinand Flocon. These citizens have not hesitated for an instant to accept the patriotic mission which has been imposed on them by the urgency of the occasion. Frenchmen, give to the world the example Paris has given to France. Prepare yourselves, by order and confidence in yourselves, for the institutions which are about to be given to you. The Provisional Government desires a Republic, pending the ratification of the French people, who

are to be immediately consulted. Neither the people of Paris nor the Provisional Government desire to substitute their opinions for those of the citizens at large, upon the definite form of Government which the national sovereignty shall proclaim. *L'unité de la nation*, formed henceforth of all classes of the people which compose it; the Government of the nation itself; Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity for its principles; the people to devise and to maintain order: such is the Democratic Government which France owes to herself, and which our efforts will assure to her. Such are the first acts of the Provisional Government. (Signed) Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Bédeau, Michel Goudchaux, Arago, Bethmont, Marie, Carnot, Cavaignac, Garnier-Pagès. The Municipal Guard is disbanded. The protection of the city of Paris is confided to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais."

**25.**—Addressing an excited assembly of ultra-Republicans, who demanded that the red flag should be substituted for the tricolor, at the Hôtel de Ville, M. Lamartine said:—"Citizens, for my part, I will never adopt the red flag; and I will explain in a word why I will oppose it with all the strength of my patriotism. It is, citizens, because the tri-colored flag has made the tour of the world under the Republic and the Empire, with our liberties and our glories, and that the red flag has only made the tour of the Champ de Mars, trailed through torrents of the blood of the people." The effect was described as electric. Loud cheering and clapping of hands followed the address, and the orator was nearly suffocated by the efforts of the multitude to embrace him.

... Revolution in Paris. The *Times* surprised its readers with the following telegraphic announcement:—"No mail from Paris, the railway stations and barriers being in possession of the people. The rails taken up some distance from Paris to prevent troops from reaching the capital town from the provinces. The loss of life is frightful.—3 A.M. Messengers just returned from Neufchâtel. All communication cut off from Paris. The mail and passengers have returned. Amiens has revolted."

**26.**—The Republic officially proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville. M. de Lamartine, attended by the other members of the Provisional Government, descended the steps of the great staircase, and thus addressed the vast assemblage:—"Citizens, the Provisional Government of the Republic has called upon the people to witness its gratitude for the magnificent national co-operation which has just accepted these new institutions. The Provisional Government of the Republic has only joyful intelligence to announce to the people here assembled. Royalty is abolished. The Republic is proclaimed. The people will exercise their political rights. National workshops are open for those who are without work.

The army is being reorganized. The National Guard indissolubly unites itself with the people, so as to promptly restore order with the same hand that had only the preceding moment conquered our liberty. Finally, citizens, the Provisional Government was anxious to be itself the bearer to you of the last decree it has resolved on and signed in this memorable sitting; that is, the abolition of the penalty of death for political matters. This is the noblest decree, citizens, that has ever issued from the mouths of a people the day after their victory. It is the character of the French nation which escapes in one spontaneous cry from the soul of its Government. We have brought it with us, and I will now read it to you. There is not a more becoming homage to a people than the spectacle of its own magnanimity."

**27.** Inauguration of the French Republic round the column of July.

**28.**—Lord John Russell announces that this country will not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of France.

**29.**—In compliance with a demand made by his subjects, the Grand Duke of Baden consents to liberty of the press, trial by jury, and establishment of a national guard.

**March 1.**—Lord Palmerston announces, in the House of Commons, that Great Britain had officially recognised the French Provisional Government. His Lordship afterwards spoke five hours in reply to Mr. Anstey's motion impeaching his foreign policy.

**2.**—The Duchess of Orleans and her two children arrive at Ems, in Prussia.

... The Grand Duke of Baden succumbs to the demands of his people, and dismisses his obnoxious Ministers.

— A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Folkestone, says:—"Prince Louis Napoleon and General Houdetot arrived here by steamer this morning. The Prince told me that on his arrival in the French capital he placed himself in communication with the members of the Provisional Government, and offered his services should they be needed in the then existing crisis; and that he had been requested, in consequence of the disordered state of public affairs, to retire from France for a short time."

**3.**—The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville quit Algiers for Gibraltar.

— Disturbance at Cologne, on the occasion of the people demanding a redress of grievances. The military were called out and the streets cleared with difficulty.

**4.**—The French Provisional Government fix the convocation of the electoral assemblies for the 9th of April, and the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly for the 20th. The following principles were adopted:—1. The National Assembly shall decree the Constitution. 2. The election shall have population

for its basis. 3. The representatives of the people shall amount to 900 in number. 4. The suffrage shall be direct and universal, without any limitation as to property. 5. All Frenchmen of the age of 21 years shall be electors. 6. The ballot shall be secret.—The victims of the Revolution were interred to-day with great pomp in presence of members of the Provisional Government.

**4.**—The *United Irishman*, the Dublin organ of the Young Ireland party, instructs the people thus:—"Above all let the man amongst you who has no gun sell his garment to buy one. Every street is an excellent shooting gallery for disciplined troops; but it is a better defile in which to take them. In the vocabulary of drilling is no such phrase as 'Infantry prepare for window-pots, brickbats, logs of wood, chimney-pieces, heavy furniture, light pokers, &c.,' and these, thrown vertically on the heads of a column below from the elevation of a parapet or top storey, are irresistible. The propelling forces—viz. ladies, or chambermaids, or men who can do no better—have the additional advantage of security; and the narrower the street, and the higher the houses, the worse the damage and the greater the security." To such missiles as broken glass, for maiming the horses' feet, "revolutionary citizens add always boiling water or grease, or, better, cold vitriol if available. Molten lead is good, but too valuable; it should be always cast in bullets and allowed to cool. The house-tops and spouts furnish in every city abundance; but care should be taken, as they do in Paris, to run the balls solid. You cannot calculate on a hollow ball, and that might be the very one selected to shoot a field-officer." In the same number, the following sentiments were expressed regarding John O'Connell's visit to Paris:—"Let no man in France dream for one instant that this dastard, this born slave and beggar, represents Ireland, or is in any manner authorized to offer Ireland's arm in war to any nation, feast of all to England. In the name of our country, we disavow the scandalous negotiator. It was not in Ireland's name that two weeks ago he sent round amongst those Parisians a dead man's hat—a posthumous begging-box—to crave alms for his country. It is not in Ireland's name he now dares to blaspheme the sacrificial blood poured out for freedom and for right. Ireland spurns him, and will yet curse the very name he bears. He is not fit to untie the latchet of the meanest citizen-soldier in Paris."

— Insurrection at Munich, and capture of the arsenal by the people. On the King yielding to their demands, the arms seized were restored, and the people dispersed in quietness.

**6.**—Disorderly gathering in Trafalgar-square, occasioned by a proposal to hold an open-air meeting there on the subject of the income-tax. A small detachment of the A division

of police was sent to break up and disperse the mob, but they met with the utmost resistance, and were ultimately compelled to retire to Scotland-yard. A body of 500 was thereafter sent out, which separated the mob into sections, and took the most mischievous of the leaders into custody. Shortly after six o'clock the police were withdrawn, but groups of noisy people continued to keep possession of the square; about eight o'clock it was found that their numbers were rapidly increasing and their conduct more threatening. The palisades around the Nelson column were taken down and several of the public lamps destroyed. The police were again brought out in great force, and some sharp skirmishing took place, but the mob were ultimately driven back at every point. About nine o'clock a youth in epaulettes, with a disorderly following of over 200, dashed through Pall Mall to St. James's Park; a good many windows, and also one of the large lamps at Buckingham Palace, were broken by this detachment. By midnight the city was in its usual state of order and quiet.

**6.**—Riot and loss of life in Glasgow. Under the pretence that they were starving and had been refused employment, a large mob collected on the Green early in the day, and afterwards passed through Argyll-street, Buchanan-street, and Jamaica-street, to the south side of the city, breaking into every shop where they thought arms or more valuable plunder could be secured. Watchmakers, jewellers, and goldsmiths were the chief sufferers, shops of that character being in some instances completely wrecked, and their precious contents swept off by the thieves. A few bakers' shops were also broken into, and in Buchanan-street a cart-load of meal was seized and divided among the rioters. The ordinary police force was quite unable to cope with the outbreak, and some delay unfortunately occurred before either infantry or cavalry could be brought to disperse the plundering mob. Emboldened by their success, and with the view of giving a political colour to their organized attack upon the peace and wealth of the city, the thieves attempted next day to stop certain mills at Bridgeton. After due warning they were here fired upon by a company of pensioners belonging to the city, and two or three of them killed. Baffled in their first design and excited with rage, the mob placed one of the bodies on a shutter and bore it through the streets, shouting "Murder" and "*Vive la République.*" Detachments of the 3rd Royal Irish Dragoons, with the 1st Royals and 71st Regiments, were now brought into the town, and their presence alone caused the riotous gathering to melt away. The military bivouacked in the streets for the night, but their active interference was not necessary. Riots of a similar character, but on a smaller scale and unattended with loss of life, took place in Edinburgh, Liverpool, and some other towns.

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**6.**—The tubular bridge over the Conway Straits floated to its position between the abutments.

**7.**—Arrival at Portsmouth of large numbers of English workmen expelled from France.

**8.**—Commercial crisis at Paris. The Bank of France suspends cash payments, while Laffitte, Blount, and Co., and Gouin and Co., close their doors.

— The Elector of Hesse-Cassel concedes the reforms demanded by the people.

— Second Exhibition of British Manufactures opened at Society of Arts, Adelphi.

**10.**—Complaint having been made by the French Provisional Government of the extreme kindness and regard shown by Great Britain towards the ex-royal family, Lord Palmerston writes to-day that the attention shown to the King and his Ministers was "mere hospitality."

**11.**—The French Provisional Government decree the sale of the Crown lands and jewels.

— Confirmation of Dr. R. Bird Sumner as Archbishop of Canterbury, in Bow Church.

**12.**—A colossal bust of Liberty carried by sculptors through Paris, and blessed by a priest.

**13.**—Mr. Hume's amendment on the Government proposal limiting the income-tax to one year lost by a majority of 225.

— Monster meeting at Berlin to petition the King that the reform granted to other countries might be conceded to Prussia. The assembly was of a highly tumultuous character, and before it was dissolved several people were shot down by the soldiers.

— M. Ledru-Rollin, Minister of the Interior in the New Provisional Government, issues a circular to the Local Commissioners showing them how to control the ensuing elections. "Cause," he writes, "in all points of your department the meeting of electoral committees, examine closely the qualification of the candidates, and stop only at those who appear to present the strongest guarantee of republican opinion and the greatest chance of success. No compromises; no complaisance. Let the day of election be the triumph of the Revolution." The circular was so unconstitutional in character that it was at once repudiated by his colleagues.

— Disturbance in Vienna, and resignation of Prince Metternich. The fighting continued over part of the day and night. Next morning the Emperor issued a decree abolishing the censorship of the press and establishing a national guard.

**14.**—The Chinese junk *Keying* arrives at Jersey from Boston in twenty-one days.

— The Pope issues a proclamation announcing the grant of a new Constitution, giving his people, among other benefits, a representative system, not merely consultative, but deliberative.

**16.**—Rupture of diplomatic relations with

Spain. Lord Palmerston to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British Minister at Madrid :—"I have to recommend you to advise the Spanish Government to adopt a legal and constitutional system. The recent downfall of the King of the French and of his family, and the expulsion of his Ministers, ought to indicate to the Spanish Court and Government the danger to which they expose themselves in endeavouring to govern a country in a manner opposed to the sentiments and opinions of the nation; and the catastrophe which has just occurred in France is sufficient to show that even a numerous and well-disciplined army offers only an insufficient defence of the Crown, when the system followed by it is not in harmony with the general system of the country. The Queen of Spain would act wisely in the present critical state of affairs, if she were to strengthen her Executive Government by widening the basis on which the Administration reposes, and in calling to her councils some of the men in whom the Liberal party place confidence." Sir Henry not only communicated the terms of this despatch to Queen Christina and the Due de Sotomayor, but caused publication of it to be made in some of the Opposition journals. The head of the Ministry promptly replied :—"The Cabinet cannot see without the most extreme surprise the extraordinary pretensions of Lord Palmerston to interfere with the internal affairs of Spain, and to support himself on inexact and equivocal data, the qualification and appreciation of which cannot in any case come within his province. . . . Animated by sentiments suitable to Spanish dignity and to every government which respects itself, the Cabinet of her Catholic Majesty cannot avoid protesting in the most energetic manner against the despatches of Lord Palmerston and of your Excellency; and considering that it cannot retain them without being wanting in dignity, it returns them inclosed, and at the same time declares that if your Excellency should, at any other time, in your official communications on points of international rights, go beyond the bounds of your mission, and interfere in the particular and private affairs of the Spanish Government, I shall consider myself under the painful necessity of returning your despatches without further remark." The result of this correspondence was, that on the 19th the British Minister received his passports with a peremptory order to quit the kingdom in forty-eight hours, or sooner if possible, "for circumstances are urgent, and there would be much to lament if this took place too late."

**17.**—The proposed extension of the income-tax to Ireland negatived in the House of Commons by 218 votes to 138.

— Great demonstration of labourers in Paris; the troops ordered to quit the capital. Discontent general throughout the provinces.

— In Milan the people rise against the Austrian troops, and succeed in overpowering

the guard of the Government House. The fighting continued with little interval for nearly a week, when Marshal Radetzky retired from the city, and a Provisional Government was proclaimed. During the struggle small balloons were sent up from the battlements filled with proclamations designed to raise the people of the neighbourhood against the Austrians. They were also advised to destroy the bridges on the roads to Verona and Mantua, to prevent the arrival of reinforcements of artillery, which it was probable Marshal Radetzky would demand.

**18.**—Bloody struggle at Berlin between the populace and military, on the occasion of assembling in the square before the Palace to hear the King's decree conceding the liberties asked for on the 13th. Above 100 were killed. The fighting had scarcely ceased when the King issued a proclamation stating that his "faithful soldiers had only cleared the court-yard at a walking pace, with their weapons sheathed, and that the guns had gone off of themselves, without, thanks be to God, causing any injury."

— This morning, at eight o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess (Louise).

**20.**—Arming and equipment of the Garde Mobile in Paris; General Cavaignac appointed Minister of War.

— Revolution at Modena; the Duke deposed and imprisoned.

— Mr. Hume's amendment for the reduction of the navy rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 109.

**21.**—The King of Bavaria, unable to bear up any longer against the indignation caused by the elevation of Lola Montez into a Countess, abdicates in favour of his son Maximilian.

— King Frederick William issues a proclamation annihilating the kingdom of Prussia, and declaring his intention of once more uniting Germany and taking it under his guidance in these moments of peril and anarchy. The proclamation was received with enthusiasm, and on the following day the King rode through Berlin, wearing the German national colours, escorted by half the population cheering him to the skies—the blood of his slain subjects hardly dried in the streets, and their bodies lying in state in all the churches. His Majesty made a declaration that he did not intend to dethrone any one German Prince, that he did not wish for the Imperial Crown, and only wanted liberty, union, and good order in Germany.

**22.**—The Emperor of Austria consented to be proclaimed "King of Poland," and promised to grant a free Constitution.

— The Austrians are forced to withdraw from Venice, and a Provisional Government is formed preparatory to the declaration of a Republic.

**23.**—The Emperor of Russia, who had

recently placed his army on a war footing, orders to-day 150,000 soldiers to the frontiers of Poland.

**23.**—To satisfy the demands of his excited people, the Emperor of Austria causes 150 state prisoners to be released from the fortress of Spielberg.

— Charles-Albert, King of Sardinia, announces his determination to take part in the Italian struggle:—"For the purpose of more fully showing by exterior signs the sentiments of Italian unity, we wish that our troops should enter the territory of Lombardy and Venice, bearing the arms of Savoy above the Italian tri-colored flag."

**24.**—Insurrection at Kiel, and formation of a Provisional Government to accomplish the severance of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark.

— Forgery of documents purporting to be "The Inedited Works of Lord Byron." A person describing himself as George Gordon Byron, son of the poet, having caused intimation to be made of the intended publication of a work containing Lord Byron's Letters, Journals, and other MSS., the solicitors of Lady Leigh, the poet's sister, to whom reference was made, write:—"We have authority to say and have evidence to prove that Lord Byron's family never heard of his Lordship's having any such son; that the editor is much better known by that excellent institution called 'The Society of Guardians for Protection of Trade' than by the family; that he never had any access whatever to any MS. in the possession of the poet's sister, and that no documents have been confided to him by any of the family."

**25.**—Holstein, incited by Prussia, declares itself independent of Denmark.

— The *United Irishman* publishes a letter from John Mitchell to "The Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Executioner-General and General Butcher of Ireland." The epistle concludes:—"I cannot help repeating my congratulations to you on the fact that the Irish nation and the British Government are now finally at issue. Which-ever field of battle you prefer, the Queen's Bench or the streets and fields—which-ever weapon, picked juries or whetted sabres—I trust, I believe, you will now be stoutly met. One party or the other must absolutely yield; you must put us down, or we will put you down. I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's mortal enemy," &c. &c. At a meeting of the Irish Confederation in the Music Hall, Dublin, Mitchell said he was sick with talking and writing. The time had come for something more effectual. He conjured them for the love of God to get guns. A decent rifle could be bought for 3*l.*; but still, as many present could not afford to give that for a weapon, there was a simpler mode of obtaining a very effectual one. Let each man get a stout ash-pole of seven feet in length, and let that be properly

mounted. He was accused by the English Viceroy of writing sedition. He must tell them it was he who wrote the article called seditions, and he would write more sedition; nay, he would go further: it was his intention to commit high treason. He meant to call upon every one of those present to commit high treason; and unless they made up their minds to be slaves for ever, they must rise at an early day or early night, march through that Castle, and tear down that English flag. The other speeches were of an equally inflammatory description.

**26.**—The Provisional Government of Venice writes to the Milanese:—"We are united to you, Lombards, not only by the tie of affection, but also by a community of misfortunes and hopes. When the hallowed soil of the country shall have ceased to be sullied by the foot of the foreign oppressor, we shall join you in dissolving the form of Government most conducive to our common glory."

— The Emperor of Russia issues a manifesto to his subjects, warning them to beware of revolutionary agents on the German frontier.

**27.**—Came on for hearing at Exeter Assizes the case of the Queen v. Latimer, involving the question of a libel upon the Bishop of Exeter. The defendant, the proprietor of the *Western Times* newspaper, in commenting upon a dispute between the Bishop and the Duke of Somerset, described the former as a brawler and a consecrated and careless perverter of truth. He pleaded first that he was not guilty, and second, justification. The jury found for the Crown upon the first issue, and for the defendant on the second. The verdict was received with shouts of applause, and in the evening great rejoicings took place in the city.

**28.**—The Paris mob attack the office of *La Presse*, but are repulsed by the energy of the editor, M. de Girardin.

**30.**—The whole country from the Po to the Alps of Tyrol in arms against Austria.

**31.**—Two trading vessels in the British Channel having hoisted the Irish national flag were chased by a Government tender till the rebellious emblem was lowered.

— In consequence of the incessant marching of deputations through the streets of Paris, the Provisional Government issue a proclamation advising the people to return to their work, and adopt their accustomed mode of life.

**April 1.**—The attempt of a band of French Republicans to invade Belgium frustrated at Quiévrain, where the most of them were seized in the railway carriages and taken into custody.

**3.**—Mr. Smith O'Brien and other members of the Irish Confederation delegation wait upon the French Provisional Government. M. Lamartine warned them not to expect the Republic to interfere in Irish grievances, as they wished to be on good terms, not with this

or that part of Great Britain, but with Great Britain entire.

**3.**—In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne states that the King of Sardinia had acted towards Austria contrary to the advice of the British Government.

**4.**—The National Convention of Chartist delegates commence their sittings in London, and organize a demonstration for the 10th.

**7.**—Lord Brougham applied to M. Crémieux, the French Minister of Justice, to be naturalized as a citizen of that kingdom, but departed from the intention on being informed that he would lose all the privileges and advantages which he enjoyed in England. Lord Brougham had previously made application to the mayor of Cannes to be brought forward as a candidate for the National Assembly.

**8.**—The army of Charles-Albert forces the Austrian lines on the Miucio, and, crossing the Adige, takes up a position to the north of Verona, where Radetzky had moved his forces after withdrawing from Milan.

**10.**—Chartist demonstration on Kennington Common. This gathering was designed by the leading Chartists as a huge exhibition of the physical power of the class who had prepared a petition to the House of Commons reported to bear the enormous number of five million signatures. The delegates to the Convention, with their followers, were to proceed, in the first instance, in detachments through the streets of London to Kennington, where they were to be harangued by Feargus O'Connor and others; they were then to form into marching order and return to the door of the House of Commons with their monster petition. In the excited state of the public mind, the Government thought it proper to take every precaution for preserving the peace and protecting the property of the public. The Duke of Wellington undertook all the arrangements for guarding the Bank, Custom House, Exchange, Post Office, and other public buildings, and generally the complete military defence of the metropolis. Troops were introduced in large numbers, and, without any offensive display, placed in quarters where they could be used with effect. Probably the most significant check received by the agitators was furnished by the inhabitants of the metropolis enrolling themselves, to the number of a quarter of a million, as special constables, Louis Napoleon being among the number. A proclamation was also issued warning people against collecting for disorderly purposes. The thoroughfare along Downing-street from Parliament-street to the Park was barricaded. The gates of the Admiralty, the Horse Guards, and the Board of Control were closed, and barriers erected inside to give additional support. A body of 2,600 Household Troops were sent over to Kennington Common early in the morning, and at a later hour 1,700 belonging to different regiments of the line. At a meeting on Sunday evening, the 9th, a

split took place among the Chartist leaders; one section of the Convention, represented by Bronterre O'Brien, wishing every man to proceed armed to the demonstration, while another, represented by O'Connor, refused to permit the original peaceable designs of the gathering to be thus interfered with. O'Brien and his party withdrew. O'Connor and his brother delegates passed through the streets on a high car decorated for the occasion, and followed by a smaller one bearing the petition arranged in a series of monster rolls. The proceedings on the Common turned out to be tame and spiritless. There was at no time more than 20,000 or 25,000 persons present, not one half of whom were Chartists. The orators quarrelled among themselves as to the order of their proceedings, one Cuffey declaring the whole Convention to be composed of cowardly humbugs. The second procession to the House of Commons was finally abandoned, and O'Connor undertook to present the petition in the usual way, which he did that evening. In the House of Lords the Duke of Wellington said that no great society had ever suffered such a grievance as that endured by London during the past few days. If such scenes were to be repeated, he trusted that effectual measures would be taken by the Legislature for securing the peace and trade of this great metropolis against similar interruptions. Next day the Home Secretary was able to telegraph to all the chief magistrates of the country the welcome news that London was perfectly quiet, and that not the slightest disturbance had taken place anywhere.

**12.**—A resolution proposed in the Chartist Convention recommending the working classes not to deal with any of the shopkeepers who had acted as special constables on Monday. The president deprecated such a resolution; but Cuffey, one of the delegates for London, said he did not see why they should be so delicate in the matter. Having been out of work lately, he had allowed Mrs. Cuffey to go out working, and at one of the houses where she had been in the habit of charring she was asked whether she was the wife of Cuffey of the Convention. She said she was, and intimation was then made to her that her services would not be required again.

—Silesia and Posen in a disturbed state; armed associations forbidden in the latter place.

**13.**—The Venetian Republic accept the offer of a female battalion to attend the wounded in battle.

—The Dublin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—“Curiosity led me to visit Hyland's pike manufactory in Charles-street, within half a pistol shot of the Four Courts. Outside is a sign-board with a pike painted thereon. Inside the picture is realized, for I saw half-a-dozen pikes spread forth on the dingy counter, and two purchasers comparing the size, strength, and polish of the various blades. There is no secret or mystery about the sale.

Hyland vends his wares openly and boasts of the extent of his trade, which keeps up five furnaces and twice the number of anvils, all busy with pikes. The night sales, I understand, are considerable."

**14.**—The Prussian Government despatch troops and artillery to assist the Duchies against Denmark.

— In the House of Commons, the Chairman of Petitions, Mr. Thornby, brings up the report of the Committee on the monster petition presented on the 10th. Instead of bearing 5,706,000 signatures, there were only 1,975,472; and not only were there numerous portions in the same handwriting, but the same name was frequently repeated, particular prominence being given to the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Col. Sibthorpe, and other names of an absurd and imaginary character. O'Connor said he was not satisfied with the report. He believed the petition was signed by five millions of people; but whether this were so or not, he intended soon to present one signed by four millions.

**15.**—The Marquis of Northampton gives his last conversation as President of the Royal Society. He was succeeded by Earl Rosse.

— In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the grand jury find true bills against O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, for seditious practices tending to the disturbance of the public peace.

**17.**—The election writ for Derby suspended by a resolution of the House of Commons.

**19.**—The distress in Paris was so great at this time that the Provisional Government were distributing in alms no less than 5,000/- daily.

**20.**—Prince Metternich arrives in London, having been compelled to fly from Vienna.

— The Indian steamship *Benares*, burnt at Rajmahal; thirty passengers drowned.

— The insurgent army of Hecker and Struve defeated on the heights of Schlechtenau, near Raudern, by the troops of the Germanic Dict.

— Great national *fête* in Paris, on occasion of the Provisional Government presenting colours to the National Guard and troops of the line. It was calculated that 400,000 armed men defiled in front of the Arc de Triomphe, where the amphitheatre was erected.

**21.**—Special prayer for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity read in all the churches.

— Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson of the Bombay Fusiliers murdered at Mooltan, while engaged in a mission to substitute Sirdar Khan-Singh for Moolraj in the governorship.

**22.**—The Royal Assent given to the Crown and Government Security Bill (Ireland), making all written incitement to insurrection and resistance to the Government felony, punishable with transportation. The treason newspapers were

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on this, their last occasion of speaking with impunity, unusually audacious. The *Nation* writes:—"Animated by that spirit, warned by its experience, and stimulated by its heroic instances, we swear before God, before the whole Irish race, and the congregation of the free states of Europe, never to rest or relax in our labours until these conquerors of ours shall sue for peace and forgiveness, like sinners before a shrine, at the feet of emancipated Ireland. The time of the sword has come; the cant of the Constitution is obsolete as Ogham stones." Mitchell discoursed thus in the *United Irishman*:—"The first thing to be done is to stop the thoroughfares, to cut off communication, to entrench liberty in the heart of the capital, to split up, divide, draw into fastnesses, make powerless, and slaughter the opposing troops. . . . Give up for ever the notion of surprises. Surprise involves secrecy, dissimulation, places you at the mercy of spies and traitors, and runs the gauntlet through ten thousand chances. It is the muzzle of bravery and screen of cowards. We will none of your seccrecies and surprises. Gird up your loins, oil your guns, and meet your enemies openly, in daylight, muzzle to muzzle. Then you shall conquer—otherwise not. The notion of a man pilfering liberty—of a nation of eight millions, in its own land, sneaking through darkness, skulking through back ways to freedom—is disgusting."

**23.**—The Prussians under General Von Wrangel attack the Danes near Schleswig, and force them from the mainland to the islands of Alsien and Fünen on the east coast.

— A new star of the fifth magnitude discovered in the constellation Ophiucus.

**29.**—Sir John Richardson arrived at Lake Superior, on his overland journey to the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir John Franklin.

— Free Exhibition of select British manufactures at the Society of Arts closed, having been visited by many thousand persons.

— The Pope, in conclave, disavows the act of the Papal troops in crossing the frontier to assist the Sardinian army against Austria. Two days afterwards, yielding to the threatening demands of his subjects, he consented to declare war against Austria. A new Liberal Ministry was also appointed.

— The Paris papers publish the official announcement of the result of the elections for the capital. Lamartine headed the list with 259,800 votes. The extreme Republican party, represented by Ledru-Rollin, were all low on the list.

— Affray in Limerick between the Old and Young Irelanders. O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher having arrived there to attend a soiree given by the Sarsfield Club in their honour, were set upon by a party of O'Connellites. O'Brien was so severely handled that he could not attend the entertainment, while the others

were subjected to the mortification of seeing the place of meeting battered in and almost burnt about their ears. The police interfering successfully between the combatants, the broken windows and doors were covered with boards, and the soiree was closed amid comparative quiet. Meagher spoke with his usual severity on the "Gagging Act" which had acted so mischievously on their plans:— "These sentiments are no doubt seditious, and the expression of them may bring me within the provisions of the new Felony Bill—the Bill, mind you, that is to strike this nation dumb. Yes! from this day out you must lie down and eat your words. Yes!—you—you starved wretch, lying naked in that ditch, with clenched teeth and starting eye, gazing on the clouds that reddens with the flames in which your hovel is destroyed. What matters it that the claw of hunger is fastening in your heart? what matters it that the hot poison of the fever is shooting through your brain? what matters it that the tooth of the lean dog is cutting through the bone of that dead child, of which you were once the guardian? what matters it that the lips of that spectre there, once the pride and beauty of the village, when you wooed and won her as your bride, are blackened with the blood of the youngest to whom she has given birth? what matters it that the golden grain which has sprung from the sweat you squandered on the soil be torn from your grasp, and Heaven's first decree to man contravened by human law? what matters it that you are thus pained and stung, thus lashed and maddened? Bite the tongue that burns to complain, beat back the passion that rushes from your heart, check the curse that gurgles to your throat. Die! die without a groan—die without a shriek—die without a struggle, for the Government that starves you desires you to live in peace. Shall it be so? Shall the conquest of Ireland be this year completed? Why should I put this question, after all? Have I not been answered by that flash of arms which purifies the air where the pestilence has been. The mind of Ireland no longer wavers. It has acquired the faith, the constancy, the heroism of a predestined martyr. It foresees the worst, prepares for the worst. The Cross, as in Milan, already glitters in the haze of battle, and points to eternity. We shall no longer seek for liberty in the byways."

**30.**—Five persons suffocated in a fire at the Sciennes, Edinburgh.

**May 1.**—The Chester and Holyhead Railway opened to Bangor.

— The proposed assemblage of a council of 300, and enrolment of a national guard in Dublin, prohibited by proclamation.

— Chevalier Bunsen elected Deputy for Schleswig to the German Diet at Frankfort.

— Frightful butchery of Polish insurgents in Posen by Prussian troops; the whole of the Grand Duchy in revolt.

**2.**—General Cavaignac recalled from Algeria to Paris.

**4.**—Opening of the French National Assembly, the members of the Provisional Government marching to the place of meeting on foot. The oath of fidelity to the Republic dispensed with. Next day M. Buchez was elected President.

**5.**—The Prior-Forster controversy relating to the copyright of certain facts in the life of Goldsmith. Prior writes from Richmond:—

"As a matter of courtesy, I accept your volume, but I cannot consent to do so without stating distinctly that its contents thus given out under your name—as far as they relate to Goldsmith—are, and have been for eleven years past, that is, since the publication of my Life of him, exclusively mine; they are mine in substance as in detail—in dates, facts, and innumerable personal matters, in the discovery of many of his writings previously unknown—in the ascertainment of several doubtful points—in all the data, in short, which go to form authentic biography as distinct from what then only existed of him in the form of an imperfect and scanty biographical preface. These were gleaned with great care and assiduity. I hunted for them in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and several parts of the Continent. London, its libraries, collections, and localities, were traversed in their length and breadth for some years in the pursuit. They, therefore, cost me much time, much labour, and were acquired at considerable expense. Several were supplied to me as matter of personal favour, and would not have been given to any one else. Yet all these you have appropriated to your own purposes, without permission, and with the smallest degree of acknowledgment in a few places; while, in many more, the source is studiously obscured, so as to appear to give the credit of the research or discovery to others. Acknowledgment, however, is not the question; I complain of unscrupulous pillage, of pillage from my first page to my last. And I would inquire with great deference, by what authority in law or in letters you seize upon a publication to which you have no possible claim in any way; gut two volumes of a writer who has not the honour of your acquaintance, and transplant the whole, with some dexterity in form, in order to evade the law of copyright, into a book of your own?"

At the close of a detailed defence of his independent sources of information, Mr. Forster replied:—"As to the claim which you put forth to an absolute property and possession in such dates, facts, and innumerable personal matters of Goldsmith's life as you may yourself have discovered, I have only to say that it is based on an assumption which, if admitted or sanctioned to the smallest extent, would be the most serious invasion of the rights of literature that has been practised or attempted in any country." Commenting upon this dispute, the *Athenaeum* writes:—"There is a curious confusion in Mr. Prior's mind between the

right to works of imagination and the right to works of fact. The first are the product of a man's own mind, the last a mere conversion to his use of what all the world may use as well as he. No labour bestowed on a series of facts can make them any man's private property. An author cannot by seizure acquire a right of monopoly in the events of another man's life, though he may have employed great industry in discovering them, and therefore seem to suffer a hardship. He who by long seeking should find ores in land belonging to the public would not thereby acquire the right to appropriate the ores. In a word, Mr. Prior's materials, with whatever amount of trouble collected, when once collected are public materials, and he cannot plead a law of treasure-trove against all the world, even for facts which first turned up to himself."

**6.**—Engagement between the Austrians and Piedmontese before the walls of Verona. The conflict lasted from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon, and was gallantly sustained on both sides. The result was slightly against the Piedmontese, who were compelled to retire to their original position overlooking the plain of Verona.

**7.**—The Polish insurgents under Mierowlawski, after repeated engagements and great slaughter, surrender to the Prussian troops.

— Insurrectionary outbreak at Madrid. Several insurgents taken prisoners and shot.

**8.**—The Queen and Prince Albert visit the ex-royal family of France at Claremont, the seat placed at their disposal by the British Government.

**10.**—A portion of the Buckingham and Chandos estates, situate in the counties of Buckingham, Oxford, and Northampton, sold by public auction at Garraway's. Finmore, Oxfordshire, with a rental of 1,226*l.* per annum, was knocked down at 31,000*l.*; and Hellensden, Buckinghamshire, with a rental of 4,763*l.*, brought 130,500*l.* The total amount realized was 262,990*l.*

— Accident on the Great Western Railway at Shrivenham Station, caused by a cattle-truck allowed to remain on the line used by the mid-day express train from Exeter. Seven persons were killed.

**11.**—Sir James Ross in the *Enterprise*, and Captain Bird in the *Investigator*, leave England for the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir John Franklin.

**12.**—Mr. Redhead York, M.P. for York, commits suicide in the Regent's Park by swallowing a dose of prussic acid.

**13.**—Another insurrectionary movement in Paris. About 50,000 extreme Democrats marched from the Bastile to the Chamber of Deputies, where they forced the gate and swarmed into the building. Great uproar ensued, and all authority was for a time at an end. The delegates of Communistic clubs spoke from the tribune, and proposed motions

which were carried by acclamation. The Chamber was declared dissolved, and a new Government appointed, consisting of Ledru-Rollin, Barbès, Louis Blanc, and others. The troops of the line being instantly called out, and the National Guard placed under arms, the mob retreated from the Chamber to the Hôtel de Ville, where various new schemes of Government were brought up for discussion. There they were followed by the National Guard, which remained true to the Chamber, expelling the mob and arresting the most prominent leaders.

**15.**—Mr. Labouchere introduces the Government scheme for throwing open the navigation of the country of every sort and description with the exception of the coasting trade. A resolution, moved by Mr. Harris, to maintain the fundamental principles of the existing Navigation law, was lost by a majority of 294 to 177.

— Tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, before Lord Chief Justice Blackburn and a special jury, William Smith O'Brien, charged with uttering a seditious speech at a meeting of the Irish Confederation, on the 15th March last. The jury being unable to agree upon a verdict were discharged with consent of the Attorney-General. A similar result took place in the case of Meagher, tried in the same Court next day. In this case the jury were all agreed except one—a Roman Catholic.

**16.**—The Chartist National Convention breaks up.

— The King of Naples issues a proclamation justifying the slaughter of the Palermites on the ground of necessity.

**17.**—Sanguinary insurrection at Naples; the city given up to pillage by the Government; 400 troops killed; the National Guard disbanded, and a new Ministry formed.

— The Emperor of Austria, with the Empress and other members of the Imperial family, quit the capital in consequence of its disturbed state, and take up their residence at Innspruck, in the Tyrol. From this retreat the Emperor issued a proclamation announcing that he would not grant anything to the forcible exactions of unauthorized and armed individuals.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. Bouvier moved the second reading of a bill for securing sites for churches in Scotland. It was based upon the report of a Select Committee, presented last session, wherein it was stated that "Congregations are in the habit of meeting for public worship in places and under circumstances which are unfit for the administration of the sacred ordinances of the Christian religion, and which expose both the minister and the people to weather injurious to their health, and to inconveniences which ought not to attend the free exercise of religious privileges." The bill was thrown out on the third reading by a majority of 93 to 59.

**18.**—The Piedmontese troops undertake the

siege of the city and fortress of Peschiera. The place held out for twelve days, when the provisions being nearly exhausted, and the cannonade unusually destructive, a submission was made, and Charles-Albert entered the city.

**18.**—The German National Assembly commences its sittings at Frankfort. The Diet despatched a message desiring to act in friendly unison and co-operation with the newly created representatives of the great German family.

**21.**—Grand Fête de la Concorde at Paris. As many as 1,200,000 people were said to have been present at the striking and costly allegorical procession.

**22.**—Intimation given that several paintings of great value had been stolen from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

**23.**—In the course of the discussion on the postponement of Mr. Hume's motion on Reform, Lord John Russell denied that the middle or working classes were favourable to household or universal suffrage.

— Freedom of the negro proclaimed at St. Pierre, Martinique. A riot followed, in which thirty-two persons were burnt.

**24.**—Letters from the Orleans family at Claremont read in the National Assembly, protesting against their banishment from France.

— Wreck of the emigrant ship *Commerce*, of Limerick, on the coast of Nova Scotia, and loss of about 100 lives. The vessel ran ashore; and although a communication was made in a short time with the land, the sea swept the decks with such violence that not more than eighty of the passengers and crew could be saved.

— Came on for trial in the Commission Court, Dublin, before Baron Lefroy and Mr. Justice Moore, the case of the Queen v. John Mitchell, who was charged with felony under the new Act for the better security of the Crown and Government. Initiatory proceedings had been commenced on the 26th April, but the prisoner pressing various dilatory pleas, it was not till this day he could be called upon to plead to the charge. Even now his counsel, Sir Coleman O'Loughlen, handed in a challenge to the jury on the ground that it had been arranged favourable to the Queen and adverse to the prisoner. The Crown joined issue, and criers were appointed who found against the traverser. The Attorney-General explained at some length the circumstances under which the prosecution had been instituted against the prisoner, and produced evidence of his crime in the shape of speeches made by him at public meetings, and articles written by him in his newspaper called the *United Irishman*. The case was brought to a conclusion on the 26th, when the jury, after an absence of nearly three hours, returned a verdict of Guilty. Next day Mitchell was sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for the term of fourteen years. He was

sent the same evening to Spike Island, Cork, preparatory to being placed on board a convict vessel for Bermuda. Mitchell's conviction gave rise to considerable commotion among the physical-force repealers and Chartists throughout the country; in London the gatherings in Clerkenwell Green and Bethnal Green were for several nights of a most menacing nature, but were put a stop to without bloodshed.

**25.**—Second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill thrown out in the House of Lords by 163 to 128.

— The new steam-basin at Portsmouth opened in presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and a brilliant company.

**27.**—Died, at Kensington Palace, in her 71st year, the Princess Sophia, youngest daughter of George III.

— The National Assembly of France resolve on the election of a single President and a single Chamber, both by universal suffrage.

**28.**—Ministers defeated in the House of Lords, on the Irish Poor Law Bill, by a majority of 6, and in the Commons by 1, on Dr. Bowring's motion on the Public Accounts and Revenue.

**29.**—Insurrection at Prague. Taking advantage of the Emperor's decree of equality between the Slavonic and German races in Bohemia, Count Leo Thun and other leaders of the Czechs determined to establish a Provisional Government at Prague independent of the Government at Vienna. Three hundred deputies were sent from the different Slavonic states, and the Congress was formally opened for business on the 2nd of June. The Viennese Ministry refusing to recognise the Prague Assembly, Prince Windischgrätz, the Austrian governor of the city, used military force to put down and dissolve the new revolutionary Government. The fighting continued for three days; the first being mainly noticeable from the death of the Princess Windischgrätz, who was killed in her apartment by a rifle-ball. Latterly the General withdrew his troops to the adjoining heights and commenced to bombard the city. The infuriated Czechs refused to yield, and it was not until the evening of the 17th, when a great part of the city was destroyed, that the soldiers regained possession of Prague and put down the insurrection.

**30.**—Sir G. Sugden's appointment of his son to the Assistant-Registrarship for the Court of Chancery set aside in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench in favour of Mr. Kelly.

**31.**—The wooden bridge crossing the Usk, in connexion with the South Wales Railway, totally destroyed by fire.

**June 1.**—Gold excitement at California. A letter from San Francisco says:—"The whole of this part of California is in the highest state of excitement relative to the Placera or gold

regions recently discovered on the branches of the Sacramento river. Three-fourths of the houses in San Francisco are actually vacated. Even lawyers have closed their books and taken passage with spade and wooden dish to make fortunes by washing out gold from the sands of the Sacramento."

**2.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Ariel* wrecked off Leghorn; crew and passengers saved.

**3.**—The proposed prosecution of M. Louis Blanc rejected by the French Assembly.

**4.**—Annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont proclaimed at Milan.

**5.**—In opposition to the Emperor's prohibition, Baron Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, holds a Slavonic Diet at Agram. War was thereafter declared against the Croats.

— Lord Palmerston enters into a lengthened defence of his Spanish policy, which had ended in the expulsion of Sir Henry Bulwer from Madrid.

**6.**—Fire at the Earl of Harrowby's residence, Sandon Hall, near Stafford. The furniture, pictures, books, and statues were mostly got out on the lawn, but the building itself suffered severely.

— The Chartist Jones, Williams, Fussel, and Sharp arrested for sedition and committed to Newgate.

**7.**—Twenty persons poisoned at Northampton, in consequence of partaking of coloured blanc-mange at a public dinner held to celebrate the ordination of a new clergyman. One of the party, Mr. Caufield, an accountant, died next day, and six others continued for some time in a precarious state. The cook was taken into custody.

**8.**—The Government proposal for a committee on the Navigation laws carried by a majority of 177.

**10.**—George John Hansom, a prisoner in Coldbath Fields, murders William Henry Woodhouse, one of the keepers, by stabbing him with a knife used in the oakum room. He was tried for the offence on the 7th July following, and being found guilty was executed on the 24th. At the time of the murder Hansom was under conviction for aiding to conceal the birth of a child, the result of an incestuous intercourse with his own daughter. He had altogether by her a family of four children, two of whom he was said to have murdered.

**11.**—Precautions against Chartist risings in the metropolis. The whole of the superintendents of the metropolitan police force met in the chief office, Great Scotland Yard, to receive their final instructions as to the proceedings to be adopted next day for suppressing the intended demonstration. A number of steamboats were filled with soldiers, who

were to move off to any part at a moment's notice, if their services were needed. The Bank of England, although not outwardly fortified as on the 10th of April, had a double guard inside, and the soldiers were so arranged within the building that every part of it would be amply protected. Similar precautions were adopted at the Mint, Custom House, and other Government offices. At the Houses of Parliament, not only was every part well protected, but a large supply of provisions laid in.

**12.**—Failure of the Chartist demonstration. "It ended," says the *Times*, "not in smoke, but in ruin. There is absolutely nothing to record—nothing except the blankest expectation, the most miserable gaping, gossiping, and grumbling of disappointed listeners; the standing about, the roaming to and fro, the dispersing and the sneaking home of poor simpletons who had wandered forth in the hope of some miraculous crisis in their affairs. There was nothing, absolutely nothing, anywhere that could be called an assemblage, except by the merest courtesy."

— Disturbance at Drury-lane Theatre on the occasion of M. Jullien attempting to introduce the *Théâtre Historique*. The piece selected was "Monte Cristo," but not one word could be heard for the yelling and groaning of the audience. A few of the more prominent leaders in the disturbance were taken into custody.

**13.**—In opposition to M. Lamartine, the French National Assembly resolve, by a large majority, to permit Louis Napoleon to take his seat as a member. Availing himself of a disturbance on the Place de la Concorde, M. Lamartine said civil war had now begun on behalf of Louis Napoleon, and he proposed that the Exclusion Bill of 1816 should still be considered as in force against the whole family. The proposal appeared to be received with favour at first, but was negatived next day, by the Assembly agreeing, as stated above, to let him take his seat.

**14.**—Disturbances at Guéret, Nîmes, and Perpignan, with much loss of life. There was also a renewal of the street conflicts at Berlin to-day.

— Louis Napoleon writes from London to the President of the National Assembly:—"I was about to set off in order to appear at my post, when I learnt that my election had been made the pretext for disorders and disastrous errors. I repudiate all the suspicions of which I have been the object, for I seek not for power. If the people impose duties on me, I shall know how to fulfil them, but I disavow all those who have made use of my name to excite disturbance. The name which I bear is, above all, a symbol of order, of nationality, of glory; and rather than be the subject of disorder and anarchy, I should prefer remaining in exile." The reading of this letter caused great excitement in the Assembly, and next

day the writer addressed to the President another communication deprecating the injurious suspicions to which his election had given rise, and formally tendering the resignation of his seat.

**15.**—Suicide of T. Steele, O'Connell's "Head Pacifier."

**16.**—Lord John Russell introduces his scheme for relieving the West India distress by reducing the sugar duty from 13*s*. to 10*s*.; muscovado to remain as it was, but new and distinctive duties to be fixed for foreign brown clayed. On the 18th Sir John Pakington proposed an amendment, censuring the Government scheme as unlikely either to relieve the existing distress or check the stimulus to the slave trade, which the diminution of the cultivation of sugar in those colonies inevitably occasioned. An acrimonious discussion ensued, having reference principally to a charge made by Lord George Bentinck against the Colonial Office, of suppressing important information for the purpose of keeping the House in the dark. Lord John Russell said that such tricks were not the fault or the characteristic of men high in office. They were rather the characteristic of men engaged in such pursuits as the noble lord long followed. Some time ago the noble lord very greatly distinguished himself by detecting a fraud with respect to the name and age of a horse—a transaction in which he showed very great quickness of apprehension. Mr. Disraeli replied, that Lord George Bentinck was not to be bullied either in the ring or on the Treasury bench. So far as the matter of the horse was concerned, he had been thanked for his conduct at Newmarket by a meeting presided over by the Duke of Bedford. On a division, Lord John Russell's proposal was carried by a majority of 260 to 245. A bill founded on the resolutions was subsequently passed through both Houses of Parliament.

**18.**—The Austrians defeated by the Piedmontese near Rivoli.

— Lieutenant Edwardes defeats the Sikh forces at Noonaree, capturing also six of their guns and the whole of their field baggage and stores.

**19.**—Draft of the Constitution of the French Republic read to the National Assembly.

**20.**—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the character of the commercial distress last year and the operation of the Bank Charter Act report that it is not expedient to make any alteration in the Bank Act.

**21.**—Eleven lives lost in the Victoria Iron Stone Pit, near Monmouth, by the upsetting of a bucket in which the workmen were descending the shaft.

**23.**—Uprising of the Red Republican party in Paris, leading to the resignation of the Executive Committee. The city was declared

in a state of siege, and unlimited military power delegated to General Cavaignac. The barricades were of an unusually massive description, and set up in positions which enabled the insurgents to baffle for a time the best directed attacks of the National Guard. The fighting continued over three days, at which time the party behind the barricade in the Faubourg St. Antoine alone held out. General Lamoricière threatening to bombard the place, a flag of truce was sent out, and a capitulation followed immediately. The 25th was signalized by the death of the Archbishop of Paris. Under the impression that the insurgents might be induced to listen to him as a mediator, he proceeded, clad in his sacred vestments and attended by two grand-vicars, towards the Faubourg St. Antoine. He halted first at the foot of the column of the Bastile, where a strong barricade was erected and firing actively going on. This ceased as soon as the Archbishop was recognised, and he bravely mounted the barricade to address the insurgents on the other side. His words seemed to produce some effect, when suddenly a drum-roll was heard and a shot fired. The conflict was immediately renewed, and the venerable Archbishop, struck by a ball in the loins, fell on the barricade. The insurgents rushed forward, and lifting him gently, carried him to a house within the barrier, where he lingered till the 27th. General Negriger, an officer of distinguished merit in the Algerine campaign, was killed during the day, and, with attendant circumstances of great atrocity, Generals Brea and Desure. In consideration of his services during this outbreak, General Cavaignac was named President of the Council. In a formal report presented to the Assembly on the subject of this insurrection Louis Blanc, Ledru-Rollin, Barbès, Blanqui, and Caussidière were named as mixed up with the outbreak. The national workshops, in which it had its origin, were afterwards remodelled and partly suppressed. The most savage atrocities were committed by some of the insurgents on the prisoners who were so unfortunate as to fall within their power. The loss on the side of the insurgents was trifling with that sustained by the regular troops, more of whom it was said were slain during the three days the insurrection lasted than had been slain in all the disturbances in Paris since 1789. As many as 4,000 were arrested for being concerned in this sanguinary outbreak.

**29.**—The Germanic Diet elect John, archduke of Austria, to be Lieutenant-General, or Regent, of the German empire.

**July 1.**—The Moultanees again defeated by Major Edwardes, under the walls of their capital.

— Died at Paris, aged 78, M. de Chateaubriand, author of the "Genius of Christianity," and other works.

**4.**—Opening of St. George's, Roman Catholic church, London. There were present the Archbishop of Treves, the Bishops of Liège, Tournay, Châlons, and Chersonesus, with their canons and chaplains. The body of the church was filled with Roman Catholic laity. Dr. Wiseman celebrated high mass, assisted by Dr. Doyle, the pastor of the chapel; offering sung by Tamburini. The building was erected at a cost of 40,000/., and designed to accommodate 4,000 people.

**7.**—Trial of the Chartist seditionists at the Central Criminal Court, London, before Lord Chief Justice Wilde. Fuseli, Williams, Sharpe, Vernon, Looney, and Ernest Jones were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and bound over in various sums to keep the peace afterwards, for periods varying from three to five years.

**11.**—The differences of Hungary with Vienna, on the one hand, and Croatia on the other, compel Kossuth to address the Diet in these words:—"Do not deceive yourselves, citizens; the Magyars stand alone in the world against the conspiracy of the sovereigns and nations which surround them. The Emperor of Russia besets us through the Principalities, and everywhere, even in Servia, we detect his hand and his gold. In the north the armed band of Slaves are endeavouring to join the rebels of Croatia, and are preparing to march against us. In Vienna, the courtiers and statesmen are calculating the advent of the day when they shall be able again to rivet the chains on their old slaves the Magyars, an undisciplined and rebellious race. O, my fellow citizens, it is thus that tyrants have ever designated freemen. You are alone, I repeat. Are you ready and willing to fight?"

**15.**—Re-interment in the Chapel Royal, Holyrood, of the remains of Mary of Gueldres, Queen of James II., discovered in the sacristy when removing Trinity College Church.

**17.**—Conflagration at Pera (Constantinople), destroying 3,000 houses.

**18.**—In consequence of the violent language of the Repeal political clubs in Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant issues a proclamation having special reference to treasonable proceedings in Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda. "Matters," writes the *Times* correspondent, "are now evidently approaching a crisis, and either in Dublin or the country there will soon be civil war, if the Confederation is not now at once and for ever suppressed. On the publication of the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation the council of the Confederates met, and decided, by a majority of one, that only a passive resistance should be offered to the step taken for disarming the clubs. It is ascertained, that considerable quantities of arms have been carried out of Dublin to evade the search which the authorities will make, and that the weapons which

remain in the city have been carefully concealed."

**22.**—The rebel *Nation* writes:—"It is a death struggle now between the murderer and his victim. Strike! Rise, men of Ireland, since Providence so wills it. Rise in your cities and in your fields, on your hills, in your valleys, by your dark mountain-passes, by your rivers and lakes, and ocean-washed shores. Rise as a nation!" On the same day the *Irish Felon* writes:—"In the case of Ireland now there is but one fact to deal with, and one question to be considered. The fact is this, that there are at present in occupation of our country some 40,000 armed men in the livery and service of England; and the question is, how best and soonest to kill and capture these 40,000 men."

— General Osprey forces the Sardinian lines at Rivoli, and two days afterwards attacks them at different points in the country between the Adige and Mincio. The conflict was kept up with varying success for four days, when the Austrians were largely reinforced by troops withdrawn from the Venetian garrisons, and Charles-Albert commenced a retreat across the Mincio. They were intercepted at Volta, but bravely fought their way through, and found refuge in Milan on the 3rd of August.

— Lord John Russell introduces a bill empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to apprehend and detain, until the 1st day of March next, such persons as he shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and Government. It was with the greatest reluctance, he said, that he asked Parliament to give authority to the Government to suspend for a limited period the constitutional privileges of Ireland. The state of that country, however, rendered such a measure absolutely necessary. Seditious language of the most violent description was daily used, and, if not prevented, must lead to an outbreak and loss of life. During Lord John Russell's address the greatest silence reigned throughout a crowded house, and at its conclusion the cheers from members on both sides were loud and long-continued. Sir Robert Peel said he would give the measure proposed by Government a decisive and unqualified support—a support not qualified by previous party contentions, a support not qualified by any political feeling, but a support unequivocal, because it was a support to strengthen the hands of the Government against conspirators. The bill passed through the House of Commons the same day. The Act was put in force in Dublin on the 26th.

**25.**—Smith O'Brien, accompanied by Dillon, Donoughoe, Cantwell, and a few others, enter Mullinahone for the purpose of inciting the people there to rise against the Government. After haranguing an assembly gathered together by the ringing of the chapel bell, they visited the police barracks, but got such a

reception as caused them to leave the place with the least possible delay. The party then proceeded to Slieverdagh and Ballingarry, where their attempts to create an insurrection were equally fruitless.

**26.**—The London evening papers publish a report, fabricated in Liverpool, of an alarming outbreak in Ireland:—"Dublin, Wednesday. The whole of the south of Ireland is in rebellion. A special engine has just arrived in Dublin, from four miles this side of Thurles. The station at Thurles is on fire; the rail for several miles torn up; and, as the engines arrive, the mob intend detaining them. At Clonmel the fighting is dreadful; the people arrived in masses; the Dublin club-leaders are there; the troops were speedily overpowered. The military at Carrick have been driven back and their quarters fired. At Kilkenny the contest is proceeding, and there the mob are also said to be successful. The Queen's messenger is just started with despatches for London." On the arrival of the Dublin mail at Liverpool on the following evening, the mayor and magistrates issued an announcement informing the public that the alarming intelligence was entirely untrue. In the House of Commons, the same evening, the Home Secretary showed the utter baselessness of the report.

**27.**—The Health of Towns Bill passed by the House of Lords.

**28.**—In Dublin a detachment of police take possession of the offices of the *Irish Felon* and *Nation* newspapers, and remove the type, papers, and plant to the Castle. On the same day a *Hue and Cry* appeared in an extra *Gazette*, calling on all magistrates, constables, and others in authority to detain thirteen of the more prominent rebel leaders therein described. On the 31st a reward of 500/- was offered for the arrest of Smith O'Brien, and 300/- for Meagher, Dillon, or Doherty, the imputed offence in each case being "taking up arms against her Majesty."

— Thomas Carlyle addresses a letter to the Secretary of the Lancashire Public School Association, wishing the enterprise speedy and perfect success. "Speedy or not, I believe success in such an enterprise, if wisely prosecuted, is certain, for the object is great, simple, and legitimate, at once feasible and of prime necessity, and will gradually vindicate that character for itself to every just mind, however prepossessed."

**29.**—Encounter of Smith O'Brien's rebels with the police force at Widow Cormack's house, Bog of Boulagh, Ballingarry. The first brunt of the engagement was borne by a party of 50 men under Sub-inspector Trant, relieved in a short time by a body of 19 constables from Callan, and 90 from Killenaul. Mrs. Cormack's account of the skirmish was to this effect:—Knowing that disturbances were likely to take place, she had gathered

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within her house, as a sanctuary, five of her children. When the police took possession of it the rebels shook their pikes at her, which alarmed her so much that she sought out Mr. Smith O'Brien, whom she found with the '82 Club cap on his head, seated in her cabbage garden to avoid the fire of the little garrison within the house. The widow besought the ex-king of Munster to go and speak to the police, but he declined to do so, and asked her to go back and tell them that all he wanted was their arms. The police refusing to accede to this proposal, Widow Cormack returned again to the rebel leader and seized him by the collar, with the view of dragging him into the presence of Sub-inspector Trant. At the moment when O'Brien entered the house the police were busy barricading the windows up stairs. As the cross-fire from the rebels in adjoining out-houses made communication somewhat dangerous, O'Brien retreated from the building, and was seen by the police creeping on all fours out of the enclosure. When she had brought O'Brien within her house, Mrs. Cormack instantly set off to the priest, and returned just in time to see the insurgents carrying off their dead and wounded. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Police at once issued an order with reference to the above encounter:—"The Commissioners of Police are happy to be able to inform the force that a small party of constabulary, unassisted by military, near Killenaul, in the county of Tipperary, attacked one thousand men, mostly armed with fire-arms and pikes, under the immediate command of Smith O'Brien. Not a man of the police has been injured, but seven of the rebels were killed, and a great many wounded. O'Brien's party ran away in the greatest confusion, and were completely dispersed. About an hour afterwards a large military force was on the ground, but too late to be of service. The Commissioners congratulate the men of the Dublin police on the gallant conduct of their comrades of the constabulary, knowing that the metropolitan force was always ready to do their duty and set the disaffected at defiance." On the evening of the 5th of August O'Brien was captured at the Thurles railway station, when on the point of leaving for Limerick. He made no resistance, and carried no arms beyond a small fancy pistol in his waistcoat pocket.

**30.**—Messrs. Sotheby, auctioneers, commence the dispersion of the celebrated Pemroke collection of coins. The sale extended over twelve days, and realized 5,905/-

— The Commons amendment on the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill accepted by the House of Lords, and passed.

**August 2.**—At Romé a Papal edict describing new changes in the Ministry is torn down by the people.

**3.**—Exposure of fraudulent evidence in the Tracy Peerage case. When the claim

was before the House of Lords last year an important link in the evidence was supplied by the production of the fragment of a tombstone which was said to have been originally erected over the grave "To the memory of William Tracy, third son of — Tracy, a Judge of the Common Pleas in England." A witness, Holton, now stated that, some time in the year 1845, he had been employed by a man of the name of M'Ginnis to assist in engraving this identical tombstone; that they were to engrave it in the old style of letters; that they did so during certain nights in M'Ginnis's bedroom; that afterwards they held the stone over the fire for the purpose of darkening it, so as to make it look like old; that they then broke the stone in pieces with a sledge-hammer; that M'Ginnis told him the stone was engraved for the purpose of being sent to London as evidence in a court of law, and that if the party for whom it was done was successful in his suit they would both make a very good thing of the business. On the application of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, time was allowed to bring M'Ginnis from America for the purpose of disproving Holton's statement.

**5.**—Milan capitulates to the Austrian army under Marshal Radetzky. During the night the Piedmontese troops retired on the road to Turin. On the following morning (Sunday) the Austrians, in great strength and in the finest order, entered the city and took possession. The utmost silence prevailed during the passage of the troops through the Corso and principal streets. On the morning of the 7th a proclamation was issued declaring Lombardy in a state of siege, and announcing that all offences against good order would be punished by martial law.

**6.**—Mr. Berkeley's motion in favour of the ballot carried against the Government by 86 to 81.

— Bombardment of Bologna by General Welden. The act was afterwards disavowed by the Austrian Government, and the General recalled.

— Special Commission opened at Dublin for the trial of the treason rioters and rebels. Doherty was acquitted on two occasions, from the inability of the jury to agree upon a verdict.

**12.**—McGher, Leyne, and O'Donoghue, three of the Irish rebel leaders, arrested between Holycross and Rathcannon. They were unarmed and made no resistance.

— Died, at Tapton House, near Chesterfield, in the 68th year of his age, George Stephenson, engineer.

— The Emperor of Austria returns to Vienna.

**14.**—Chartist rising at Ashton-under-Lyne. They assembled in large numbers in the streets about midnight, armed with pistols and pikes,

and having formed themselves into marching order, proceeded in the direction of the Town Hall with the view, as the leaders alleged, of taking forcible possession of the building. On their march thither they murdered a policeman named Bright, by first shooting and then stabbing him. Before reaching their proposed destination they encountered a small force of armed police and special constables, when the Chartists turned and fled in different directions. A few random shots were fired on the Chartist side without causing any serious injury. Several of those most prominently concerned in the outbreak were apprehended before morning, and lodged in prison.

**14.**—Festival at Cologne, in celebration of the sixth centenary of laying the foundation-stone of the Cathedral.

**15.**—Fourteen Chartist agitators arrested at Manchester, on the ground of inciting certain classes in that and neighbouring towns to rise in arms and create disorder.

**16.**—Arrest of armed Chartists in London at the Orange Tree public-house, Orange Street. The landlord of the house was also arrested, and, along with the whole of the occupants, eighteen in number, conveyed to the police station at Bow-street. Another armed division was arrested in a house in Moor-street. Here some resistance was attempted, but on the police drawing their cutlasses the Chartists threw down their arms and escaped as they best could from the premises. Four of the more violent were taken into custody. The design was understood to be to unite the different clubs about midnight, and attack the principal buildings in the metropolis. Considerable quantities of ammunition were found at the residences of those apprehended, and gunpowder was discovered carefully hidden in some of the churchyards.

**17.**—Accounts from the south of Ireland describe everything as tranquil; the Confederate Clubs mostly broken up, and the people returning to their customary pursuits.

**18.**—At the examination of Cuffey, Ritchie, the leader of the secret band, and other Chartists at Bow-street, a delegate named Powell is put into the witness-box, and describes the entire scheme of the projected rising in the metropolis.

**19.**—Great storm along the north-east coast of Scotland. For miles the shore was strewn with the wreck of fishing boats and the dead bodies of fishermen. Twenty-three corpses were carried into Peterhead alone.

**22.**—Disastrous hurricane in the West India Islands. Antigua and St. Kitts suffered most severely; the loss of life in these places being greater than at the fatal earthquake in 1843. In one harbour the Government loss was estimated at 25,000/. About 2,000 buildings were unroofed, and 700 totally destroyed.

**24.**—Burning of the American emigrant ship *Ocean Monarch* in the Channel, and loss of 178 lives. She left Liverpool in the morning, having on board 396 persons, crew and passengers. The calamity was caused by one of the passengers lighting a fire in a wooden ventilator in the after part of the ship, under the impression that it was a grate, and was noticed about noon when off Orms Head. She was at this time seen by Mr. Littledale, returning in his yacht from Beaumaris regatta, and who at once put out to render assistance. The flames were then bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel. So great was the heat there, that the passengers, men, women, and children, crowded to the fore part; and in their wild despair some jumped overboard with their children in their arms. In a few minutes the mizzenmast went overboard, and in a second or two the main-mast shared the same fate. Retreating still further forward before the advancing flames, the passengers and crew were clinging in clusters to the jibboom, when the foremast dropped down on the fastenings, and the jibboom fell into the water with its load of human beings. In addition to the aid given by Mr. Littledale, who took off thirty-two in his yacht, most valuable assistance was given by the Brazilian steam-frigate *Afonso*, then out on a pleasure trip with the Prince and Princess de Joinville and the Duke and Duchess d'Alma. They not only took off 160 of the survivors, but contributed a handsome sum for their succour, the Prince de Joinville writing:—“Take this for these poor people. It was intended to be expended on a tour of pleasure, which after this it is impossible to enjoy.” Seventeen were also taken off by the *Prince of Wales* steamer, then on her passage to Bangor, and thirteen by the *New World* packet ship bound for New York. The *Ocean Monarch* went down at her anchors at half-past one o'clock the following morning. With the exception of the solid timbers about the bow, on which was the figure-head in an almost perfect state, the fire consumed the whole of the hull to within a few inches of the water edge. As she gradually settled herself into the bosom of the sea, large volumes of flames rushed forward with a hissing and crackling sound, till at length the water completely buried her, and the remains of the vessel disappeared in about fourteen fathoms, causing a heavy swell for the moment. A large subscription was raised for the relief of the sufferers, and supplies of food and clothing furnished with unsparing generosity by the magistrates and inhabitants of Liverpool.

**25.**—Trial of the London Chartists for sedition, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Platt. They were in most instances found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. At Liverpool, next day, Mr. Justice Creswell inflicted a similar punishment upon the more

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prominent leaders in the Lancashire disturbances.

**25.**—In the National Assembly MM. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidière seek to defend themselves from the imputations passed upon them by the committee appointed to investigate the causes of the disturbances in May and June. The Assembly assenting to the demand of the Procureur-Général for a civil prosecution, the suspected deputies suddenly fled from France to England.

—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after explaining at some length the present financial condition of the country, proposes to borrow 2,000,000/. for the purpose of making up the deficiency in the revenue. Mr. Hume and others strongly objected to the proposal, urging upon the Government the necessity of instantly retrenching the expenditure. The motion for rejecting the Government scheme was negatived by a majority of 66 to 45.

**26.**—Armistice concluded between Prussia and Denmark with reference to the occupation of the Duchies. The form of government in force previous to the events of March to be re-established during the continuance of the armistice. In the event of the four members for Prussia and Denmark disagreeing as to the choice of a President of the collective administration of the Duchies, Great Britain, as mediating Power, to make the appointment.

**29.**—Sir Harry Smith encounters the rebel Boers at Bolm Plaats, Cape of Good Hope, and after a short contest defeats and drives them back with great loss.

**September 2.**—The Sicilians having finally thrown off the rule of King Ferdinand, he causes Messina to be bombarded. A simultaneous attack was made upon the city from the fire of the garrison, the Neapolitan fleet in the harbour, and a large force which had landed on the shore. The citizens fought with desperation, but the contest was too unequal, and after a bombardment of four days, during which a large portion of the city was reduced to ruins, they were compelled to surrender. The conflict was marked by circumstances of such great cruelty on both sides, that the English and French admirals on the station interfered to prevent the further effusion of blood.

**3.**—Insurrection at Leghorn. On the issuing of a proclamation prohibiting the meeting of political clubs the people mustered in great force in the centre of the city, and fired on the troops drawn out for its protection. About sixty were killed during the early part of the day; towards evening several troops of infantry laid down their arms and fraternized with the people. The Governor with most of the cavalry retreated to the citadel.

**3.**—Act passed authorizing diplomatic intercourse with the See of Rome.

**5.**—A box of 2,000 sovereigns stolen in the course of its transmission from Praed and Co., bankers, Fleet-street, to Tweedie and Co., bankers, Cornwall.

Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person, having sat, with brief intervals at Christmas, Whitsuntide, and Easter, for the unexampled period of ten months. In the Royal Speech read on the occasion it was mentioned that in Ireland "organized confederates took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed, while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased power and strength, and by your prompt concurrence my Government were enabled to defeat, in a few days, machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in this emergency deserve my utmost approbation. . . . Amidst these [continental] convulsions, I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace in my dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquillity. The strength of our institutions has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my care in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs."

— The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, embark at Woolwich for Balmoral, by way of Aberdeen.

**12.**—General Whish invests Mooltan, but in consequence of the defection of Shere Singh, who went over to the enemy with about 5,000 men, the army was withdrawn after the capture of the outer or first intrenchment.

**14.**—Bands of disaffected rebels in the neighbourhood of Waterford and Carrick-on-Suir, finding themselves unable to cope with either the military or police, commit various acts of wanton destruction on the property of private persons who had rendered themselves obnoxious by assisting the Government.

— At the Stowe sale the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare was sold to Mr. Rodd for 355 guineas. The equally famous Rembrandt, "The Unmerciful Servant," was knocked down to Mr. Manson for 2,200 guineas. The forty days' sale of pictures, china, plate, furniture, &c. produced 75,562l.

**18.**—Disturbances at Frankfort, arising from the dissatisfaction of the people with the proceedings of a majority in the Diet. The Archduke ordered martial law to be proclaimed, and directed the artillery to fire upon the barri-

cades. This decided the contest, and by midnight the insurgents withdrew from all their points of defence. In the course of the day the people disgraced their cause by maltreating and murdering Major Auerswald, and the young Prince Lichnowski, a distinguished member of the Assembly.

**21.**—Lord George Bentinck found dead in one of the Welbeck parks. He had set out from his father's house to visit Lord Manvers, but only got a short distance along the path leading in that direction, when he was seized with a spasmodical attack and died unseen by any. "A woodman and some peasants," writes Mr. Disraeli, "passing near the spot observed Lord George, whom, at the distance, they had mistaken for his brother, the Marquis of Titchfield, leaning against the gate. It was then about half-past four o'clock, or it might be a quarter to five; so he could not have left his home much more than half an hour. The woodman and his companion thought 'the gentleman' was reading, as he held his head down. One of them lingered for a minute looking at the gentleman, who then turned round and might have seen these passers-by, but he made no sign to them."

— Special commission opened at Clonmel for the trial of parties implicated in the recent insurrection in the south of Ireland. William Smith O'Brien was indicted for high treason on the 28th. The trial was continued till the 8th of October, when the jury found him guilty of the charge of levying war against the Queen, but recommended him to the merciful consideration of Government, being unanimously of opinion, for many reasons, that his life should be spared. On being brought into court next day, Mr. Whiteside moved an arrest of judgment, and submitted three questions on which he craved the opinion of the judges. The Attorney-General showed cause against the motion, and the objections were overruled by the Lord Chief Justice. On being asked why sentence of death should not be passed on him, the prisoner said he was prepared to abide the consequences of having done his duty to his native land. The Lord Chief Justice, after a brief address, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged, and afterwards beheaded and quartered. M'Manus was found guilty on the 12th October, O'Donoghue on the 15th, and Meagher on the 21st. On being brought up for sentence, on the 23rd, they each addressed the Court at some length in defence of their conduct. Meagher said, "I am here to regret nothing I have ever done, to retract nothing I have ever said. Far from it. Even here, where the thief, the libertine, and the murderer have left their footprints in the dust—here, on this spot where the shadows of death surround me, and from which I see my early grave in an unconsecrated soil opened to receive me—even here, encircled by these terrors, the hope which beckoned

me on to embark on the perilous sea on which I have been wrecked still consoles, animates, and enraptures me. . . . I hope I shall be able with a light heart and a clear conscience to appear before a higher tribunal—a tribunal where a Judge of infinite goodness, as well as of infinite justice, will preside, and where, my lords, many, many of the judgments of this world will be reversed." Sentence of death was then passed upon them in the usual form.

**25.**—Commencement of the Hungarian War of Independence. The Emperor having given an unsatisfactory answer to a deputation from the Diet appointed to wait on him touching a redress of grievances, and the National Assembly at Vienna absolutely refusing to receive a second, Louis Kossuth was invested with full dictatorial powers. The Archduke Palatine retreated from the kingdom to Moravia.

**26.**—Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly. On the commotion caused by his appearance subsiding, he said:—"After thirty-three years of proscription and exile, I at last recover my country and all my rights as a citizen. The Republic has given me this happiness; let the Republic receive my oath of gratitude; and may my generous countrymen who have brought me into this Assembly be certain that I shall endeavour to justify their votes by labouring with you for the maintenance of tranquillity—that first necessity of the country—and for the development of democratic institutions, which the people have the right to demand. . . . My conduct will prove, with respect to the persons who have endeavoured to blacken my character in order again to proscribe me, that no one here is more resolved than I am, to devote himself to the defence and freedom of the Republic."

Came on for trial at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Platt and Mr. Justice Williams, the case of Cussey, Lacy, Fay, and others, charged with inciting to rebellion and fire-raising in the streets of London on the night of the 16th August last. The principal witness was Powell, an informer, who described with great minuteness the different features of the conspiracy. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Sergeant Ballantyne, with the view of showing that he was a worthless character, on whose word no reliance could be placed. On the third day of trial the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, and they were sentenced to be transported beyond seas for the period of their natural lives.

**27.**—The National Assembly carry a vote for one Chamber, as opposed to two, by a majority of 530 against 289.

**28.**—Murder of Count Lamberg, in Pesth. He had just arrived in the city to undertake the duty of Generalissimo of the Emperor's forces in Hungary, when he was met by a mob armed with spades and scythes; attempt-

ing to take refuge in the Diet, he was murdered by the infuriated populace on the bridge.

**October 3.**—The Ban of Croatia having made up his differences with the Emperor, is appointed by an imperial decree Lieutenant Field-Marshal of all the troops in Hungary, and Commissary Plenipotentiary, "with full and unlimited powers, that he may act as circumstances require the representative of our royal person."

**6.**—A notice posted at Lloyd's, intimating that, in consequence of several deaths from Asiatic cholera having come to the knowledge of her Majesty's Privy Council as happening on board vessels trading to Hamburg and other northern parts, positive orders were issued to the heads of the Customs at the various ports to place all descriptions of craft coming from these places under quarantine laws. On the 4th two cases were admitted into Bartholomew's Hospital; and on the 8th twenty cases were reported as having occurred within the London bills of mortality.

— Insurrection in Vienna, and murder of the War Minister, Count Latour. The military refusing to march against the Hungarians, part of the National Guard joined in the mutiny, barricades were erected, the tocsin sounded, and the arsenal bombarded and sacked. Having routed the Government troops, the insurgents marched from the suburbs into the town, and planted their guns in the middle of the University square. The gates of the town were guarded by students and National Guards, and a central committee formed for carrying on a war. The War Office was entered in the afternoon, and Count Latour seized. The wretched man was conducted into the street, and there murdered with axes and sledge-hammers. The excited people tore the clothes from the bleeding body and hung the naked corpse on a gibbet, where it remained suspended for a whole day, as a target to the National Guards. The cannon, arms, and papers seized in the office were conveyed to the University. The Emperor fled from the capital next day towards Olmutz.

**7.**—The French National Assembly decide, by a majority of 602 to 211, that the President of the Republic shall be elected by universal suffrage, and hold office for four years.

— The right of entry into Canton having been fixed to take effect in two years, in terms of the treaty with Commissioner Keying, Mr. Bonham wrote for instructions, and Lord Palmerston now replies:—"It is inexpedient to resort to force to compel the Chinese to execute promises from the performance of which no real advantage to British interest would accrue. It has always appeared to me doubtful whether the right of entering the city of Canton would be productive of any material advantage to British interests."

**21.**—Papal rescript issued condemning the Government colleges in Ireland as full of grievous and intrinsic danger.

— Prince Albert instructs the Queen's private solicitor to procure an injunction preventing Mr. Strange, publisher, Paternoster-row, from issuing to the public copies of any of the private engravings referred to in "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Royal Victoria and Albert Gallery of Etchings." Injunction granted.—On subsequent inquiry it was found that copies of the engravings had been purloined by one of the workmen employed by a printer at Windsor to take impressions for her Majesty.

— Captain McQuhae, of H.M. ship *Dedalus*, sends to the Admiralty an official report on the subject of the sea-serpent seen by him and his crew on the 6th of August last, on the passage home from the East Indies:—"On our attention being called to the object, it was discovered to be an enormous serpent, with head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above the surface of the sea, and, as nearly as we could approximate by comparing it with the length of what our maintopsail yard would show in the water, there was at the very least sixty-feet of the animal à fleur d'eau, no portion of which was, to our perception, used in propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation. It passed rapidly, but so close under our lee quarter that had it been a man of my acquaintance I should easily have recognised his features with the naked eye. The diameter of the serpent was about 15 or 16 inches behind the head, which was, without any doubt, that of a snake; and it was never, during the twenty minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, once below the surface of the water; its colour a dark brown, with yellowish white about the throat. It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea-weed, twisted about its back." From the account and sketch together Professor Owen came to the conclusion that the creature seen from the *Dedalus* was not a cold-blooded reptile of the snake or serpent species, but a large seal floated down on an iceberg, and seeking for shelter. The learned professor was further of opinion that no such creature existed in nature as the so-called sea-serpent.

**22.**—Upwards of 400 of the Parisian National Guard, attired in their uniform, and wearing side-arms, arrive in London by the South-Eastern Railway. From London Bridge a cavalcade of omnibuses and cabs conveyed them to the foreign hotels in the vicinity of Leicester-square. In company with another detachment of 300, which arrived next day, they visited most of the public institutions and places of amusement in London. A large deputation of them was also received by the Lord Mayor.

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**22.**—The Emperor of Austria issues a manifesto, suspending the sittings of the Diet at Vienna, and ordering it to re-assemble at Kremsier, in Moravia, on the 15th November.

**23.**—The Vernon Gallery of Pictures, valued at 30,000*l.*, made available to the public in the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square.

**24.**—At a Cabinet Council held to-day it was resolved to commute the extreme sentence of the law passed on the Irish rebels to transportation for life. They refused at first to assent to this modification of their sentence, and insisted that they should either be liberated or suffer the punishment awarded in Court.

**25.**—Explosion at Whinnyhill Pit, Cleaton Moor, near Whitehaven. Of thirty-one in the works at the time only one escaped.

**30.**—Fall of a sugar-house, in Glasgow, belonging to Wilson and Sons, Alston-street. The floors, six in number, gave way in rapid succession, and buried in their ruins the whole of the workmen, nineteen in number, employed in the building at the time. Only five were got out alive, and they were severely injured. Ten days elapsed before the last of the sufferers could be reached.

— The Viennese surrender to Prince Windischgrätz, but afterwards resume hostilities on hearing that an Hungarian army was approaching to their relief.

**31.**—The Cambridge Syndicate present a report to the Congregation for confirmation, recommending various changes, with the view of giving greater encouragement to the pursuit of those studies for the cultivation of which professorships had been founded in the University.

— Viscount Middleton commits suicide by igniting a brazier of charcoal in his bedroom. He was found dead on the floor the following morning by one of the domestics.

— Defeat of the Hungarian army advancing to the relief of the Viennese insurgents. Despairing of future aid, and pressed on every side by the troops under the Ban of Croatia and Prince Windischgrätz, the people of Vienna now surrendered to the imperial authority, after heroically defending the city against numerous combined and well-directed attacks. During the engagement with the Hungarians Messenhausen issued the following proclamation: "From the spire of St. Stephen's.—The battle appears to be drawing towards Oberlin and Ingendorf. The fog prevents me from having a clear view. Hitherto the Hungarians appear to be advancing victoriously. In case a defeated army shall approach the walls of the city, it will be the duty of all armed bodies to assemble under arms, even without command."

**November 3.**—Disturbance in Drury Lane Theatre arising out of the excited enthusiasm exhibited for M. Jullien's new arrangement of the National Anthem.

**4.**—The new Constitution of the Republic finally adopted and carried by the National Assembly. A formal proclamation of the Republic took place eight days afterwards.

**7.**—Inquiry at the Marylebone Police-court into the charge made by Sir J. Hoare, Bath, against the Baroness of St. Mart, of stealing from him two valuable diamond rings. In the course of a visit to Bath, in April 1847, the rings had been shown by Sir John to the Baroness. After trying them on her finger she said she returned them to their owner, but he denied having received them either then or at any subsequent period. He further denied having at any time made an offer of marriage to her. The Baroness was ultimately acquitted.

**9.**—Collision in Berlin between the Brandenburg Ministry and the National Assembly. The latter, ejected from their hall, and driven from place to place by the military, took refuge in a café under the Linden, where a resolution was adopted to refuse the grant of any more taxes.

— Robert Blum, of Leipsic, executed at Vienna for the part he had taken in the insurrectionary movement there. A few minutes before his execution Blum wrote to his wife:—"Farewell for the time men call eternity, but which will not be so. Bring up our—now only your—children to be honest men, so that they will never disgrace their father's name. . . . All that I feel and would say at this moment escapes me in tears; only once more, then, farewell. P.S.—I had forgotten the rings. On that of our betrothal I press for you a last kiss; my seal-ring is for Hans, the watch for Richard, the diamond studs for Ida, and the chain for Alfred, as memorials. All the rest divide as you please. They are coming. Farewell."

**12.**—Berlin declared to be in a state of siege. The King issued a proclamation dissolving the Burgher Guard, and the Assembly adopted a resolution to sit *en permanence*.

— Inauguration of the French Constitution celebrated in the Place de la Concorde.

**14.**—Wreck of the *Burgundy* and *Atlantic*, German emigrant vessels, on the Goodwin Sands. Nearly the whole of the crew and passengers in both instances were saved.

**15.**—Count Rossi, Minister of the Interior, assassinated at Rome. On alighting from his carriage at the Chamber of Deputies he was stabbed in the neck, and died almost instantly. The murderer mingled with the crowd, and no attempt was made to arrest him. The Chamber took no notice of the occurrence, but proceeded with the ordinary business of the day. A disturbance took place in the city next forenoon, when the Pope was besieged in his own palace, and only saved from violence by the bravery of a handful of Swiss Guards.

**22.**—Disastrous attack by British troops on

a body of Sikhs, in a *nullah* at Rammuggar. The Commander-in-Chief issued an order to Colonel Havelock to attack the Sikh cavalry and follow them to their batteries, when the British troops charged down the bank, and on returning to form again into line were exposed to a fire from the enemy, which carried off three officers and a large portion of the troops under their command.

**24.**—Died, at Melbourne House, Derbyshire, in his 70th year, William Lamb, Lord Melbourne, first Prime Minister of Queen Victoria.

— Flight of the Pope from Rome. Since the assassination of Count Rossi the Pontiff kept himself shut up in the Quirinal, with the Duc d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador, who resided in the palace for the purpose of affording the protection of the Republican flag to his Holiness. At an hour previously agreed on the Pope retired into a private room and disguised himself as a servant to Count de Spaur of the Bavarian Legation. On leaving the Quirinal he took his seat on the box of the carriage beside the coachman, and proceeded to the residence of the Bavarian Minister, where his costume was changed to that of a private chaplain. In this garb Count Spaur and his reverend charge cleared the gates of Rome, and arrived the following day at Gaeta, where his Holiness received a welcome reception from the King of Naples. The French Consul reported to his Government that the Pope intended to proceed to France, but the welcome he received at Gaeta caused his Holiness to decline the offer of a vessel placed at his disposal by the Republic.

**27.**—Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, addressing the electors of France on the subject of the Presidential election, writes:—"I am not an ambitious man, who at one time dreams of empire and war, and at another of the application of subversive theories. Educated in free countries in the school of misfortune, I shall ever remain faithful to the duties which your votes and the will of the Assembly may impose upon me. If I were named President, I would not shrink from any danger or from any sacrifice to defend society, now so audaciously attacked. I would devote myself entirely, without any concealed view, to the consolidation of a Republic, wise by its laws, honest by its intention, great and powerful by its acts. I should consider it a point of honour to leave to my successor, at the conclusion of four years, a consolidated government, liberty, interest, and a real progress accomplished."

**28.**—Dreadful murders at Stanfield Hall, near Norwich, the seat of J. P. Jermy, Esq., Recorder of that city. Mr. Jermy, his son, and Mrs. Jermy, dined together this afternoon, there being then on the premises a butler, a man-servant, and two females. About half-past eight o'clock Mr. Jermy left the dining-room and walked through the hall to the front of the building. On returning, as he entered the porch, a man,

wrapped in a cloak and wearing a mask, fired a pistol at him, the ball lodging in the upper part of the left breast, close to the shoulder. He fell and instantly expired, but owing to what followed was not removed for nearly an hour. The assassin then went to the servants' entrance to the right, passed through the passage across the building, met the butler, whom he forced by threats to retire into the pantry, and proceeded onwards to the turn of the passage, where there was a dark recess, with a door opening into another passage leading to the back of the premises. Mr. Jermy's son, alarmed at the report of a pistol, left the dining-room and passed to the door opening into the back passage ; here the murderer fired and shot him through the right breast, killing him on the spot. Mrs. Jermy hearing a noise went to the same place, and, while she knelt over the lifeless body of her husband, the assassin fired a pistol at her, the shot shivering one of her arms and wounding her in the breast. Her maid, Eliza Chestney, more courageous than the other servants, went to the same spot to see what was the matter ; and, while clasping her mistress, the murderer discharged another pistol at her and seriously wounded her in the thigh. The female servants, now thinking they would all be murdered, hid themselves. The man-servant, who was in the stables, hearing the firing, and supposing that the place was attacked by a number of ruffians, swam across the moat which surrounds the house, and set off to Wymondham, where he gave the alarm, and caused a telegraphic message to be sent to the Norwich police-station. The murderer, therefore, had no difficulty in making his escape. Two female servants who had gone to Wymondham returned with two young men, and while they stood outside of the moat talking they heard the report of a pistol and saw the flash. Suspicion pointed to a man named Rush, a farmer and auctioneer, living in the neighbourhood, with whom Mr. Jermy had frequent disputes, and he was immediately arrested. Mrs. Jermy and the servant retained sufficient recollection to declare that, though disguised, they were certain he was the assassin. The most important evidence at the inquest, and at the examination before the magistrates, was that of Emily James, whose real name was Sandford—a young woman who lived in Rush's family, first as a governess, latterly as his housekeeper or mistress ; she described herself as a widow, but afterwards admitted that she was unmarried, and far advanced in pregnancy. Reporters were not allowed to be present at her examination, but the following was the substance of her testimony. At first she said : "Mr. Rush came home to tea at six, and took off his boots for the night ; went out of the room at about nine, for ten minutes only ; returned then, and did not again leave the house." Subsequently, under a more rigorous examination, her story changed. She deposed that on the night of the murders Rush came home at about six,

by appointment, to take her to a concert, given by Madame Dulcken, at Wymondham ; but he asked her if she desired to go, as he was unwell, and it was agreed they should not go. They took tea together and remained in the room till eight. He then said, "I want to go out for a short time." She endeavoured to dissuade him on account of his cold ; but he went to the back-kitchen, where the boy Savory was, and thence to his own bedroom, and in a few minutes after he came down and went out. As Rush passed out he observed that the door would not fasten ; so she rose and shut it, while he held it close from the outside ; it was dark, and she did not see how he was dressed. She took a novel to read. Rush returned about nine, and knocked at the door with his hand. She went and unfastened the door-latch, saying "It's undone," and returned without seeing him. He waited outside a minute or so, then entered and passed upstairs. As he went he called from the passage, "You had better go to bed." He took no candle, as he had wax tapers in his bedroom. In a minute or so he came down stairs in his shirt sleeves, and looked in at her. He said, "What a large fire you have got ! Put it out and go to bed." There was something in his manner that caused her to look at him more attentively, and she then observed that his face was deadly pale, and he appeared much agitated. She said, "What is the matter with you ?" He turned from her, and said "No." After a short pause, he added, "If any one asks you about me, say I was not out more than ten minutes." He then went up stairs to his bedroom and locked the door. In the course of a few minutes the door of Rush's room was opened so as to make as little noise as possible, and she heard the prisoner groping his way down stairs without his shoes. Two or three minutes afterwards she heard him return up stairs in the same manner, and re-enter his bedroom. She then went to sleep and did not awake until the morning, when she was aroused by the information that the police were in the house.

**29.**—Died, at his residence, Chester-place, Pimlico, aged 42 years, Charles Buller, M.P. for Liskeard.

—The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel intimates his secession from the Church of England.

**December 1.**—A tragedy only paralleled in horror by the Black Hole of Calcutta occurred this evening on board the *Londonderry* steamboat, trading between Liverpool and Sligo. She left Sligo in the evening with nearly 200 passengers on board, a large number of whom were emigrants, intending to proceed from Liverpool to America. The night setting in dark and stormy, the Captain (Johnstone) considered it necessary for the proper working of the vessel to send the whole of the passengers below. They were for a time unwilling to obey

this command, but coercive measures being resorted to, they were all driven into the steerage cabin, a confined space about 18 feet long, 11 wide, and 7 high. The hatches were then closed, and as some of the poor creatures attempted to free themselves from this den, a tarpaulin was thrown over the entrance and nailed down. The most horrible results now followed. The air was insufficient to maintain existence beyond a few seconds. Sinking from exhaustion or trampled down by others in the madness of despair, a large portion of the wretched passengers were suffocated amid a scene which no survivor could adequately describe. One, more fortunate than the others, succeeded in freeing himself from the hideous charnel-house, and gave the alarm of what had taken place to the captain and mate. The hatches were at once taken off, and a few of the survivors crawled on deck. Within the cabin there lay in heaps the living, dying, and dead—one frightful spectacle of mingled agony and death. Men, women, and children were huddled together, blackened with suffocation, and bruised and bleeding from the desperate struggle for existence which preceded death. The number of victims amounted to 72—23 men, 31 women, and 18 children. The steamer put into Derry, where most of the survivors were landed, and every necessary attention paid to their restoration. The inquest resulted in a verdict that "death was caused by suffocation in consequence of the gross negligence and total want of the usual and necessary caution on the part of Captain Alexander Johnstone, Richard Hughes, first mate, and Ninian Crawford, second mate; and we, therefore, find them guilty of manslaughter: and we further consider it our duty to express, in the strongest terms, our abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the remainder of the scamen on board on the melancholy occasion." The captain and mates were tried and acquitted at Donegal assizes on the 21st March ensuing.

**2.**—In the Exchequer and Common Pleas two cases were prosecuted to a successful issue under Lord Campbell's Act (9th and 10th Vict. c. 93), making masters and companies liable for the negligence of servants in their employ. In the one case damages of 600*l*, and in the other of 100*l*, were recovered by the plaintiffs.

— Abdication of the Emperor of Austria in favour of his nephew Francis-Joseph. "The pressure of events and the immediate want of a comprehensive reformation of our forms of state—which we, in the month of March, endeavoured to meet and promote—have convinced us that more careful powers are needed to complete this grand work."

**6.**—The Fanny Kemble divorce case tried at Philadelphia. The libel was filed by the husband, Pierce Butler, and alleged wilful desertion from her habitation for a period of two years. The respondent denied the charge of desertion, and averred that her husband's treat-

ment of her was so cruel as to make life burdensome. She further alleged that her absence from time to time during the period spoken to was with the knowledge and consent of her husband. The inquiry was protracted over many months, and resulted in judgment being given for a divorce.

**7.**—Upsetting of a ferry boat crossing from Kingston cotton mills to Hull, and loss of seventeen lives.

**12.**—Dr. Trower, Episcopal Bishop of Glasgow, intimates to the Duke of Argyll his intention of refusing him the Holy Communion at the ensuing festival, on account of the bitter and contemptuous spirit which his Grace had exhibited towards Scotch Episcopacy in his recent work on Church Government.

**13.**—Storm in Scotland, felt with greatest severity in the Frith of Clyde. The floating lighthouse at Garmoyle filled and sunk.

— Two Chartists named Ratcliffe and Constantine were tried at Liverpool assizes for the murder of the policeman Bright, during the riot at Ashton, on the night of the 14th August. A number of witnesses testified to the fact of Ratcliffe thrusting a pike into the policeman's thigh, and others swore they saw him fire the shot from which the constable died. The jury acquitted Constantine, but returned a verdict of guilty against Ratcliffe, with a recommendation to mercy. On further inquiry being made, suspicion was found to attach to the evidence of some of the witnesses, and Ratcliffe was reprieved.

**18.**—Mr. Denison, the Conservative candidate, carries the West Riding election against Sir Culling Eardley Eardley by a majority of 14,743 against 11,795.

**20.**—At a public meeting at Liverpool Mr. Cobden submits the details of his scheme of financial reform and economy in the different departments of the public service.

— Louis Napoleon Buonaparte proclaimed President of the French Republic by the National Assembly. The Secretaries of the Election Committee announced the votes to be, for Louis Napolcon 5,534,520, the next highest on the list being General Cavaignac, with 1,448,302. M. Marrast said: "In the name of the French people, whereas citizen Charles Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, born in Paris, possesses all the qualifications of eligibility required by the 44th article of the Constitution; whereas the ballot gave him the absolute majority of suffrages for the Presidency; by virtue of the powers conferred on the Assembly by the 47th and 48th articles of the Constitution I proclaim him President of the French Republic from this day until the second Sunday of May 1852; and I now invite him to ascend the tribune and take the oath required by the Constitution."—"We have," said Louis Napoleon in reply, "a great mission to fulfil: it is to found a Republic in the interest of all, and a

government just and firm, which shall be animated by a sincere love of progress without being either reactionary or Utopian. Let us be men of our country, not men of a party, and by the help of God we shall be able at last to do some good, if we are not able to do great things." The Prince was afterwards escorted to the palace Elysée National, which had been assigned as the residence of the President. On the same evening the following names appeared in the *Moniteur* in the list of the new Ministry : — Odillon Barrot, President of the Council and Minister of Justice ; Drouyn de Lhuys, Foreign Affairs ; Léon de Maleville, Interior ; Hippolyte Passy, Finance ; Léon Faucher, Public Works ; Bixio, Commerce ; General Rulhières, War ; and De Tracy, Marine. By a decree of the President Marshal Bugeaud was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Alps.

**23.**—Abd-el-Kader presents a petition to the President of the French Republic, praying that the conditions of his surrender might be fulfilled by sending him to Syria, "near the sacred tomb of the prophets, that I might enlighten myself with new light, and my days be wholly devoted to the happiness of my family, far removed from the hazards of war, the theatre of which I abandoned for ever to the domination of France, in execution of the will of the Almighty, who lowers or raises empires as He pleases."

**26.**—Prince Windischgrätz issues a proclamation from his head-quarters at Nicola : — " Any inhabitant who is taken with a weapon of any description in his hand will be immediately hanged. If the inhabitants of any place shall, united, dare to attack any imperial military courier, any transports, any or single commanding officers, so as to injure them in any way whatsoever, such place shall be made level with the earth. The authorities of the different places shall answer with their heads for the preservation of the public peace."

**27.**—The President of the French Republic to M. de Maleville, Minister of the Interior : — " I asked the Prefect of Police if he did not occasionally receive reports on diplomatic affairs. He replied in the affirmative, and he added that he had addressed to you yesterday copies of a despatch from Italy. These despatches, you will understand, ought to be directly forwarded to me, and I must express to you my displeasure at this delay in their communication. I request you likewise to send me the sixteen boxes I had before demanded. I must have them on Thursday. They contain documents relative to the affairs of Strasbourg and Boulogne. I do not intend either that the Minister of the Interior should prepare the articles personal to myself. This was not the case under Louis Philippe, and should not be the practice now. Besides, I have not received for some days my telegraphic despatches. On the whole, I perceive that the Ministers I have named wish to treat me as if the famous

Constitution of Siéyes was in vigour, but I will not suffer it."

**30.**—In the course of the siege operations before Mooltan the British troops explode the principal magazine in the fort, containing, it was rumoured, 16,000 lbs. of powder. Many of the principal houses and temples were blown up at the same moment. Moolraj caused intimation to be made in the British camp next morning that he had still enough powder and shot to hold out for twelve months. The summons to surrender he indignantly rammed down his largest gun and fired back to General Whish.

## 1849.

**January 1.**—From Gaeta the Pope threatens the Roman insurgents with excommunication.

— Died at the Grange, Hants, in his 65th year, Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India during the greater part of the disastrous Afghan war, which he initiated with his proclamation from Simla against Dost Mahomed.

— The King of Prussia issues a general order wishing "a happy new year to his glorious war-army—line and Landwehr," and thanking them for their services during the year 1848.

**2.**—Calamitous outbreak of cholera at Drewet's Infant Poor Establishment, Tooting. In one week the deaths amounted to 112.

**3.**—Fire at the Caledonian Railway Station, Edinburgh, and destruction of the set of goods sheds.

**5.**—Pesth surrenders to the imperial force, under Prince Windischgrätz. An attempt was made by the Chamber to obtain conditions, but the Prince refused to listen to the proposals and took undisputed possession of the capital. Buda was entered at the same time by Baron Jellachich. M. Kossuth and the greater part of the Magyar troops retired to Debreczin, carrying with them the iron crown of Hungary and a machine for printing paper money.

— Revival of old Christmas gambols in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester.

**7.**—Sanguinary engagement between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, with Cabrera at their head ; the latter defeated.

**8.**—The Roman Assembly formally depose the Pope as Sovereign of the Papal States.

**9.**—In New Orleans the cholera makes frightful ravages, the deaths per day averaging from fifty to eighty per cent of the population. Latterly the place presented the appearance of a deserted city.

— Opening of the new Cattle Market, Islington, designed to give accommodation to 8,000 cattle, 50,000 sheep, besides horses and pigs.

**10.**—Fifteen persons swept off the pier at Peterhead and drowned.

**10.**—At a meeting in Manchester Mr. Cobden proposed a resolution pledging himself to co-operate with the Liverpool Financial Reform Association in its efforts to reduce the expenditure to at least the standard of 1835, and to secure a more equitable and economical system of taxation."

**13.**—A sanguinary conflict takes place at Chillianwallah between the British and Sikh forces. Lord Gough reported his troops to be victorious, but the triumph—such as it was—was dearly purchased by the loss of 602 men, and about three times that number wounded.

— Fire at Hampstead Water Works; loss estimated at 8,000/-

**14.**—The West India mail-packet *Forth* wrecked on the Alacranes reef, where the *Tweed* was lost two years since. The passengers and crew, 126 men in number, were saved mainly by the efforts of the officers of the ship, directed by Captain Sturdee. The people were landed on a small island, and as many as could find room embarked in a brigantine, which landed them at Campeachy on the evening of the 18th.

— Fire at Lincoln's Inn, destroying the whole of the chambers forming No. 2 on the east side of the square.

**15.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench the Attorney-General moved for a writ to be directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, calling upon him to inquire into the conduct of the Bishop of Exeter, in refusing to induct the Rev. Mr. Gorham into a living within the diocese of the Bishop. The Bishop alleged that, on examining Mr. Gorham, he found he held unsound doctrines, in so far as he believed that spiritual regeneration was not given or confirmed by the sacrament of baptism, that infants were not thereby regenerated, and that, by reason of the maintenance of these doctrines, Mr. Gorham was unfit to be inducted into the living. The replication affirmed that he was not unfit, and did not hold unsound doctrines. It was, said the Attorney-General, a question to be tried by Lords Spiritual, and it was customary for that Court to direct a writ to the Primate, to examine the clerk, and make the return to the Court. If the clerk accused of unsound doctrines should be dead, the question must be tried by a jury; but if alive, by the Metropolitan himself. Rule granted, on the presumption that the Bishop would not appear to oppose.

**16.**—The Chief Justice of Ireland gives judgment in the cases of O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue, against the writs of error brought to reverse the judgment pronounced at Clonmel.

**17.**—Heroic conduct of an Irish peasant girl at Ballylenahan, near Belfast. Suspicious of an attempt to set fire to the stackyard, Grace M'Veagh with her sister kept watch till past midnight, when she saw one of a party of

incendiaries apply the match to a haystack. Taking such aim as she could in the darkness with an old blunderbuss, she discharged the contents at his head, and had the satisfaction of seeing him fall badly wounded in the yard. One of his companions approaching to see what had happened, she attacked him with an old bayonet fastened to the end of a pole, and though armed with pistol, which he fired in her face, he was compelled to retreat to a car occupied by some others of the party, when they all fled in haste from the farm. An alarm was instantly sent to the police at Newtown-Breda, but before they could arrive to make a search the body of the man first wounded had been removed; his cap and part of his clothing covered with blood were found near the spot where he fell.

**19.**—Coroner's inquest on the bodies of four children, who had died in the London Free Hospital after removal from Drewet's pauper establishment at Tooting. The jury found that the children had been attacked by virulent cholera at a time when they were suffering from insufficient food, defective clothing, and impure air, and censured the guardians of St. Pancras for not obliging Drewet to perform his duty to the children committed to his care in a more efficient manner than was brought out in evidence. The average number of pauper children in Drewet's establishment was 1,500, clothed, fed, and instructed at 4s. 6d. per head per week, and the number who died of cholera this season exceeded 150. The Holborn Union obtained from another jury a verdict of manslaughter, and Drewet was placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court on the 13th April. The jury returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**20.**—Conclusion of the sale of the first portion of the Stow Library. The total amount realized was 4,581*l.*. 11*s.* 6*d.* The vellum "Junius," supposed to be unique, was sold to Mr. Rodd for 9*r.*

**21.**—About 100,000 tons of chalk fall from Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover. The *Zigress*, East Indiaman, was wrecked off the cliff the same day.

**22.**—The lengthened and disastrous siege of Mooltan brought to a close by the unconditional surrender of Moolraj. This was the day fixed by General Whish for blowing up the citadel.

**24.**—Explosion at Darley Main Colliery, near Barnsley, resulting in the loss of 75 lives. The calamity was supposed to have been caused by an accumulation of gas preventing the usual passage of ventilating draughts through the workings. Twenty-seven of the workmen were recovered in an almost insensible state and brought to the surface.

— H.M.S. *Dido* arrived at Portsmouth from New Zealand in eighty-one days, being the quickest passage on record up to this date.

**25.**—Destructive inundation at Inverness, (155)

caused mainly by an unprecedented accumulation of water in Loch Ness, and partly by the bank of the Caledonian Canal giving way at Dochigarroch lock. The river Ness came down with alarming force, spreading desolation along its course, and sweeping away the old stone bridge which had withstood the floods of a century and a half. A great many streets of the town on both sides of the river were submerged, and the inhabitants to the number of about 500 escaped with difficulty in open boats. A number of small bridges at Glenmoriston and Glengarry were also carried away.

**25.**—Fire at the Canongate Gas Works, Edinburgh, and destruction of the gasometer. The immediate cause of this occurrence was the failure of a guide-rod on one side of the gasometer, which caused it to tilt against the frame, driving the standards outward at the same time and deranging the works of the water-lock. The gas then escaped in huge quantities and became ignited by some means never very clearly ascertained, but conjectured to have been from the friction of the masses of iron as they fell from the frame. About 300,000 cubic feet of gas were consumed.

**26.**—Came on for hearing, in the Court of Chancery, the case of Prince Albert *v.* Strange, in the form of an appeal motion to discharge the injunction granted by Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, to restrain the defendant, a publisher in Paternoster-row, from publishing a descriptive catalogue of etchings or engravings wrought by her Majesty and the Prince, and which etchings the plaintiff alleged to have been surreptitiously obtained by Strange, or by Judge, another defendant. On the 8th of February the Lord Chancellor gave judgment confirming and continuing the injunction granted by the Vice-Chancellor.

— The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland urges upon the Home Secretary the necessity of further suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, "to secure for Ireland that continued repose which is so vitally essential to her prosperity, to protect the country from the renewal of an agitation for objects that cannot be attained, and which for many years has disturbed its tranquillity, scaring away capital, destroying confidence, and rendering impossible the steady application of industry."

**31.**—Final abolition of the Corn-laws. The event was celebrated at Manchester by a banquet protracted beyond midnight, to welcome in with rejoicings the first day of free trade.

**February 1.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. An important paragraph in the Speech commended to the attention of Parliament the restrictions imposed on commerce by the Navigation-laws. "If you find that these laws are, in whole or in part, unnecessary for the maintenance of our maritime power, while they fetter trade and industry, you will no doubt deem it right to repeal or modify their

provisions." Amendments on the Address, moved in the House of Lords by Lord Stanley, and in the House of Commons by Mr. Disraeli, were withdrawn after debates in each House.

**2.**—Fracas in the Court of Exchequer between Sir Frederick Thesiger, on the one side, and Chief Baron Pollock, with his son-in-law, Mr. Martin, Q.C., on the other. After some altercation between counsel as to the relevancy of certain questions put to a witness, Sir Frederick said: "My Lord, I cannot but feel that my learned friend is allowed a discretion in this case, and in this Court generally, which would not be extended to myself or other counsel in this or any other Court." Mr. Martin threatened to give up practising in the Court, but was persuaded by the Attorney-General, next morning, to continue. The Lord Chief Baron then made an explanation to show that his words had been misapprehended by both parties.

**3.**—On the House moving to vote the sessional orders, Lord John Russell consented to withdraw the 14th and 15th resolutions, which proposed to give precedence to orders of the day over notices of motion after the 1st of May, and to limit the duration of all speeches to one hour except in the case of a member introducing an original motion, or a Minister of the Crown speaking in reply. Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir H. Inglis spoke in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden in its favour. On a division it was lost by a majority of 96 to 62.

**6.**—Sir George Grey brings forward a bill, afterwards carried through the House, to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland for a further period of six months. It was admitted there were no parties now in arms against the Crown, but the secret organizations, which had stimulated the late insurrection, were still in existence.

**7.**—Flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany from Siena, and formation of a Provisional Government.

— In Committee the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a grant of 50,000*l.* for the relief of Irish distress in three unions where, owing to the severity of that distress, a sufficient rate could not be collected. After a debate extending over two nights the motion was carried by 220 to 143.

**8.**—Fire in Lamb-street, Spitalfields, destroying the house No. 34, and five of the occupants.

— At Rome the National Assembly depose the Pope as temporal sovereign, and proclaim the Papal territory a united republic. Full and adequate guarantees were to be provided for the Pontiff's independent exercise of his spiritual authority. The Pope issued a protest from Gaeta against these resolutions.

**12.**—In the Constituent Assembly of Rome M. Tornaboni moved that Joseph Mazzini be invited to Rome, and that the title of citizen be

conferred on him. At the same sitting the following "projects of law" were carried by acclamation :—1. The laws shall be made and justice rendered in the name of God and the people. 2. The flag of the Roman Republic shall be tri-colored, with an eagle in the centre. 3. All public functionaries, civil and military, are relieved from their oaths to the abolished Government.

**12.**—The *bonnets rouges* removed from the Parisian trees of liberty by order of the Minister of the Interior. Severe measures, leading to animated discussions in the Assembly, were also taken for the suppression of the Socialistic Clubs.

**13.**—Sir Walter Gilbert, with a reconnoitring party from Lord Gough's army in Chillianwallah, discovers that Shere Singh had abandoned Rossool, and that the main body of his army, instead of crossing the Jhelum, was on its march to Lahore. The united movements of Lord Gough and General Whish forced him towards Goojerat.

**14.**—Mr. Labouchere explains the policy of the Government concerning the Navigation-laws, and obtains leave to introduce a bill on the subject.

**16.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench the East India Company obtained verdicts against the following parties for illegally trafficking in the sale of commissions :—Kendal, one year's imprisonment and a fine of 1000/-; Mrs. Bincks, one year's imprisonment; Mrs. Linley, six months' imprisonment; and Bickley, one year's imprisonment.

**17.**—Frightful occurrence in Dunlop-street Theatre, Glasgow. About eight o'clock, and when the company had just concluded the first act of the "Surrender of Calais," an alarm of fire was raised from the north-west corner of the upper gallery; a small flame appeared on the front edging, but it was so insignificant that when the workmen behind the scenes were apprised of it, and proceeded to the spot, one of them extinguished the light with his cap. It was believed to have originated from some careless person in the gallery stealthily lighting his pipe, and throwing down the paper at his feet; this, coming in contact with an accidental leakage in the gas-pipe, produced a flame which no doubt would have been attended with disastrous results to the building if not extinguished on the instant. The commotion had in a great measure subsided, when, it was believed mainly through the appearance of a fireman in the gallery, a frantic panic took possession of the occupants, and a general rush was made for the main stairs leading to the street. The terror of the excited crowd would in ordinary cases have spent itself in a few seconds in the open air, but for the unfortunate circumstance that some of the foremost stumbled and fell at the landing place immediately above the short flight of steps leading to the street. The rush was so rapid, and so many

joined in it, that one fell over another, and the poor creatures soon formed a compact mass at this spot, unable to extricate themselves or move forward, although the street door was open only a few yards before them. Those behind, unaware of the nature of the obstruction, and hearing the continual shrieking and groaning, pressed onwards more furiously than ever, only, of course, to augment the catastrophe and drive the dense mass of humanity still farther up the stairs. The occupants of other parts of the house were for a time ignorant of the calamity happening so near them, and though they made every endeavour, on learning the state of matters, to render what assistance they could, the success of their efforts was greatly lessened by their ignorance of the means of access to the gallery stairs. In order to reach the bodies a partition which separated a portion of the lower gallery from the staircase to the upper gallery was torn down, and then the frightful extent of the calamity presented itself. After hurrying in to adjoining apartments as many as were only bruised or insensible, it was found that no fewer than sixty-one had perished in the mad struggle for life. Three more died after removal to the Infirmary, and one in Clyde-street Hospital, to which place most of the bodies were taken for identification. No fewer than twenty-four of those who perished were boys from sixteen to seventeen years of age.

**18.**—The Pope appeals to the great Catholic powers for an armed intervention in his behalf.

**21.**—In Dublin the trial of Charles Gavin Duffy, on the fifth indictment directed against him, closed, as in the case of the preceding four, with the jury refusing to agree upon a verdict.

—Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs at Goojerat, where they mustered 60,000 strong under Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh, with reinforcement of 1,500 Afghan horse, led by Akram Khan, son of Dost Mahomed. Lord Gough writes to the Governor-General: "The ranks of the enemy broken, their position carried, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, and baggage captured; their flying masses driven before the victorious pursuers from mid-day to dark, receiving most severe punishment in their flight; and, my Lord, with gratitude to a merciful Providence, I have the satisfaction of adding that, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the enemy, this triumphant success, this brilliant victory, has been achieved with comparatively little loss on our side. . . . At half-past seven o'clock the army advanced with the precision of a parade movement: the enemy opened their fire at a very long distance, which exposed to my artillery both the position and range of their guns. I halted the infantry just on fire, and advanced the whole of my artillery covered by skirmishers. The cannonade now opened upon the enemy was the most magnificent I ever witnessed, and as terrible in its effects. The Sikh guns were served with their customary rapidity, and the enemy well and reso-

lutely maintained his position ; but the terrific force of our fire obliged them, after an obstinate resistance, to fall back. I then deployed the infantry, and directed a general advance, covering the movement by my artillery as before."

**24.**—The Danish Government announce their intention not to renew the armistice of Malmö, which expired on the 26th.

**26.**—Mr. Cobden brings forward his motion in the House of Commons for reducing the expenditure of the country—particularly in the War Department—from 54,185,000/- to 44,422,000/-, the sum expended in 1835. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hume, and, after a debate, negatived by 275 to 78.

— Mr. Baillie obtains the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana.

**28.**—The *Floridian*, emigrant ship, trading between Antwerp and New York, wrecked in a storm on the English coast, and 200 passengers drowned. The small boats capsized, one after another, as they were launched, and the whole of those who sought refuge in them were lost. The crew took to the rigging, and lashed themselves there, while upwards of 100 emigrants congregated on the quarter-deck. In about an hour the ship broke in two amidships ; the mainmast fell over the side, and a tremendous sea carried away the quarter-deck, with the mass of human beings gathered on it. On the morning after the wreck about a dozen remained alive, but several of these were frozen to death during the day ; and on the second morning, when relief came, only four were left—three sailors and one passenger, who had lost his senses through terror and suffering.

**March 1.**—Lord Ashley succeeds in carrying a motion for an address to her Majesty, praying for a Commission to inquire into the practicability of subdividing parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, so that the population for each parish should not exceed 4,000.

— Lord Palmerston enters into an explanation of his foreign policy on the Sicilian question and the occupation by the Russians of two towns on the borders of Wallachia. The debate was renewed in the House of Lords on the 6th on a motion submitted by Lord Stanley.

**2.**—In a Committee of the whole House Lord John Russell introduces the Government resolution for the relief of Ireland by a rate-in-aid :—"That in each of the next two years there shall be paid by every Union in Ireland a sum equal to the rate of 6d. in the pound on each electoral division in such Union, towards a general fund for the relief of the poor in Ireland. That the same shall be paid to a separate account at the Bank of Ireland, in the name of the Paymaster of Civil Service in Ireland, and shall be applied in such manner as Parliament shall direct." A bill founded on

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this resolution was afterwards passed through both Houses, and an advance of 100,000/- voted in anticipation of the rate-in-aid.

**4.**—The Austrian Emperor promulgates a new Constitution, promising increased liberty to his people. He proclaimed a charter of the Constitution for the one and indivisible empire of Austria, and dissolved the Diet now assembling at Kremsier.

**6.**—Twelve lives lost in an explosion at the Middle Patricroft Colliery, between Wigan and Hindley.

**7.**—Mr. Bankes moves for an account of all ordnance stores ordered in the year 1848 "for the purpose of being sent to the Sicilian insurgents in arms against her Majesty's ally, the King of the Two Sicilies, with the consent of her Majesty's Government," which elicited sharp speeches in reply from Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in vindication of the policy of the Government. The motion was lost by 134 to 39.

**8.**—The Rev. Mr. Shore, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, arrested for contempt of court, in so far as he persisted in ministering in an unconsecrated building. To avoid further interference by the Bishop, Mr. Shore on the 15th subscribed before a magistrate of Totnes such oaths and declarations as he thought would qualify him for becoming a dissenting minister ; but the Bishop, acting upon the legal indelicacy of holy orders, obtained decisions against Mr. Shore in various ecclesiastical courts, and ultimately succeeded in throwing him into prison for costs.

**12.**—The second reading of the Government Navigation-laws Bill carried by a majority of 56, in a House of 476.

— The Sardinian Government denounce the armistice of 8th August, 1848, and resume hostilities against Austria.

**13.**—Duel, at Paris, between MM. Ledru-Rollin and Denjoy ; neither were wounded.

— Mr. Trelawney's resolution for abolishing Church-rates lost by 183 to 20 ; and an amendment, supported by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone, urging the House not to come to a premature decision, by 119 to 84.

**14.**—The Sikh army, 15,000 strong, submit to General Gilbert, who continued to pursue their Afghaan allies in their flight to Cabul.

**15.**—In the House of Commons Viscount Drumlanrig proposes, but afterwards withdraws, a motion for a return of all the expense incurred in collecting, printing, and publishing the various returns moved for by Mr. Hume, from February 1848 to February 1849.

— Mr. Ewart obtains the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the condition and management of the public libraries of the United Kingdom.

— After a debate extending over two nights,

Mr. Disraeli's resolution declaring that the whole taxation of the country presses with undue severity on real property was rejected by 280 to 189.

**16.**—Died, aged 79, Cardinal Mezzofanti, a learned ecclesiastic and extraordinary linguist.

**17.**—Sir Charles J. Napier, sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces, was entertained at dinner by the Directors at the London Tavern. He left on the 24th, and entered Calcutta on the 6th May.

**21.**—Mr. Macaulay installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and presented with the freedom of the city the following day.

— The Austrian army, under Field-Marshal Radetzky, crosses the Ticino near Vigevano, and defeats a division of the Sardinian army occupying Mortara.

**23.**—Sir F. Baring announces in the House of Commons that Government had determined on offering 20,000*l.* to any vessel that would afford efficient assistance in saving Sir John Franklin and those under him.

— In the course of a debate on the Navigation Bill Mr. Labouchere states that the Government did not intend to press that part of the measure which had reference to the coasting trade. The bill as amended passed through Committee on the 26th, and was read a third time on the 23rd April, by a majority of 275 to 214.

**24.**—The Austrian troops defeat the Piedmontese near Novara, and decide against them the issue of the whole campaign. Charles-Albert therupon abdicated in favour of his son, the Duke of Savoy.

**25.**—Hostilities resumed between Denmark and the Duchies, the armistice entered into on the 26th of August last having failed in securing even the basis of a permanent peace between the belligerents.

**26.**—The Duke of Savoy proclaimed King of Sardinia under the title of Victor Emanuel.

**27.**—Lord Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby :—"The British Government is, for many obvious reasons, not desirous of taking an active part in any negotiations which may result from the application which the Pope has addressed to some of the Catholic powers of Europe, whose territories are nearer than Great Britain in geographical proximity to the Italian peninsula. But the British Government will be much gratified if the result of these negotiations should be such a reconciliation between the Pope and his subjects as might enable the former, with the free goodwill and consent of the latter, return to his capital, and there to resume his spiritual functions and temporal authority. But it is the opinion of her Majesty's Government that such a reconciliation could scarcely be effected, or, if effected for the moment, could never be per-

manent, unless the basis upon which it was founded were to be that the Pope should engage to maintain the constitutional and representative systems of government which he granted last year to his subjects, and unless the separation between the spiritual authority and the temporal powers and institutions of the State were so clearly and so distinctly established as to put an end to those manifold grievances which the mixture of the spiritual with the temporal power has for so long a period of time produced in the Roman States."

**28.**—Atrocious series of murders perpetrated in Liverpool by John Gleeson Wilson. About noon, near one of the most crowded thoroughfares, and surrounded by houses on every side, Mrs. Richardson, a captain's wife far advanced in pregnancy, her two children, and waiting-maid were found with their throats cut and their heads bruised in a shocking manner. Life was not quite extinct in all the cases when an entry was made into the house by neighbours; but none of the victims, with the exception of the servant, were able to give an explanation touching the details or object of the dreadful outrage. Wilson was apprehended the next night, when attempting to pawn a gold watch belonging to the murdered woman.

**29.**—Commenced in Norwich, before Baron Rolfe, the trial of Rush for the Stanfield Hall murders. It lasted over six days, Rush himself occupying the greater part of two with a speech in defence. After an absentee of six minutes, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and he was sentenced to be executed. This sentence was carried into effect on the 21st April, on a drop erected on the west side of Norwich Castle. An immense black banner was unfurled from the battlements by the sheriff to mark the extraordinary guilt of the criminal.

— The Olympic Theatre, London, destroyed by fire, the flames being observed by the stage-manager when the actors were beginning to assemble for the evening's performance.

— The Neapolitan forces resume military operations against the Sicilians. Catania taken by General Filangieri, after bombardment which laid the greater part of the city in ruins. Syracuse surrendered without resistance as soon as the Neapolitan fleet arrived and the troops landed for the attack. On the 22nd April a deputation from Palermo surrendered the keys of the city, and offered unqualified submission to the King's authority. This put an end to all outward signs of insurrection in the island.

— The Governor-General of India issues a proclamation announcing the annexation of the Punjab to the British empire in India :—"The Government of India has no desire for conquest now; but it is bound in its duty to provide fully for its own security, and to guard the interests of those committed to its charge. To that end, and as the only sure mode of protect-

ing the State from the perpetual recurrence of unprovoked and wasting wars, the Governor-General is compelled to resolve upon the entire subjection of a people whom their own Government has long been unable to control, and whom (as events have shown) no punishment can deter from violence, and no acts of friendship conciliate to peace." His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to be treated with honour and consideration, but Moolraj, the ex-Dewan of Mooltan, to be put on his trial for aiding and abetting in the murder of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, on the 21st April, 1848.

**30.**—General Haynau arrives with troops and a battering train before Brescia, which had rebelled against the Austrians. After a six hours' bombardment the city was entered, the barricades carried with great slaughter, and the city almost destroyed.

**April 2.**—The trial of the Paris insurgents of the 15th May, 1848, concluded before the High Court of Justice at Bourges. General Courtais was acquitted, Barbes and Albert transported for life, Blanqui for ten years, Sobrier for seven, and Raspail for six.

**—**The city of Genoa seized by an insurgent mob, who, after a murderous struggle, drove out the garrison and proclaim a republic. The city was next day declared to be in a state of siege.

**3.**—The King of Prussia receives a deputation from the Frankfort Parliament, offering him the crown of Germany. He undertook to consult with the crowned princes and free States on the subject, and declined the honour on the 29th.

**—**Sarah Thomas tried at the Gloucester assizes for the murder of her mistress, Elizabeth Jeffries, aged 61, by beating her on the head with a stone or other blunt instrument. There had also been a robbery committed on the premises, but it appeared to have been an after-thought, to divert suspicion from the prisoner. The jury now found her guilty, and she was sentenced to be executed. On the morning of the execution she was seized with one of her violent and ungovernable fits of rage. She stamped and wrestled with the prison officials, two of whom forced her up the ladder, and her screams did not cease till the bolt was drawn.

**4.**—Mr. H. G. Ward appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

**5.**—Sudden death by cholera of Dr. Crolly, Primate of the Irish Roman Catholic Church.

**10.**—The Genoese, after defending their city with great vigour for nine days, surrendered to the besieging force under General La Marmora. A general amnesty was granted to the whole of the inhabitants, except those officials of the old régime who had accepted office under the Provisional Government.

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**10.**—Engagement between the Danes and the united armies in the Duchies. The former were victorious.

**12.**—A reaction at Florence in favour of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; most of the revolutionary bodies suddenly quit the city.

**13.**—The Danes defeated by a combined German army, on the Duppel heights, opposite the isle of Als'en.

**14.**—Hungary declares itself a free State, with Kossuth for supreme governor.

**16.**—The French National Assembly, by a majority of 112, decide for armed intervention in the States of the Church.

**17.**—The new Constitution of Rome submitted to the Assembly. It provided that there should be an Assembly of Representatives elected for three years by universal suffrage; that there should be two Consuls, elected by the same process, charged with the executive power; and twelve Tribunes similarly elected for five years, to whom the Consuls were to give an account of their administration. The Tribunes were also specially intrusted with the mission of guarding against any violation of the Constitution.

**18.**—Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the Great Grimsby Docks.

**23.**—The third reading of the Navigation Bill carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 275 to 214.

**24.**—Votes of thanks passed in both Houses of Parliament to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the army in India, for their late brilliant and successful exploits.

**—**Advices from Vienna announce the defeat of the Imperialists before Gran by the Hungarian insurgents, the raising of the siege of Comorn, and the evacuation of Pesth by the Austrians.

**25.**—Disturbance at Montreal on the occasion of the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, giving his consent to a bill for indemnifying those inhabitants of Lower Canada (mostly French) whose property was injured or destroyed during the rebellion of 1837-38. The Governor-General was personally assaulted, the Parliament dissolved by mob violence, and the Hall of Assembly set on fire. A large portion of the archives of the province and a precious library attached to the building were destroyed. The rebel party, among whom were many Canadians of distinction, were over-powered by the military.

**26.**—Eleven children drowned at the Black Rocks, Leith, the tide unexpectedly cutting off their retreat to the shore, while engaged in the holiday pursuit of shell-fishing.

**—**Five thousand lambs lost in a snow-storm in Romney Marsh.

**26.**—The King of Prussia suddenly dissolves the Second Berlin Chamber for calling on the Government immediately to terminate the state of siege declared on the 12th November. The sittings of the Upper Chamber were adjourned the same day. A new electoral law was issued on the 31st May.

— The French expeditionary army in support of the Pope lands at Civita Vecchia, and takes possession of the town without opposition. At Rome the Triumvirs order a levy of 50,000 men, and, while protesting against the unexpected invasion, declare at the same time their firm purpose of resisting, and of holding France responsible for the consequences. General Oudinot issued the following proclamation : “Inhabitants of the Roman States,—In presence of the events which agitate Italy, the French Republic resolves to send a *corps d’armée* into your territory, not to defend the present Government, which it has not recognised, but to avert great misfortunes from your country. France does not arrogate to herself the right to regulate interests which are, before all, those of the Roman people, and which extend themselves to the whole of Europe, and to all the Christian world ; she has only considered that by her position she was particularly called upon to interfere, to facilitate the establishment of a régime equally removed from the abuses which have for ever been destroyed by the generosity of the illustrious Pius IX. and from the anarchy of these late days. The flag which I have just raised on your shores is that of peace, order, conciliation, and true liberty. Round it will rally all who wish to co-operate in the accomplishment of this patriotic and sacred work.” A counter-proclamation designed to turn the Roman people against this violation of the soil of the Republic was instantly issued by the Triumvirs Mazzini, Saffi, and Armellini.

— Additional Irish remedial measures introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, and into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell. The scheme consisted of bills to convert leasesholds perpetually renewable on payment of fines into fee simple, by securing to the landlord a fee-farm rent ; to equalize the rates leviable for the relief of the poor, so that in no electoral district could property be burdened to a greater extent than 5s. per pound ; and to extend the usefulness of the Encumbered Estates Act passed last year, by simplifying the title under which property could be legally held in Ireland. In reference to this last measure it was stated that claimants for estates, in the shape of tenant-for-life, annuitants, mortgagees, judgment creditors, tenants-in-tail, remainders, and reversions, were contending for the ownership of more than 700 estates then under the control of the Court of Chancery, and that there were probably as many more in such a condition that no effort could long preserve them from the same fate. The measures were favourably received by both sides of the House.

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**27.**—Count Nesselrode issues a manifesto to the Courts of Europe, seeking to justify the interference of Russia between Austria and the Hungarians. “Raised on the basis of anarchy, and imbued with that hostile spirit which the Hungarian chiefs have against Russia, there is nevertheless a great danger for us in a movement in the extension of which we dare not concur. In protecting his Polish and Danubian provinces from the scourge of a propaganda, which means to convulse them,—and by granting the assistance which the Austrian Government claim at his hands,—the Emperor flatters himself that he acts in his own interest, and also in the interest of European peace and tranquillity.”

**28.**—The *Hannah*, emigrant ship, wrecked on her passage from Newry to Quebec, and sixty people drowned.

— The King of Naples, at the head of a small force, enters the States of the Church at Terracina.

**May 1.**—A Protectionist gathering in London, presided over by the Duke of Richmond. Resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that free-trade had failed to produce the benefit predicted by its promoters, and had been followed by deep injury to many of the great interests in the country. Those present agreed to form a “National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital.”

— The Russian troops set out on their march through Galicia, to assist Austria in her war against Hungary.

— The Stow Manuscripts purchased by Lord Ashburton for 8,000.

**4.**—In anticipation of the threatened dissent of Prussia from their decree, the Deputies of the Frankfort Parliament resolved, that “Should Prussia in particular not be represented in that Parliament, and therefore not have acknowledged the Constitution, either expressly or *de facto*, then the Sovereign of the State which has the greatest number of inhabitants among them represented shall enter upon the rights and duties of the Emperor, under the title of Regent or Stadtholder of the empire.” The Diet split up on the 6th June, when a number of the Deputies withdrew to Stuttgart.

**6.**—A murderous foray carried out by the British troops under Major Hill and Mr. Norman Macdonald, Governor of the British colony of Bathurst, against a native king, on the banks of the Gambia. The towns of Keeling and Bombacca were burnt, and a great number of natives destroyed with grape and canister, to avenge an alleged affront.

**8.**—The second reading of the Navigation Bill passes the House of Lords by a majority of 10. The debate continued till half-past four o’clock the following morning.

— The President of the French Republic

to General Oudinot:—"The telegraphic news announcing the unforeseen resistance which you have met with under the walls of Rome has greatly grieved me. I had hoped, as you know, that the inhabitants of Rome, opening their eyes to evidence, would receive with eagerness an army which had arrived there to accomplish a friendly and disinterested mission. This has not been the case. Our soldiers have been received as enemies. Our military honour is engaged. I will not suffer it to be assailed. Reinforcements shall not be wanting to you. Tell your soldiers that I appreciate their bravery, and take part in what they endure; and that they may always rely on my support and my gratitude."

9.—General Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, 7,000 strong, at Palestrina. He returned to Rome on the 11th, and was received in triumph.

— Macready-Forrest riots in New York. Driven from the stage of the Astor House Theatre on the 7th, Mr. Macready, in compliance with a requisition, now made his appearance a second time, and his friends were found to have mustered in sufficient numbers to turn the disaffected out of the building by force. This led to serious rioting in the streets, at the height of which the military were called out and fired into the mob. Three or four were killed and a much larger number injured by the discharge. Mr. Macready escaped from the theatre to his hotel in disguise, and embarked for England at the earliest opportunity.

11.—In reply to Mr. B. O'Sborne, Lord Palmerston states that notice had been received from the Cabinet at Vienna of the advance of Russian forces into Hungary, but that the British Government had made no offer of mediation between the contending parties.

— Died, in Paris, from cholera, aged 72, Madame Récamier.

15.—In consequence of the morning newspapers declining to report the frequent lengthy speeches of Mr. John O'Connell, the hon. gentleman attempted to avail himself of an Act long in abeyance, to expel the reporters from the House along with all other strangers. On the 8th June they were kept out of the House during the discussion in committee of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

16.—Bologna, after a sanguinary struggle of eight days, surrenders to the Austrians.

17.—Fight between a bull and a tiger at Madrid; about 90,000 people said to be present.

— Petition presented to the House of Commons from thirty-one shareholders in the Eastern Counties Railway Company, making grave charges against Mr. Hudson, in his capacity of chairman to the company. Mr. Hudson endeavoured to exonerate himself from

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the charges of acting in an unauthorized manner and tampering with the share-list.

19.—An Irish bricklayer, named Hamilton, fires a pistol, charged with powder, at the Queen, when proceeding down Constitution-hill towards Buckingham Palace. He was instantly arrested and committed for trial under the Act, passed in 1842, to punish those who attacked her Majesty with intent to alarm. On his trial he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

21.—Died, at Edgeworthstown, County Longford, in her 83rd year, Maria Edgeworth, the well-known authoress of many stories of Irish life and modern society.

22.—Interview between the Emperor of Russia and Austria, in Warsaw.

— Died, aged 75, Robert Vernon, donor to the nation of the collection of pictures known as the Vernon Gallery.

27.—The French Legislative Assembly of 750 members holds its first sitting.

28.—At Toomavara, Tipperary, 500 of the famine-stricken inhabitants were evicted under circumstances which led to repeated reference being made to the case in Parliament.

**June 3.**—General Oudinot, apparently anxious to spare the historical part of Rome, where the defence was weakest, moves a column of attack against the Villa Pamphili. He surprised 200 of Mellora's free corps and took them prisoners. Garibaldi's party in the villa were on the alert, and gave the alarm to the defenders of the walls overlooking the battle-ground. A desperate engagement took place, the villa being several times taken and re-taken in the course of the day. At nightfall it remained in the hands of the French. The Church of San Pancrazio, the Corsini and Valentini Villas, were afterwards attacked and carried. The Triumvirs issued a proclamation:—"No one imagined that France would, like a thief in the night, steal into our city; but it did so, and succeeded to a certain point. . . . Whilst Oudinot resorts to this infamous act, France rises up and recalls its troops from this work of invasion. One more effort, Romans, and the country is saved for ever! Rome by its constancy regenerates all Europe!"

— In Paris to-day the deaths from cholera number 119. Marshal Bugeaud died on the 10th, and Madame Catalani, a singer of great reputation in her day, on the 13th.

4.—Died suddenly, at Paris, aged 60, Marguerite, Countess of Blessington, a leader of fashion in English society, and an authoress of various works of fiction and travel.

— Mr. Hume brings forward a motion on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, leave being asked therein to bring in a bill to extend the electoral franchise to all householders, to enact voting by ballot, to shorten the duration

of Parliament to three years, and to equalize the proportion of representatives to electors. On a division the motion was negatived by 268 to 82.

**11.**—Mr. Cobden's motion for an address to the Crown in favour of settling disputes by a scheme of international arbitration defeated by a majority of 176 against 79.

— The Jews Emancipation Bill read a third time in the House of Commons by a majority of 66.

— Violent scene in the French Assembly, arising from the declaration of Ledru-Rollin that the Constitution had been violated by the force sent out in support of the Pope having attacked the Roman people in their own capital. On the 13th the elements of discord were so alarming that Paris was declared in a state of siege. Attempts were even made to erect barricades; but those stationed at them generally fled at the approach of the military without any serious fighting. Several of the more violent Red Republicans were seized and their organs suppressed.

— The General Board of Health issue a notification regarding the visitation of cholera to this country. Since the latter end of March the disease had broken out in twelve different parts of the metropolis, in 27 towns in England and Wales, and 17 towns in Scotland. In the two months from the 29th of March to the 29th of May the total number of cases was 428, but in the twelve days preceding the date of the present notice the number was 673. The total number of deaths up to the time of the renewal of the Order in Council were 6,319 out of 14,332 attacks, whereas the returns now gave 638 deaths out of 1,203 attacks.

— The Irish state-prisoners, whose sentence had been commuted to transportation for life, demand that they should either be set at liberty or executed according to the original sentence.

**12.**—The third reading of the Navigation Bill carried in the House of Lords without a division. The Bishop of Oxford's amendment on the motion that the bill do pass was rejected by 23 to 9.

**14.**—In consequence of the difficulty which had arisen in connexion with the commutation of the sentence upon the Irish traitors, a bill is brought in to-day, and carried through both Houses during the session, to remove any doubt which might exist with regard to the Crown's right to exercise the prerogative of mercy in cases of high treason.

**19.**—Loss of the transport ship, *Richard Dart*, on the north side of Prince Edward's Island. She struck during a storm of such severity that the waves tore the lifeboats from the quarter-deck, and swept off 47 of the passengers and crew. Of these the mate alone contrived to reach the rocks. The commander and a few others took refuge in the rigging, and were saved by the mainmast falling inshore.

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They were exposed to great hardships on the island till they fell in with an exploring party from Capetown; who maintained them for thirty-two days, till a vessel passed for the Cape.

**20.**—Great gathering at the Menai Straits, to witness the fixing of the first tube of the Britannia Bridge. The operation, at once delicate and stupendous, was accomplished without accident to the tube, but one life was lost, and a short delay occasioned by the bursting of one of the cylinders of a hydraulic press.

**21.**—The Austro-Russian troops defeat the Hungarians, who retreat across the Waag.

**22.**—The annual budget introduced by Sir Charles Wood. He calculated the total income at £2,252,000*l.*, and the expenditure at £1,515,064*l.*, and, with the small surplus at his disposal, did not propose to make any reduction in the taxation.

**23.**—The Pope, in exile, makes a contribution of 20,000 francs for the relief of the starving Irish.\*

**25.**—Died, aged 57, Karl Gottlob Zumpt, philologist and grammarian.

**26.**—The Jewish Disabilities Bill thrown out in the House of Lords, on a second reading, by a majority of 25. Baron Rothschild resigned his seat for London, but was re-elected on the 3rd July, by a large majority, over Lord John Manners.

— Protectionist meeting in Drury Lane Theatre, presided over by the Duke of Richmond. Lord Malmesbury, in moving one of the resolutions, said it was not too late yet to retrace steps so rashly taken in 1846. He hoped the time would never come when the free-trade theory would be consummated; "but should it please God in His anger that it should be effected, then would this great kingdom soon return to its normal and natural state—a weather-beaten island in a northern sea."

**27.**—Collision between the American mail steamer *Europa*, making for Liverpool, and the emigrant ship *Charles Bartlett*, on her outward voyage. The occurrence took place in lat. 50° 49' N., long. 29° 30' W., during a thick fog. The *Europa*, steaming at the rate of eleven or twelve knots an hour, struck the *Charles Bartlett* midway between the main and mizen masts, cutting her completely in two, and almost passing through the sinking halves. The damage sustained by the *Europa* was of the most trifling description. Her engines were immediately stopped, and the boats lowered to save as many as possible of the people on board the barque. Out of 176 only 42 could be rescued, the ill-fated vessel, cut far below the water-mark, and heavily laden with lead, iron, and chalk, sinking with fearful rapidity. It was thought that not fewer than thirty people were crushed to death during the time the steamer kept pressing on the barque.

**July 1.**—For the six months closing to-day the large sum of 22,000,000<sup>l</sup>. of foreign capital was invested in the English funds.

— At an early hour this morning the French succeed in obtaining a footing within the walls of Rome. Four hundred of the garrison were bayoneted on the spot, and 230 taken prisoners. Thirteen pieces of artillery found in the bastion were spiked, and a heavy fire opened against other weak places in the walls. At 5 P.M. General Rosselli sent a dispatch to General Oudinot :—"The Assembly ceases a defence which has become impossible, and remains at its post. It charges the Triumvirate with the execution of the present decree." A suspension of hostilities was afterwards agreed upon, and General Oudinot entered the city at the head of his staff on the 3rd.

**2.**—General Oudinot telegraphs to the French Minister of War :—"The assault made on the night of the 30th produced the result I expected. Overtures of submission were made to me yesterday by a deputation of the Roman Municipality. The bastion No. 9 is occupied by our troops. The gates of San Paolo, Portese, and San Pancrazio have just been opened to us. Measures have been adopted to ensure the occupation of the city with the greatest order. The discipline of our soldiers equals their valour." The key of one of the gates was sent to the Pope at Gaeta, who returned an answer congratulating the French General on his triumph over the enemies of human society.

**3.**—During the debate on O'Connor's motion relative to the Charter, Lord John Russell disclaimed ever having used to any person or in any debate the word "Finality," with which his name had become somehow associated.

**4.**—The inhabitants of Capetown resolve in public meeting, "That the British Government had no right to degrade into a penal settlement the Cape of Good Hope, which became a portion of the British empire by capitulation and cession from a friendly power, and that all attempts so to injure and degrade it are unjust and tyrannical, and may be constitutionally resisted by the inhabitants as British subjects." Notwithstanding this strong manifestation of feeling on the part of the colonists, the ship *Neptune*, loaded with convicts, was dispatched from Bermuda to Simon's Bay ; but the opposition becoming too aggravating and significant to be misunderstood, the vessel was withdrawn, and the offensive Order in Council of 4th September, 1848, cancelled.

**5.**—After a debate, extending over two nights, Mr. Disraeli's motion, that the House should resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the state of the nation, was negatived by a majority of 296 to 156.

**7.**—Madame Sontag, after a retirement of twenty years, re-appears as Linda at the Italian Opera.

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**10.**—Armistice concluded between Prussia and Denmark, to last for six months.

**11.**—The Hungarians defeat the Austrians at Comorn.

**12.**—Affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, County Down, between a party of Ribbonmen and an Orange procession proceeding to Tollymore-park on a visit to Lord Roden. Early in the month the Government had been apprised of intended strife at this place, and detachments of military and police were sent forward to preserve the peace, but their presence did not prevent shots being exchanged between the rival factions, with the loss of several lives. The incident led to much official correspondence, and to various discussions in Parliament.

— Died, aged 70, Horace Smith, joint author of the "Rejected Addresses."

**14.**—Battle of Waitzen between the Russians and Hungarians commenced ; it did not terminate till the 17th, on which day the Hungarian cavalry, under Görgey, had broken through the Russian lines and was in full retreat northwards in order to get behind the Theiss.

**15.**—Re-establishment of the temporal authority of the Pope proclaimed at Rome.

**16.**—At a meeting held in York, the directors and shareholders of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway resolve to proceed against Mr. Hudson for illegally applying 184,204<sup>l</sup>. of the funds of the company to his own use.

— Riot and loss of life at St. Boswall's Fair, Kelso, caused by the attempted rescue of a railway labourer who had been taken into custody for assault.

**19.**—The Pope writes to his beloved subjects from Gaeta :—"We hail with satisfaction the day when we are to return among you. Without delay, for the reorganization of public affairs, we are about to name a commission which, furnished with full powers and aided by a Ministry, will regulate the government of the State."

**21.**—C. Fitzsimon, son-in-law of the late D. O'Connell, writes to Corry Connellan, Private Secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant, the following letter, which gave rise to much animadversion later in the year :—"My dear Connellan, I trust I shall be pardoned for mentioning a suggestion. I make it from my sincere anxiety that no chance accident should in any way damp the enthusiasm with which the people are ready to receive the Queen. . . . Lord Roden is looked upon as the cause of the late lamented affair in the north. His daughter-in-law coming in so immediately after in attendance on her Majesty would be of *mauvaise augure*. I know the people of Dublin would feel it so. Could not Lady Jocelyn get toothache, or some other malady, to entitle her to sick-leave for the time, and

allow some other less dangerous name to appear in the Queen's suite?"

**21.**—Military spectacle at Chatham. The "operations" consisted of attacks by a besieging army which had beaten a force sent to relieve the fortress besieged, and returned to the siege operations; and of a defence by the besiegers, which was successful up to a certain point, but at last failed against the superior force and offensive *material* of the attacking body.

— The Liberal members meet in one of the committee rooms of the House to resolve upon a united course of action during the next session of Parliament, upon the questions of the Irish Church, the English and Irish franchise, and the tenure of land in Ireland.

— In the course of a debate on the advance of the Russian troops against Hungary, Lord Palmerston defends himself from the charge of stirring up opposition to Austria, which had been made by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, when moving certain resolutions relating to Italy.

**22.**—During a visit to the scene of his captivity at Ham, Prince Louis Napoleon said, in reply to a toast by the Mayor:—"Now that I am by the choice of all France become the legitimate chief of this great nation, I cannot glory in a captivity which had for its cause an attack against a regular government. I propose to you a toast in honour of the men who are determined, in spite of their conviction, to respect the institutions of their country."

**23.**—Public meeting in the London Tavern to express sympathy with "the noble, maligned, and betrayed people of Hungary." Mr. Cobden was the principal speaker, arguing at great length against the impolicy and inhumanity of assisting Austria or Russia by loans raised in this country.

**24.**—The Austrian Commander-in-Chief, General Haynau, to the inhabitants of Buda and Pesth:—"After several victories which the imperial arms have obtained over those of the traitors, we are again among you. We have again planted the imperial standard on your steeples. But our feelings are far different from what they were when we left you a short time ago. Doomed to death is every person, no matter of what rank or sex—doomed to instant death on the spot of the crime, is every one who dares to assist the cause of the rebels, by words or deeds, or by revolutionary dress; doomed to instant death is every one who dares to insult any of my soldiers or those of our allies; doomed to instant death is every one who enters into traitorous communication with the enemies of the Crown, or who maliciously presumes by rumours to assist the rebellion, or to conceal weapons."

**25.**—The foundation-stone of the break-water of Portland Harbour sunk by Prince Albert.

**28.**—Berlin relieved from the state of siege imposed November 12.

— Died, at Oporto, aged 51, Charles Albert, ex-king of Sardinia. .

**31.**—Great slaughter of Borneo pirates by a small European force at Palo. Of 120 prahus said to have started on the expedition, and all of which were in the bay on the preceding evening, eighty were destroyed, and the loss of life was placed as high as 1,200 men.

**August 1.**—Parliament prorogued by commission. With reference to the most important act of the session, the Speech recorded that "Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation-laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation."

— Her Majesty and the Royal Family take their departure from the Isle of Wight on their first visit to Ireland. It was intended to ~~east~~ anchor in Portland roads, but the weather being unusually favourable, the voyage was continued without interruption to the Cove of Cork, which was reached in about thirty hours after the departure from Osborne. Next day the Queen received addresses on board the royal yacht, and stepped ashore for a short time about 3 o'clock. On entering the pavilion prepared for her reception, her Majesty said to Dr. Power, "I have to inform you that I comply with the wishes of the inhabitants to change the name of this town." The old flag with the word "Cove" on it was then hauled down, and another with the new inscription "Queenstown" took its place. On proceeding up the river to Cork numerous addresses were presented, and her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on the Mayor, William Lyons, Esq. From Cork the squadron dropped down the river, and made direct for Kingstown harbour, which was reached in the evening about 7 o'clock. The royal visit to Dublin was made on the 6th. "Such a day of jubilee," writes the *Times*, "such a night of rejoicing, has never been beheld in the ancient capital of Ireland since first it arose on the banks of the Liffey. No ovation of olden Rome enriched with the spoils of conquered nations, and illustrated by the wealth of captured kings, was so glorious as the triumphant entry of Queen Victoria into Dublin." The royal cortege occupied an hour and a half in passing through the streets from the railway station to the Vice-regal Lodge. A decorated archway was erected at Canal Bridge, where the Lord Mayor presented her Majesty with the keys of the city and with the mace and sword. On returning the keys, the Queen said, "I am delighted to be in Dublin. I am gratified at the reception I have met with in this the second city of my empire." Next day the royal party visited the Bank, the National

Board of Education, and Trinity College. In the early part of the 8th Prince Albert inspected a troop of Hussars in Phoenix-park, and in the afternoon her Majesty held a levee in the Castle. The address of the Dublin Corporation was replied to in these words :— “It affords me sincere pleasure to receive your address in my ancient and loyal city of Dublin, and I gladly avail myself of this occasion to express my grateful acknowledgment for the ardent affection and loyalty with which my arrival has been hailed. . . . I gladly share with you the hope that the heavy visitation with which Providence has recently visited large numbers of people in this country is passing away. I have felt deeply for their sufferings, and it will be a source of heartfelt satisfaction to me if I am permitted to witness the future and lasting prosperity of this portion of the United Kingdom.” A review in Phoenix-park was the main feature of Thursday’s rejoicings, and on Friday her Majesty visited the Duke of Leinster, at Carton. Belfast was similarly honoured on Saturday; and on Sunday the royal squadron stood out for the Firth of Clyde, but was compelled to seek shelter for the night in Loch Ryan. On Monday the 13th the royal squadron sailed up Loch Long, and Prince Albert passed across from Arrochar to Loch Lomond, and joined the Queen on board the *Fairy*, in the Clyde, when the fleet passed up the river to Glasgow. Here her Majesty was received by the Corporation of Glasgow and the gentry of the West of Scotland; accompanied by them, the royal party proceeded through the streets to the Cathedral and University, and afterwards departed by railway on their journey to Balmoral.

**2.**—In the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, the Arches Court gave judgment that the Bishop was justified in his refusal to induct the plaintiff into the living of Brampford-Speke.

— Died, at Alexandria, Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt.

**4.**—Mr. Berwick, Q.C., Government Commissioner, closes his court of inquiry into the circumstances connected with the collision at Dolly’s Brae. A protest against the closing of the inquiry was made by Mr. Rae, who acted as attorney for the Ribbon party.

**5.**—Lola Montez brought up at Marlborough-street Police Court on a charge of bigamy, in so far as she had intermarried with Lieut. Heald of the 2nd Life Guards, her former husband, Captain James, being still alive. The suit was instituted by the friends of Lieut. Heald, who had only come of age in January last, and was entitled to a fortune of between £6,000/- and £7,000/- a year. The prisoner admitted her first marriage with Captain James, but said she then passed under a false name, and that to complete its nullity a divorce had been obtained by mutual consent. On inquiry it turned out that the sentence of the Consistorial Court prohibited either from marrying during the lifetime of the other. The case was

adjourned from time to time for the production of witnesses, but the non-appearance of the defendant at the later stages led to an estreating of the recognizances.

**6.**—Examination, in bankruptcy, of E. T. Delafield, lessee of Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

**10.**—Serious defeat of the Hungarians by General Haynau, at Temeswar, which was captured after a siege of 107 days.

**11.**—Explosion of fire-damp in the Lletty Shenkin Colliery, Aberdare, causing the death of 52 workmen out of 112 employed in the pit.

— The Hungarian dictator, Görgey, at the head of between 30,000 and 40,000 men, surrenders to the Russians at Arad. He writes to General Rudiger :—“The Provisional Government exist no longer. The height of peril had found it at the weakest. I, the man of action, but not of ineffectual action, saw that all further bloodshed was useless—disastrous for Hungary. I had seen it in the beginning of the Russian intervention. I called to-day upon the Provisional Government to abdicate unconditionally, because its continuance in power could only render the future of our fatherland darker, from day to day, and more deplorable. The Provisional Government admitted this, and voluntarily resigned, laying down the supreme power in my hands. I avail myself of this circumstance, according to my best persuasion, to spare the effusion of blood, and to liberate my peaceful fellow-citizens (whom I am too weak any longer to protect from at least the miseries of war), by laying down arms unconditionally, and thereby giving the impulse to the leaders of the divisions of the Hungarian forces separated from me shortly to do the same, acknowledging with me that this is the best thing that can at present be done for Hungary.” Görgey concluded by describing his intended route, so that the Russians, to whom alone he would surrender, might throw themselves between his forces and the Austrians. On the 16th he writes to General Klapka :—“Since we saw one another, events have taken place which were not indeed unexpected, but have been decisive. The everlasting jealousy of the Government had fortunately brought matters to the point which I foretold as early as April, when I passed the Theiss at Tokay. After many honourable battles with the Russians, the Diet declared its wish that I should be Commander-in-Chief. Kossuth secretly appointed Bem. The country believed that Kossuth had appointed me from the jesuitical answer which he gave to the motion of the Diet. This knavery was the source of all that befell later.” On the 14th Kossuth writes to Bem, from Terregova :—“I advise, as a good citizen and honourable man, that you set down a committee of representatives of the people, for only the sovereign power can act over the Government. Send couriers to Comorn and Peterwardein to hold out. Assure yourself of the co-operation of the commandant of the fortress of Arad. This,

and not my presence, is before all things necessary; for since you are now reduced to employ force against the people to subsist your army, I neither can nor will sanction such measures by my presence."

**11.**—Proclamation of the President of the United States against a marauding expedition secretly fitting out in that country against Cuba.

**13.**—The first aggregate meeting of the Financial and Parliamentary Reform League held in Drury-lane Theatre.

**17.**—Discovery of the remains of Patrick O'Connor, a Custom-house officer, murdered by Mr. and Mrs. Manning, and buried in the back kitchen of their house, Miniver-place, Bermondsey. Suspicion having been excited by the absence of O'Connor from his lodgings since the 9th inst., a search was made in the house occupied by his acquaintances, the Mannings, and in the place above described the body was found lying on the face, with the legs doubled up and tied to the haunches. A quantity of quick-lime had been thrown into the hole to hasten the decay of the remains. At the time of the discovery the house was unoccupied. Mrs. Manning, presuming upon her intimacy with O'Connor, had gone to his lodgings immediately after the murder, and taken possession of a considerable amount of railway scrip and certain sums of money kept in his drawers. She returned to her house and remained there for three days, during one of which the police made a cursory inspection of the place, under the belief that the missing man was most likely to be found there. On the 12th, under the assumed name of Mrs. Smith, she fled with her plunder to Edinburgh, and was apprehended in a private lodging-house there by Superintendent Moxey on the 20th. Manning was captured at Jersey eight days afterwards. The examination into the charges made against them extended over several days at Southwark Police Office, and resulted in the committal of both for trial. In the course of the inquiry, Manning made a statement to the effect that his wife having induced O'Connor to come to dinner, asked him to go down stairs to wash his hands; as he reached the passage leading to the kitchen she put one arm round his neck and shot him with the other. (See October 25.)

**21.**—The Hungarian leaders, Kossuth, Bem, and others, escape to the Turkish frontier, and obtain the protection of the Porte.

— Mary Ann Geering executed, in front of Lewis gaol, for the series of crimes known as the Guestling Poisonings, the convict in this case having caused the death of her husband and two sons by poison, for the purpose of obtaining "burial money" from a society of which they were members.

**22.**—After a lengthened and obstinate siege, Venice capitulates to the Austrians. The terms

were a complete surrender of all weapons, pardon to subaltern officers, permission for them to leave the territory who choose to do so, and banishment from the state of forty leaders of the Republican party.

**22.**—The Peace Congress of Paris, presided over by M. Victor Hugo, commences its sittings in the Salle de St. Cécile.

— John Gleeson Wilson tried at the Northern Circuit, Liverpool, for the murder of Ann Henrichson. True bills had also been found against him for the murder of the two children and servant. At the close of the evidence the jury deliberated only a few minutes before returning a verdict of Guilty. During the judge's address the prisoner repeatedly protested his innocence, but the justice of the verdict commanded itself to a crowded court and an immense gathering outside. The sentence of execution was carried into effect in front of Kirkdale gaol on the 15th September.

**23.**—Rebecca Smith executed at Devizes for the murder of her youngest child, one month old. After conviction, this hardened criminal, who affected a great outward show of piety, confessed to the chaplain of the gaol that she had destroyed seven others of her children by poison.

**26.**—Hayti proclaimed an empire under the late President Solouque, who takes the title of Faustin I.

**27.**—Insurrection in Cephalonia and Corfu.

**29.**—The Russians capture the Circassian fortress at Achula, the residence of Schamyl, who escaped to the mountains.

**31.**—The three expelled Wesleyan ministers, Griffith, Eunni, and Everett, appear in Exeter Hall to defend the resistance they had shown to the inquisitorial proceedings of Conference with reference to the authors of the "Fly Sheets."

**September 2.**—Catherine Thomson murders her husband at Tulla, Leinster, by beating his brains out with a hammer, and then, with the help of her mother, mutilates the body for the purpose of conveying it secretly to a hole in Rossmark bog, where it was found. The murderer left home under the pretence of meeting her husband in Liverpool, and then returned with the story of his desertion. The body was found by this time, and she ultimately confessed her guilt.

**5.**—Mr. Hume having drawn the attention of Lord John Russell to the refusal of Mr. More O'Ferral, Governor of Malta, to permit the Roman refugees to land on the island, his Lordship writes:—"What has been the hardship inflicted? These persons were in no danger of their lives while they were on board a French vessel. They took their passages to England, or to Greece if they chose. They were prevented from disturbing Malta, and that was all. Lord Grey has, therefore, with my full concurrence, expressed his approbation

of the course pursued by the Governor of Malta."

**7.**—The King of Prussia meets the Emperor of Austria at Töplitz, and next day they together visit the King of Saxony at Pillnitz.

**10.**—Falling in of a well at M'Cullough's starch manufactory, Belfast. Four men engaged in digging a site for a new cistern were overwhelmed in the rush of earth and stone; but through swift and persevering exertion were all got out alive.

**12.**—The Pope issues a *motu proprio* to his subjects from the palace of Portici.

— At a meeting of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association Mr. Disraeli reproduces his scheme for relieving agricultural distress by the equalization of the land-tax and the creation of a sinking fund, which would raise consols above par, and enable both landlords and tenants to obtain money on easy terms.

**13.**—The magistrates assembled in Petty Session at Castlewellan refuse to take information against persons alleged to have created the disturbance at Dolly's Brae. The refusal was repeated on the 9th October.

**15.**—Gold dust and Mexican dollars, to the value of about 6,000,000, lodged in the Bank of England. The precious load was conveyed from the London Bridge terminus in fifteen vans escorted by police.

— Riots in Bytown, near Montreal, between the Canadian Reformers, who had met to prepare a congratulatory address to Lord Elgin, and the Tory or Orange party. Both sides being armed, several of the rioters were wounded in the fight. The original chairman was ousted from his office, and a resolution passed condemnatory of Lord Elgin's policy.

— In London, during the past week, the excessive number of deaths from cholera raised the mortality from the ordinary average of 1,008 to 3,183. Next day (Sunday), by order of the Queen, prayers were offered up in all the churches for the removal of the scourge.

**16.**—The Turkish Government refuses to surrender Kossuth, Bem, and other Hungarian and Polish refugees who had taken refuge within its territory after the late untoward events in the War of Independence.

**17.**—Pursuant to a decree of the President of the Republic, the Synod or Council of Gallican Bishops hold their first sitting at St. Sulpice, in Paris.

**18.**—Rupture of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia and Austria, in consequence of the refusal of the former to give up the Hungarian fugitives.

— Flogging of women by the Austrian soldiers. Madame F. Von Maderspach writes from Ruskby:—"I was torn from the arms of my husband, from the circle of my children,

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from the hallowed sanctuary of my home, charged with no offence, allowed no hearing, arraigned before no judge. I, a woman, wife, and mother, was in my own native town, before the people accustomed to treat me with respect, dragged into a square of soldiers, and there scourged with rods. Look, I can write this without dropping dead. But my husband killed himself. Robbed of all other weapons he shot himself with a pocket-pistol. The people rose and would have killed those who instigated these horrors, but their lives were saved by the interference of the military."

**19.**—The foundation-stone of the new Grammar School of Magdalen College, Oxford, laid by the venerable President, Dr. Routh, who this day entered upon his 95th year.

**20.**—Kossuth claims the protection of England for himself and his fellow-refugees, who, he writes to Lord Palmerston, had been offered the alternative of embracing Islamism in order to evade the demands of Russia and Austria for their extradition—an alternative which Bem and some others had accepted.

**22.**—At Newcastle, on the return south from Scotland, the Queen is received with great enthusiasm, and presented with an address on the High Level Bridge. Corporation addresses were also presented at York and Gloucester.

— The fortress of Comorn, the last of the Hungarian strongholds, surrenders to the Austrians.

**October 6.**—Count Louis Baththyany executed amid circumstances of great indignity at Pesth. The crime specially laid to his charge was that of instigating the assassination of Count Latour, Minister of War. He was said to have wounded himself in the throat with a nail with the view of avoiding a public execution. As the soldiers fired the count fell repeating "Eljen a haza" (my country for ever).

**8.**—Meeting at the London Tavern to protest against the practice of raising loans for the purpose of war, and more particularly to deprecate the taking up of any portion of the new Austrian loan of 7,000,000. Mr. Cobden was the chief speaker.

**9.**—Publication of Lord Clarendon's letter to the Lord Chancellor, recommending the dismissal from the Commission of the Peace of Lord Roden and other Orange magistrates implicated in the affair at Dolly's Brae on the 12th July last. "The step is taken from a due regard for the future preservation of the peace of the district in question, and for the administration of justice therein in a manner which will be entitled to public confidence and respect." The dismissal was carried out.

**13.**—Cholera disappears from London. The total number of deaths from this cause registered from the 1st October, 1848, to this date was 14,497.

**20.**—The vote for expenses incurred by the French expedition to Rome passed the Legislative Assembly by a majority of 469 to 180. The debate was very violent, and led to a duel between M.M. Thiers and Bixio, the latter having taunted the former with declaring that the election of Louis Napoleon would be a disgrace to France. The principals returned to the Assembly after exchanging shots.

\* **23.**—Fire on the premises of Baiss Brothers, druggists, Fish-street-hill. There were twenty-two workmen employed about the premises at the time, and the spread of the flames was so rapid that they had in most instances to save themselves by leaping out of the windows.

**25.**—Commenced at the Old Bailey the trial of the Mannings for the Bermondsey murder. It continued over two days, during which evidence of the most precise kind was produced connecting both prisoners with the crime. Serjeant Wilkins addressed the Court for the male prisoner, and Mr. Ballantine for Mrs. Manning. After an absence of fifteen minutes the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against both. Mrs. Manning, who spoke in excellent English but with a slight French accent, declared that she had not been justly treated, and that there was no law in this country to execute her. If her counsel had called witnesses, she could have proved that she bought the shares found in her possession with her own money, and that they never belonged to O'Connor. "She had not," she said, "been treated like a Christian, but like a wild beast of the forest." Mr. Justice Creswell sentenced both prisoners to be executed.

— The 1,000th anniversary of the birth of Alfred the Great celebrated by a public banquet at Wantage.

— First petition filed in the Encumbered Estates Court, Ireland.

**30.**—Opening of the New Coal Exchange by Prince Albert, who, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Prime Minister, and many visitors of distinction, passed through the building and afterwards partook of luncheon with the Corporation. The Royal party proceeded in great state by water from Whitehall-stairs to the Custom-house quay, and returned the same way.

— Meeting of Ulster Orangemen in Belfast to sympathize with Lord Roden on his dismissal from the magistracy.

**November 3.**—The *Enterprise* (Captain Ross) and the *Investigator* (Captain Bird) arrived off Scarborough, with the disheartening intelligence that nothing had been seen or heard of Sir John Franklin and his party.

**7.**—With reference to the plea raised in the Exchequer Chamber that Mrs. Manning being an alien had not been fairly convicted by a jury altogether English, the judges to-day gave it as their unanimous opinion that, though alien born, being married to a British subject

she also, *ipso facto*, becomes a British subject, and was not therefore entitled to a new trial.

**7.**—Inauguration of Queen's College, Cork. Sir Robert Kane delivered the opening address.

**10.**—John Francis, prisoner in Millbank Penitentiary, in a fit of insanity attacks John Hall, warden, and murders him by repeated blows on the head with an earthen vessel. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 29th, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

— The Rev. Henry Hart Milman, D.D., succeeds to the Deanery of St. Paul's, vacant by the death of the Bishop of Llandaff.

**11.**—St. Michael's Church, Cambridge, partly destroyed by fire.

— Fire on board the emigrant ship *Calib Grimshaw*, having on board 427 passengers, and officers and crew to the number of thirty. When the flames were got under, the vessel was a complete wreck, and every effort was made to get off those on board either into the small boats or rafts hastily prepared for the purpose. In the confusion incident to these attempts a great number perished. Groups of those who left the ship contrived for several days to keep near those on the wreck, till relief appeared in the shape of the British barque *Sarah*, Captain Cook. Ninety-two were missing when all within sight were taken aboard, and eight died on the passage to Fayal. Of the ninety-two missing thirty went off on the raft the day after the accident, forty perished from want of water and food, twelve were drowned by the swamping of the quarter-deck, and the remainder were presumed to have been smothered in their berths.

**12.**—Opening of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway.

**13.**—Execution of the Mannings in front of Horsemonger-lane Gaol. The husband made a confession of a kind imputing the guilt chiefly to his wife, while she, on the other hand, repeatedly declared that he knew she was innocent, and begged him therefore to save her life. In one of his statements he said:—"My wife asked O'Connor to go down stairs, and in about a minute afterwards I heard the report of a pistol. She then came up to me and said, 'Thank God, I have made him all right at last; it will never be found out; as we are on such extraordinary good terms, no one will have the least suspicion of my murdering him.' To which I replied, 'I am quite certain you will be hanged for this act,' and she said, 'It won't be you that is to suffer; it will be me.' After shooting him she said, 'I think no more of what I have done than if I shot the cat on the wall.' Upon her coming to me up stairs she insisted on my going down immediately; and upon my reaching the kitchen, I found him lying there. He moaned; I never liked him well, and I battered his head with a ripping chisel." On being led on to the scaffold it was

noticed that Mrs. Manning was attired in the black satin dress which she wore at the trial, and had a long lace veil thrown over her face to conceal her features. When the wretched creatures were placed beneath the drop, they shook hands together with as much apparent cordiality as the pinions round their arms permitted. The bolt was drawn immediately afterwards. In a letter to the *Times* on their execution, Mr. Dickens writes:—"I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at the execution this morning could be imagined by no man, and presented by no heathen land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing, looks, and language of the assembled spectators. When I came upon the scene, at midnight, the shrillness of the cries and howls that were raised from time to time, denoting that they came from a concourse of boys and girls already assembled in the best places, made my blood run cold. . . . When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering into the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscurities, than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and there were no belief among men but that they perish like the beasts."

**14.**—Died, in York, his native town, aged 62, William Etty, R.A.

**16.**—Cliefden House, near Maidenhead, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, destroyed by fire.

**20.**—A new centre of agitation organized in Ireland, under the name of "The Irish Alliance."

— Mr. Charles Phillips, barrister, writes to the *Times*, denying the truth of certain scandals, now revived, regarding his defence of Courvoisier. The criminal's defence, he said, was continued after the confession of guilt at his (Courvoisier's) own request, and with the full approval of Mr. Baron Parke, who sat on the bench. He denied having appealed to Heaven in support of Courvoisier's innocence, or having insinuated that certain other servants in the house were guilty of the murder.

**23.**—Dr. Webster, professor of chemistry in Harvard University, Boston, murders Dr. George Parkman in one of the rooms of the Medical College. The clothes were burnt in a stove in the laboratory, and the body immediately dismembered; the head, viscera, and some of the limbs thrown into the furnace, where a fire was kept for the purpose of making oxygen gas, and the remainder hid in two water cisterns, one of which was under the lid of the lecture-room table where the murderer met his students. Dr. Parkman was never seen alive after he went to visit Dr. Webster concerning certain pecuniary transactions which

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had taken place between them. Webster was apprehended on the 30th, and sentenced to death by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, at Boston, on the 19th of March, 1850.

**24.**—Sir F. Thesiger applies to Mr. Justice Patteson, in the Bail Court, for a rule calling upon the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to prevent their proceeding further in the matter of certain charges preferred against the Rev. Robert Whiston, in connexion with his publication, "Cathedral Trusts and their fulfilment." According to the affidavits and documents produced, it appeared that the cathedral church of Rochester was founded and endowed by Henry VIII. in 1542. By that endowment the Dean and Chapter were made a corporation, and estates and possessions were given to them for divers purposes; but one material purpose was the foundation and endowment of a grammar school, which was to consist of a head-master, under-master, 24 scholars, and other boys. Incomes were fixed for all the parties. The Dean was to receive 100*l.* a year, the Canon 2*l.* a year, the free scholars 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the four students sent to the University 5*l.* a year until they took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from then till they took the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Whiston was appointed head-master of the grammar school—an office which he considered to be held for life, or during good behaviour. Finding that no provision had been made for the accommodation of boarders in the school, he laid out 4,000*l.* in the purchase of a house and land for the purpose, and expended a further sum of 2,700*l.* in fitting up the residence. This he alleged he would not have done except on the understanding that he could not be removed unless he became "slothful and negligent, unfit or unapt to teach." At that time there was not a single free scholar in the school, though the requisite number were there soon afterwards. From an examination of the statutes Mr. Whiston inferred that all the different persons mentioned, and in particular the free scholars and students, should be maintained by the stipends allotted to them under the statutes; and further, that the whole of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter should be exhausted, in certain proportions, in satisfaction of the different stipends. The Dean's stipend was now 1,500*l.* a year, and the Canon's 700*l.* while the free scholars were still kept at the original 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Believing that the Dean and Chapter were evading their just responsibility under the statutes, Mr. Whiston wrote to his patron requesting a more equitable distribution of the funds. A correspondence ensued, which terminated in the Dean and Chapter depriving Mr. Whiston of his office, on the ground of having committed a grave offence in publishing his pamphlet on "Cathedral Trusts." They afterwards restored him to office, but subsequent proceedings on their part led

to a protest from Mr. Whiston and his removal from office a second time. The question on its merits was at present before the Lord Chancellor, and, pending the appeal in his court, the present application was made. In deference to the opinion of Mr. Justice Patteson, instead of a rule a *mandamus* was granted, calling upon the Dean and Chapter to restore Mr. Whiston.

**December 1.**—Died, at Argill-hill, near Barnsley, aged 68, Ebenezer Elliott, author of "Corn-law rhymes."

— Dissolution of the Oxford Society for the Protection of Agriculture, on the ground that it was of no use, never had been, nor was ever likely to be, and was besides an anomaly, inasmuch as the farmers had now nothing to protect.

**2.**—This morning, at seven minutes before two o'clock, Queen Adelaide died at Stanmore Priory, aged 56.

**4.**—The *Providence* lifeboat, of South Shields, upset at the mouth of the Tyne when attempting to reach a brig in distress on the Herd Sands. Of the twenty-four experienced pilots on board, only four succeeded in reaching the shore. The others perished in sight of the crew of the little vessel they were attempting to aid.

**12.**—At Kilrush forty-one of the starving peasantry, who had sought ineffectually to gain admission to the workhouse, are drowned on their return homeward by the upsetting of an old worn-out ferry boat.

— Died, in London, aged 80, Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, engineer of the Thames Tunnel.

— A Commission, *de lunatico inquirendo*, sitting at Farrant's Hotel, with Mr. Commissioner Barlow, find that Augustus Frederick, Earl of Albemarle, is of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs.

**15.**—Sir Charles Napier issues a General Order from head-quarters, Lahore, censuring in severe terms the commanding officers of certain regiments lately reviewed on the plain of Mecan Meer. "The Sepoy," he said, "is a brave and an obedient soldier; and whenever he behaves ill, it is in a great measure the fault of his commanding officer. The drill and discipline of all armies rest mainly with the commanders of regiments and of companies. They are in immediate contact with the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, and to them general officers must look for that perfect obedience, without which any army is an armed mob, dangerous to its friends and contemptible to its enemies."

**20.**—Inauguration of Queen's College, Belfast. A declaration was made by each of the professors that they would discharge the duties of their office with truth, diligence, and fidelity.

**24.**—In the course of a long address to the tenant-farmers on his estate, Sir Robert Peel

writes:—"It is my firm persuasion that neither the present nor any future Parliament will consent to re-impose duties upon the main articles of human food, either for the purpose of protection or revenue."

**24.**—Died, at Malvern, aged 58, Patrick Fraser Tytler, author of the "History of Scotland," and other works.

**28.**—Narrow escape of Madame Sontag and other musical celebrities from perishing in a snow-storm on the railway near Laurencekirk, Aberdeenshire. The engine got embedded in a snow wreath, and the party took refuge in the house of a hospitable farmer in the neighbourhood.

## 1850.

**January 1.**—Charlotte Wilson robs Barnet Lea, near St. George's Church, Southwark, by passing a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over his face. She was sentenced to ten years' transportation for the offence.

— At a meeting of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, the shareholders agree to compromise their claims on Mr. Hudson. Besides the 90,000*l.* paid during the year, he bound himself to pay over 100,000*l.* and all the expenses the company had been put to. In the course of an explanation and defence regarding the various schemes with which his name was associated, Mr. Hudson wrote:—"Allow me to ask you to review those transactions with some remembrance of the excited period in which they occurred, of the multiplicity of concerns which I had to superintend and direct, of the brief opportunities I had for reflection, and of the impossibility of giving sufficient attention to the public duties and private matters which then claimed my attention."

**3.**—The Irish residents in Manchester and Salford present an address to Mr. Bright, thanking him for the manner in which he had advocated the claims of Ireland. Mr. Bright replied at some length, describing the manner in which the land of Ireland was closed against the industry of its people through its legal possession by an alien or insolvent proprietary, and indicating the measures which he would advise for the redemption of Ireland. These included abolition of primogeniture for undivided property, and restriction on its devise to lives not in being; registry of property; reduction of the enormous stamp charges for the sale and purchase of land; security of tenure for the practical cultivators of the soil; abolition of the Established Church in Ireland; and extension of the suffrage. He expected the intelligent and upright men of Ireland to come forth from their isolation and claim the aid of the English people in forcing upon the Government proper measures for their country. Lord John Russell, he said, had now an opportunity of doing more for this country

than almost any Minister of our time. He might add the industry and affection of millions to the wealth and strength of the empire. "But if he should fail; if he should prove himself to be the agent of a timid and selfish oligarchy rather than the Prime Minister of the Crown and of the people; if he should not dare to do these things, which in my conscience I believe he knows to be necessary; even then we will not despair, for there is growing up in England, and I hope in Ireland, a party so strong and so numerous, that by and by it will leave out only the pauperism at one end of the scale, and, it may be, the titled and the privileged at the other—it will include almost the whole people."

4.—The *Gazette* contains the names of the Royal Commission "for the Promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, to be held in the year 1851." The Commissioners' order an inquiry as to the best mode of introducing the productions of colonies and foreign countries, the best site, the general conduct of the Exhibition, and the distribution of the prizes. A meeting was held in London on the 25th to raise funds.

7.—Revolt in the workhouse of Barham Union, near Ipswich. A number of young men discharged from farm labour about Christmas became riotously disposed and broke into the master's office, demanding more food. They afterwards destroyed all the furniture they could lay their hands on, and were only overpowered when a strong body of constables made their entry into the house.

8.—Died, at his residence, Pentonville, in the 49th year of his age, Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N., an intrepid traveller, and originator of the overland route to India.

9.—The King of Prussia's Message, relating to certain alterations in the Constitution, presented to the Chambers in Berlin. The most important articles, relating to the formation of a hereditary Chamber and the creation of a special court for the trial of political offenders, were agreed to, with slight alterations, on the 30th.

— The Turin Chambers vote the ratification of the treaty of peace with Austria by 112 to 17.

— A meeting in connexion with the Financial and Parliamentary Reform movement held in Aylesbury, to receive Mr. Cobden, who, in a speech at Leeds, had challenged the Protectionists to meet him in their own stronghold to discuss the question of Protection and Free-trade. Mr. Cobden was proceeding to illustrate his views on the relation between landlord and tenant by reference to the management of his own small estate in Sussex, when he was interrupted by cries of "How did you get it?" "I am indebted for it," he answered, "to the bounty of my countrymen. It was the scene of my birth and my infancy; it was the property

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of my ancestors; and it is by the munificence of my countrymen that this small estate, which had been alienated from my father by necessity, has again come into my hands, and enabled me to light up afresh the hearth of my father where I spent my childhood. And I say that no warrior duke who owns a vast domain by the vote of the Imperial Parliament, holds his property by a more honourable title than I possess mine." When the vehement cheering produced by these words had subsided, Mr. Cobden proceeded to describe the course he adopted when he first visited the place after it came into his possession.

10.—A disorderly Protectionist meeting held at Stafford. The farmers mustered about 400 strong, and the townspeople still more. Lord St. Vincent moved that Lord Talbot take the chair; and in the course of a speech used expressions which raised shouts of disapprobation. Before long, weapons were in use on both sides, and the townsmen were ejected from the hall. Exasperated by this defeat, they attacked the windows and scoured the streets for increased numbers to burst open the hall doors. This was ultimately accomplished, and the fight renewed with increasing asperity in the inside. An address to the Queen, praying for a dissolution of Parliament, was carried in dumb show amid a shower of missiles. Lord Talbot and others were severely hurt, and the farmers were finally compelled to seek refuge in the hotels and railway station. Meetings marked by a similar spirit of disorder took place at Stepney, Lincoln, Northampton, Penenden Heath, and in various counties in Ireland. At Reading the Marquis of Downshire, who appeared among the Protectionists, shouted out, "I am an Irishman, and ask only fair play for all parties. I attended a meeting the other day in the county of Down, where arguments and common sense were put down by a mob, and where, I am sorry to say, we—the respectable—could not get a hearing. I am sorry to say we were entirely beaten; but don't let yourselves be beaten now. I am the last man in the room to appeal to physical force; but I declare to you, if there is any more row, I'll head some eight or ten farmers, and turn them out." The fighting hereupon became general throughout the hall. Several were hurled off the seats with violence, and kicked ~~en passant~~ to the door by the furious Protectionists, who, it was observed, generally wore stout boots, and produced therewith a most unpleasant effect. They latterly succeeded in passing their own set of resolutions.

— The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* again leave Woolwich to proceed to the Polar Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin.

11.—Ellen Bright, the Lion Queen, killed at Chatham by a tiger which she was exhibiting in the menagerie of her uncle, Mr. Wombwell. The brute was beaten off by one of the keepers, and the unfortunate girl removed from the stage, bleeding profusely and life all but

extinct. The coroner's jury expressed a strong opinion against the practice of entering the dens of wild animals.

**12.**—In the Central Criminal Court, Lewis Joel, jeweller and bill-discounter, sentenced to ten years' transportation for forging a bill of exchange in the name of Lieut. Clements.

**14.**—At Killarney a fire broke out in a building known as the College, used by the guardians as a workhouse hospital. Scarcely had the flames in one portion been suppressed before they broke out in another called the Brewery, used as the dormitory of a multitude of children. The doors and windows were fastened, and the only ready access was by a loft through which the flames were pouring with great fierceness. The police and multitudes of assistants made extraordinary efforts to drag forth every one of the children and their nurses; but, when they had nearly performed their perilous task, the rafters of the loft gave way, and twenty-eight were instantly killed and as many more severely injured.

**17.**—Meeting of tailors in Exeter Hall to petition Parliament with reference to the sloop and "middle" system.

— In answer to a deputation of Ulster Catholics, who waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant with a memorial desiring the dismissal of all the Castlewanian magistrates, and demanding that the authors of the Dolly's Brae outrage should be brought to justice, his Excellency said that he could not properly recommend to the Lord Chancellor the dismissal of these magistrates. They were not personally implicated in the transactions impugned; they acted on their own judgment and responsibility in rejecting the informations, and they should not be removed merely because they declined to abide by the opinion of the law-officer of the Crown.

**18.**—Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, blockades the harbour of the Piræus, the Greek Government having refused to satisfy the claims made by Mr. Finlay, a British subject, for land appropriated by the Crown in 1836, and by M. Pacifico, a Jew, for damage committed to his house and furniture in a riot, at Athens, on the 4th April, 1847. There were also various claims made on behalf of the English Government, in consideration of the ill-treatment of certain Ionians at Pyrgos and Patras, and for the islands of Cervi and Sapienza, on the ground that they formed part of the Ionian Islands, and therefore belonged to England.

— A meeting, called by Mr. Cobden, held in the London Tavern, to protest against the negotiation of this country of the new Russian loan of 5,500,000, given out to be required for the completion of the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Mr. Cobden moved a resolution, which was carried unanimously, declaring that the real object of the loan was to replenish

the Russian treasury, exhausted by the Hungarian war, and that to lend the money for such a purpose would be virtually to sanction the deeds of blood in Hungary, and tempt to future aggression and conquest.

**22.**—In the Court of Exchequer a majority of the judges confirm the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, declaring the legality of the church-rate levied at Braintree by a minority of the parishioners. In the month of July, 1841, at a vestry meeting called for voting a rate for the repairs of the parish church of Braintree, a motion was made for rate of two shillings in the pound, and duly seconded; an amendment was then moved, and carried by an immense majority, denouncing all connexion between Church and State in general, and against church-rates in particular. After this the majority of the parishioners left, and the churchwardens and others of the rate-payers carried the original resolution without opposition. When the inhabitants heard of this result, they resolved to oppose the rate, and on the churchwardens commencing proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts against the plaintiff in error, the latter moved the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of prohibition. The writ was granted, and on the return to it being argued, the court gave judgment, approving of the proceedings of the churchwardens, thereby affirming the validity of the rate voted by the minority. From that decision the case was brought into the Exchequer Chamber, on a writ in error. The court which now gave judgment was divided in opinion. Baron Platt, Justice Cresswell, Justice Maule, and Baron Alderson, were of opinion that the repair of the church fabric was a duty which the parishioners might be compelled to perform, and that the minority could make a rate if the majority refused to do so. Baron Rolfe, Baron Parke, and Chief Justice Wilde dissented.

**26.**—Died, at his residence, Murray-place, Edinburgh, in his 77th year, Francis Jeffrey, a senator of the College of Justice, and long known as the most prominent of British critics.

— Died, aged 71, Adam Oehlenschläger, Danish poet and dramatist.

**28.**—At a Rutland Protectionist meeting Mr. Cheetham said:—"The phantoms of ruined farmers must haunt the sleeping pillow of Sir Robert Peel. Knowing how much he was execrated, he must really move about in fear and dread. Even if Sir Robert Peel should ever have a majority again, he dared not take office. If he was in Sir Robert's position, he should be afraid of the poniard and the dagger; and so he had a right to. (Here the speaker was interrupted by loud cries of "No! no!") He should be sorry to say what he did not feel, but he thought he was justified in saying what he had, seeing what a narrow escape Peel once had when he was not so much execrated as now. He believed that Cobden and Peel were travelling the same road.

Peel, he was informed, had a strong grudge against the aristocracy, because one of them in the House of Lords once called him a weaver's son. Sir Robert Peel's son need not be afraid of being called a weaver's son or a weaver's grandson, but he would be called 'the traitor's son.' Mr. Stafford, M.P., made the best apology he could for this language: he was sure Mr. Cheetham meant no harm, but his words might be misinterpreted. The usual Protectionist resolutions were passed.

**29.**—Great tide in the Thames. At Wandsworth the streets were inundated, and the fires in the gas-works extinguished.

**30.**—The Aborigines Protection and Peace Society holds a meeting at the London Tavern to petition Parliament for the total and immediate abolition of the practice of awarding head-money for the destruction of pirates.

**31.**—Parliament opened by commission. The Royal Speech referred to the amicable settlement of the dispute between Russia and Austria on the one hand; and Turkey on the other, concerning the Hungarian refugees; to the negotiations with foreign states rendered necessary by the relaxation of our Navigation-laws; the loyal welcome received by her Majesty in Ireland, and to the complaints proceeding from the owners and occupiers of land. With reference to the cholera, "Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration for those who are most exposed to its attacks." A Protectionist amendment to the address was negatived in the Lords by 152 to 103, and in the Commons by 311 to 192.

— The French Government concede to Brett and Co. the right to establish an electric telegraph line between France and England, by a submarine wire across the Channel.

**February 2.**—Mutiny of a native regiment at Umritza, Bengal. The mutineers were all seized before they could possess themselves of their arms piled on the playground, and placed in confinement under the guns of the fort.

**4.**—Disturbance in the St. Martin district of Paris, caused by the Socialists trying to prevent the cutting down of the trees of liberty. The troops were called out, and a few lives lost.

**5.**—M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on behalf of France, one of the powers guaranteeing the independence of Greece, tenders to Lord Palmerston the good offices of his Government in procuring a satisfactory adjustment of the disputed claims. Lord Palmerston accepted the offer with an acknowledgment that England would prefer owing such satisfaction to the friendly intervention of France rather than to the continued employment of force. This arrangement was ratified by notes exchanged on the 12th. Baron Gros entered on his special

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mission at Athens on the 5th March. On the 21st of the following month, in a conference on board the *Inflexible*, he expressed his deep regret that he had been unsuccessful in his negotiations, but still offered to continue his services, in a non-official capacity, between Mr. Wise and the Greek Government. The claim was settled on the 26th on the basis of the payment of 180,000 drachmas, to be distributed by the British Government to the different claimants, and 150,000 drachmas as securities, to be handed over to the British Government, to meet such claims as M. Pacifico might succeed in establishing against the Portuguese Government. The papers relating to this latter claim were alleged by M. Pacifico to have been destroyed by the riot in which he otherwise suffered.

**5.**—In moving the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the Marquis of Lansdowne explained that its principal object was to separate the financial from the ecclesiastical duties of the Commission, the former being referred to two paid and responsible commissioners—one appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other by the Crown.

— Mr. Horsman moves, but afterwards withdraws, a resolution for the appointment of three paid commissioners to manage ecclesiastical property. Sir George Grey explained that a bill on the subject had been introduced into the Upper House.

— A hurricane of a severe and destructive character sweeps over the greater part of the kingdom. The pressure throughout the afternoon was from 9 to 11 lbs. on the square foot; but at six o'clock it suddenly rose to 17 lbs., being the highest pressure experienced at Lloyd's since the wind-gauge was set up. The shipping on the coast suffered severely.

**6.**—Mr. Hawes moves the reappointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in connexion with the administration of the government of Ceylon. Mr. Ilume censured Ministers for the cruelties they permitted to take place on the island, and charged them with doing everything in their power to cover the excesses of Lord Torrington. Mr. Disraeli proposed to add an additional clause to the motion, condemnatory of the manner in which the Government had evaded the understanding arrived at last session for the production of witnesses from Ceylon. This was negatived by 140 to 68; and Mr. Bright's motion, that four witnesses be examined by the Committee, by 109 to 100.

**7.**—In a discussion on Hungarian affairs, in the House of Commons, Lord Dudley Stuart observed that he was not satisfied Turkey was powerful enough to protect the refugees, for Austria was unscrupulous; and attempts had already been made by persons with Austrian passports to destroy Kossuth by poison. Lord Claude Hamilton said, with much warmth,

that he believed this charge to be a base calumny against a faithful ally; on which Mr. Grattan, as an Irishman, disclaimed the sentiments of Lord C. Hamilton, whose parasitical adulterations of a band of assassins he utterly condemned. He had read an account of the alleged flogging of an Hungarian countess by Austrian soldiers. "What would his lordship say," he exclaimed, "if the Marchioness of Abercorn was to be flogged, in a square, by the Guards, in Bird Cage Walk? What if the Duchess of Devonshire were to be?"—a supposition at the suggestion of which the House roared with laughter; Mr. Grattan declaring that the scoffers ought to be spit upon by the children in the street.

**7.**—Altercation in the House of Commons between Mr. Horsman and Lord John Russell, arising out of charges made against the Government by the former in a letter to his constituents. On the 11th, by the mediation of Lord Ashley, satisfactory explanations were made.

**8.**—Mr. Baron Parke gives judgment in the case of *Ryder v. Mills*, involving the question whether factory owners were liable to a penalty for working women, or young persons under 18, on a "shift or relay system." The learned Baron pronounced the system not to be illegal.

**11.**—Assassination becomes so prevalent within the city of Rome, that General Baraguay-d'ILLIERS is compelled to issue a proclamation prohibiting the carrying of knives or stilettos. "Whoever shall be found with such arms about his person, shall be instantly shot."

**13.**—At a meeting held in Willis's Rooms, to condemn the Government scheme of education, and attended by several bishops and noblemen, the Rev. Dr. Bibb said:—"It was averred by the Privy Council that the only Gospel taught at Kneller Hall Normal School was that which was comprised in the moral agencies relied upon by the Poor-law Commissioners for the elevation of the poor. Of him who sought to introduce such a Gospel into the education of this country he hesitated not to say, without any personal feeling, 'Let him be accursed'; and he believed that the events which would be witnessed by the next two generations would fully justify the use of such language."

**15.**—In a Committee of the whole House Lord John Russell entered into a detailed account of the origin of the distress which called for the advances made to Irish Unions. He proposed to consolidate the 4,483,000/- still unpaid, and to allow forty years for its gradual repayment. In order to release from their liabilities ten distressed Unions in which the workhouse property had been seized for debts due to contractors and others, he proposed a further loan of 300,000/. The resolutions were agreed to.

**16.**—Concluded in the Court of Exchequer the case of *O'Connor v. Bradshaw*, being an action for libel raised at the instance of the member for Nottingham against Mr. Bradshaw, proprietor of the *Nottingham Journal*. The libel was contained in the following announcement:—"The subscribers to the 'National Land Company,' and the admirers of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. for Nottingham, who has wheedled the people of England out of 100,000/-, with which he has bought estates and conveyed them to his own use and benefit, and all who are desirous to witness the final overthrow of this great political impostor, should order the *Nottingham Journal*, in which his excessive honesty, in connexion with the Land Plan, has been, and will continue to be, fearlessly exposed." The defendant justified his libel by calling witnesses, who exposed the illegality and commercial failure of the National Land Company. The plaintiff answered with witnesses from the management of the company, who laid bare its affairs, with the object of showing that at the worst Mr. O'Connor had been an honest though erring philanthropist. The jury found for the defendant, adding that the plaintiff's character stood unimpeached as regarded his personal honesty.

**18.**—Lord Stanley brings forward his charges against the Lord-Lieutenant and the Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, for their official conduct in regard to the collision at Dolly's Brae. He spoke for three hours, accusing the Government of tyranny and injustice in dismissing any of the Castlewanian magistrates for refusing to receive the information, and at the same time omitting to take any steps afterwards to get the information sworn to. He was replied to by Lord Clarendon, who hoped that his attendance in Parliament would not be considered a precedent for a Lord-Lieutenant appearing in the House in person to answer attacks upon his administration. At the close of the debate the papers moved for were ordered to be presented.

**19.**—Mr. Disraeli moves for a committee to revise and amend the Poor-laws, for the purpose of affording relief to the agricultural classes. He proposed to defray the expenses known as establishment charges out of the general revenue of the State, which would relieve local taxation to the extent of 1,500,000/-, and to defray from the same source rates levied by the Poor-law machinery, which had nothing to do with the relief of the poor, as also the entire cost of relieving the casual poor. On the second night of the debate Sir Robert Peel characterised Mr. Disraeli's scheme as a plan tending to stop confidence in public credit, and he would consider its adoption a most precipitate and unwise act. He had been charged with acting treacherously towards a certain interest. What reason (he asked amid loud cheers) could he have for such a course? Lord H. Bentinck accused him of having

a pecuniary interest in supporting the funds as against the land. Lord H. Bentinck should, if he wished to speak the truth, have exactly reversed his statement. He then defended himself for his course upon the Corn-laws—a course which, he said, he believed to have been his duty to God and his country, and of the wisdom of which he was more convinced than ever. Protection never could be revived; and the landed aristocracy would one day see that the abrogation of protection had established their just influence more firmly than ever. Mr. Gladstone voted for the motion, though he protested against the supposition that it involved a reversion of free-trade policy. The debate extended over two nights, and resulted in a division rejecting Mr. Disraeli's motion by 273 to 252 votes.

**21.**—The Building Committee of the Great Exhibition Commissioners select a site in Hyde-park for the structure.

**22.**—Died, at Edinburgh, aged 67, Sir W. Allan, R.A., President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

**24.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Indus* arrives at Southampton, having as passengers the two heroes of the late Indian war, Lord Gough and Major Edwardes. They both received a warm welcome from the citizens.

**25.**—Discussion on the order of the day for going into Committee on the Irish Parliamentary Franchise. The chief feature was the extension of the franchise to all occupiers of land to the amount of 8*l.* per annum, adopting the rating as the ultimate standard of value. Various amendments were proposed, but mostly rejected by the Commons. The third reading was carried by a majority of 254 to 186. In the House of Lords the qualification was raised to 15*l.*, the Ministry being defeated by a majority of 72 to 50. A 12*l.* qualification was finally accepted, as a compromise, by both Houses, and the bill thereafter passed.

**27.**—Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, to effect a German Union under a federal directory of seven members, a federal representative assembly of 300 members, and a federal tribunal.

**28.**—Mr. Hume's motion on the subject of Parliamentary Reform negatived, after a short debate, by 296 to 242.

**March 5.**—Mr. Slaney's motion for a Standing Committee to report on plans "for the social improvement of the working classes" withdrawn after a short discussion.

— The first completed tube of the Britannia Bridge across the Menai Straits opened with triumphant success. The last of 2,000,000 rivets used in making the tube was driven in by Mr. Stephenson. Experimental trains afterwards passed through at a slow speed.

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**5.**—Lord Campbell takes the oath as Lord Chief Justice of England in room of Lord Denman, retired.

**6.**—In the course of an adjourned discussion on the second reading of the Marriages Bill, Mr. Hope said if this measure passed it would be necessary for the Legislature to recognise old marriages which had been contracted in violation of the present law. No fewer than 280 clergymen in various parts of the country had made up returns showing that they knew of 269 marriages within the prohibited degrees. Of these cases 178 were marriages of the deceased wife's sister; the remaining 91 cases were marriages of persons standing in the relations following:—Marriages with a brother's widow, 41; own aunt, 6; own niece, 19; wife's daughter, 6; own half-sister, 1; father's wife, 1; brother's wife's daughter, 1; son's wife, 2; uncle's wife, 3; wife's niece, 11. The marriages with the wife's sister were "almost without one exception" in the upper and middle ranks of life; and the other marriages were mostly in those ranks. In one of the marriages with an uncle's wife, the parties were a clergyman and a peeress. The cases of marriage with the aunt and the niece were those of tradesmen, yeomen, and farmers, generally men of substance. A lieutenant-general in the army married a lady, and then her aunt; subsequently a third lady, and then the third lady's niece. It was visible from these cases, said Mr. Hope, that the grievance was not one that pressed especially on the poor. The second reading was carried by a majority of 182 to 130.

**7.**—The *Times* announces the determination of the Government to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord John Russell repeated the statement next night in the House of Commons.

— Meeting in Exeter Hall to welcome Dr. Achilli on his escape to this country from (as was said) the dungeons of the Inquisition. The crowd was so great that several subsidiary meetings had to be held in the adjoining rooms, Dr. Achilli appearing at each in turn.

**8.**—Mr. Cobden submits a resolution to the House of Commons:—"That the net expenditure of the Government for the year 1835 amounted to 44,422,000*l.*; that the net expenditure for the year ending 5th of January, 1850, amounted to 50,853,000*l.*, the increase of upwards of 6,000,000*l.* having been caused principally by successive augmentations of our warlike establishments, and outlays for defensive armaments; that no foreign danger, or necessary cost of the civil government, or indispensable disbursements for the service in our dependencies abroad, warranted the continuance of this increase of expenditure," and "that it was expedient that the House should take steps to reduce the annual expenditure with all practicable speed, to an amount not exceeding the sum which within the last fifteen

years has been proved to be sufficient for the maintenance of the security, the honour, and the dignity of the nation." At the close of the debate the resolution was negatived by a majority of 272 to 89.

**8.**—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council give judgment in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter. It was to the effect that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham is not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England as by law established, and that Mr. Gorham ought not by reason of the doctrine held by him to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Bramford-Speke; therefore that the sentence of the Arches Court of Canterbury ought to be reversed, and that it ought to be declared that the Lord Bishop of Exeter has not shown sufficient cause why he did not institute Mr. Gorham to the said vicarage; and finally, that the cause be remitted to the Arches Court, to the end that right and justice may there be done." The judgment of the Privy Council (which gave rise to much controversy in the Church) proceeded on the assumption that the court had no jurisdiction or authority to settle matters of faith, or to determine what ought in any particular to be the doctrine of the Church of England. "Its duty extends only to the consideration of that which is by law established to be the doctrines of the Church of England, upon the true and legal construction of her Articles and Formularies." Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce and the Bishop of London dissented. The Bishop of Exeter afterwards addressed a letter to the Primate, protesting that if he obeyed the Queen's monition lie (the Archbishop) was a "favourer and supporter of Mr. Gorham's heresies," and adding, "I protest in conclusion, that I cannot without sin,—and by God's grace I will not,—hold communion with him, be he who he may, who shall so abuse the high commission which he bears." The Archbishop, undeterred by the threat, proceeded in due course to execute the law, upon which the Bishop of Exeter, when his clergy assembled at his next visitation, deliberately informed them that the Primate had "become a fautor of heretical tenets," and as such had "forfeited his right to Catholic communion," and that he therewith "renounced communion with him." He also declared that the judges had committed themselves to "a statement notoriously at variance with the real facts of the case;" their judgment proceeded "on an utter disregard of the canons of the Church; and their sentence, swayed by other motives besides mere justice and truth, was a grievous perversion of justice."

The *Gazette* offers rewards for the discovery of Sir John Franklin:—1st. To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall discover and effectually relieve the crews of Her Majesty's ships *Errol* and *Terror*, the sum of 20,000*l.*; or, 2nd, shall convey such intelligence, or shall

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lead to a relief of the crews or any of them, 10,000*l.*; or, 3rd, shall by virtue of his or their efforts first succeed in ascertaining their state, 10,000*l.*

**9.**—On the third reading of the Party Procession (Ireland) Bill, in the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington attempted, but unsuccessfully, to get a clause inserted, making it an offence under the Act for parties carrying arms to assemble in a greater number than three.

**11.**—Explosion at Curtis and Harvey's powder mills, Hounslow. Eight lives were lost, and two other workmen seriously injured. The shocks of the successive explosions were felt at Brentford, Kew, and even Richmond.

**—** Conviction for murder in the mysterious Görlitz case. On June 13, 1847, the body of the Countess of Görlitz, in Silesia, was found in her sitting-room nearly consumed by fire under circumstances which appeared to indicate that death had resulted from spontaneous combustion. In November suspicion was directed towards her servant, Johann Stauff, by the discovery in his possession of several jewels identified as the property of his late mistress. The body was exhumed in August 1848, and after a prolonged controversy, in which Dr. Siebold maintained the spontaneous combustion theory in opposition to the eminent chemists, Liebig and Bischoff, Stauff was brought to trial now, and convicted after an inquiry protracted over the unusual term of thirty-four days. He afterwards confessed that, being detected by the Countess in the act of stealing the articles which led to his apprehension, he had strangled her, and burned the corpse to conceal the evidence of his crime. Stauff was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

**13.**—Fire at Westhead's Warehouses, Piccadilly-street, Manchester, destroying property to the amount of 100,000*l.* The buildings had five shafts piercing each floor, and covered by a dome skylight. When the glass was destroyed each of the series of openings through the floors under them acted as immense flues, through which a resistless draught of air rushed up, thus becoming centres of heat, roaring and spouting forth like so many volcanoes. Rolls of ribbons, and the remnant of partially consumed light goods drawn within the vortex of these flues, were shot up into the air like rockets.

**14.**—Lord Ashley obtains leave to bring in a bill to declare the intention of the Legislature in respect of the hours and mode of working under the Factory Act, the object being to interdict the shift and relay system. The measure, with some emendations, passed through both Houses, and received the Royal Assent on the 5th of August.

**15.**—Wurtemberg denounces the insidious action of the King of Prussia in German politics, and intimates her intention of allying herself, under the sanction of Austria, with Bavaria and Saxony.

**15.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his annual Budget, the income for the ensuing year being set down at 52,285,000, and the expenditure at 50,613,582. The surplus he purposed disposing of partly in reducing certain recently contracted debts, and partly in repealing the duty on bricks, and in reducing the stamp duties upon the transfer of landed property.

**16.**—Explosion of fire-damp in Evan and Turner's Rock Pit, Haydock. Eleven of the workmen engaged in a drift 1,000 yards from the shaft when the explosion took place, were burnt to death.

— Lord Gough entertained by the East India Company on his return home.

**17.**—Dr. Wilson, a medical practitioner residing at Juniper Green, near Edinburgh, and his aged mother living in the same house, murdered and mangled by a maniac named Pearson. He was found next morning sound asleep in one of the rooms upstairs, stripped of his ordinary apparel, which he appeared to have burnt in one of the grates.

**18.**—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hutt moves for an address praying her Majesty to direct negotiations to be commenced for the purpose of relieving the country from all treaties which at present engage us to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa. That squadron, he said, though costing much in money and human life, was utterly unavailing in reducing the amount of the traffic, while, at the same time, it frightfully enhanced its horrors. Every contrivance of governments, from the Emperor Napoleon to our own Chancellor of the Exchequer's, had failed to put down contraband traffic at home; and the attempt was yet more Quixotical upon the vast and distant coast of Africa. The endeavour had already cost us twenty-five millions, was maintained at a cost of 700,000/- or 800,000/- per annum, and had monopolized the services of fully one-fourth of the whole British navy afloat. But the system was worse than merely expensive—it was fatal, cruel, and anomalous, obliging us to use methods equally violent, inadequate, and involving a perpetual risk of war with other nations, who did not sympathise with our object, while they resented our assumption of a right to interfere with their commerce. The motion was negatived by 232 to 154.

**21.**—The Lord Mayor of London gives a banquet at the Mansion House to the chief magistrates of the cities, towns, and boroughs of the United Kingdom, with the view of exciting an interest in the projected Exhibition of Industry. Prince Albert's speech created considerable interest. "Whilst formerly," the Prince said, "the greatest mental energies strove at universal knowledge, and that knowledge was confined to the few, now they are directed on specialities, and in these, again, even to the minutest points; but the knowledge acquired becomes at once the property

of the community at large. For, whilst formerly discovery was wrapped in secrecy, the publicity of the present day causes, that no sooner is a discovery or invention made than it is improved upon and surpassed by competing efforts. The products of all quarters of the globe are placed at our disposal, and we have only to choose which is the best and the cheapest for our purposes, and the powers of production are entrusted to the stimulus of competition and capital. . . . The Exhibition of 1851 is to give us a true test and a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of mankind has arrived in this great task, and a new starting-point from which all nations will be able to direct their further exertions."

**22.**—The Bishop of Exeter in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury protests against the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and against the consequences of the judgment; and further, refuses to institute Mr. Gorham int<sup>e</sup> the vicarage of Bramford-Speke.

— The Wurtemberg and Prussian Ambassadors withdraw respectively from Berlin and Stuttgart, a difference having arisen between the Powers, in consequence of remarks made by the King of Wurtemberg on the invidious designs of Prussia, when announcing to his States the formation of a German League.

— Lord Brougham, in referring to the contemplated Exhibition in 1851 of the works of all nations, said he had been designated by Lord Stanley, at the Lord Mayor's dinner on the previous evening, as his "volatile friend." "Volatile," said Lord Brougham, "means slighty; but I, to answer speech made in my presence in the House of Lords, have never flown to the House of Mayors."—Lord Stanley was sorry he had occasioned disquietude to his noble and learned, and very grave and discreet friend, but he *had* been "somewhat volatile." "In point of acuteness, activity, rapidity, and pungency, sal-volatile is nothing when compared with my noble and learned friend. You *may* put a stopper of glass or leather on that ethereal essence, but I defy any human power, even that of my noble and learned friend himself, to put any stopper, either of glass, or leather, or any other material, over the activity, ingenuity, and pungency of his mind. Volatile his wit and readiness of humour are, but acrimonious or offensive never; that I shall at all times be prepared to deny. I hope the long friendship between us will not be disturbed for a single moment by the expression I used. I will form a more correct estimate of his character; I will look on him, not as one of those great, rapid, and energetic men, who take part in any and every question—and come in with such velocity that they seem not many questions, but one continuous question—but as a man of a grave, serious, plodding, and rather slow and heavy nature; not hasty in taking up a subject, nor in laying it down—nor in expressing his

opinion upon it—unless he had previously considered it in every light and in every bearing. If my noble and learned friend will put himself under my tuition—and, considering the constancy with which he favours us with his company on this side of the House—I may perhaps venture to give him one hint: it is, that when my noble and learned friend favours us with his sincere opinion, he should not give them so much air of irony, and that when he wants to promote an object like the Exhibition of 1851, he should not throw out a sarcasm that is calculated to deter people from supporting it—to make them think that they are great fools if they suffer themselves to be deluded by it. He should separate that which is serious from that which is ironical. And if his real desire was, as he says, to promote the objects of this great Exhibition, I very much regret that he did not accept the invitation of the Lord Mayor, that we might have thanked him for the effective aid with which he has, it appears, endeavoured to promote its ultimate success by the speech he delivered the other night in this House." Lord Brougham, who sat covering his face with his hand, now rose to reply, with much energy. In the course of his speech, he declared that he possessed the kindest and most benevolent feeling that he could possibly entertain for Lord Stanley, but rebuked him for attempting by a dull joke to set people laughing at an absent man. He concluded by saying, that no one could entertain a higher respect "for that illustrious Prince," a respect increased by the interest which the Prince has recently shown in the condition of the working classes, "so that it is difficult to know which most to admire, the sound judgment or the benevolent feelings of the Prince." Their lordships, who had roared with laughter during the encounter, then proceeded to business.

**25.**—Hostilities resumed between Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

**26.**—At the Liverpool Assizes, Dr. Nolan, minister of a congregation of Independents at Manchester, appeared as plaintiff in an action of slander against one Pettigrew, for stating, in the presence of a person named Ford, that Dr. Nolan had seduced certain female members, and had given medicine to one to prevent the consequences. There had been religious strife in Dr. Nolan's congregation; he had resigned, and been re-elected minister; afterwards it was found that the re-election was not legal in form, and a heated canvassing and contest arose. It was in the course of this agitation that the defendant made the statement complained of. The defendant was a respectable man, and had made his statement in good faith, privately, to Mr. Ford, as a person holding office in the congregation and having weight in the election. The defence was—that the communication was privileged; and that it was true. The evidence was contradictory, scandalous facts being sworn to on the one hand, and denied on the other. The

judge ruled that the communication was privileged; and a verdict was given for the defendant.

**29.**—The church of St. Anne's, Limehouse, destroyed by fire, originating in the chamber between the ceiling and the roof, where a flue-pipe emerged into the air.

**30.**—The *Royal Adelaide* steamship, trading between Cork and London, wrecked on the Tongue Sand, North Foreland, and all on board drowned. She had put into Plymouth all right, and was known to have left there with 180 passengers, a crew of 24, and a cargo of general merchandise.

**April 4.**—Wreck of the *Indian* on the Cargados reef, near the Mauritius. About eight o'clock at night, when running at six knots an hour, through some mistake, as it appeared, in the reckoning, she suddenly struck with a dreadful crash, and almost immediately went to pieces.

—Destructive incendiary fires at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, the greater part of the village being consumed, along with a large amount of agricultural produce.

**7.**—Died, Rev. W. L. Bowles, poet, aged 89.

**8.**—Prince Albert writes to the Duke of Wellington, declining to agree in a proposed new arrangement by which he was to assume the command of the British army:—"The Queen and myself have thoroughly considered your proposal to join the offices of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General into one of a chief of the staff, with a view to facilitate the future assumption of the command of the army by myself. . . . The question whether it will be advisable that I should take the command of the army or not, has been most anxiously weighed by me, and I have come to the conclusion that my decision ought entirely and solely to be guided by the consideration, whether it would interfere with, or assist, my position of Consort of the Sovereign, and the performance of the duties which this position imposes on me. This position is a most peculiar and delicate one. Whilst a female sovereign has a great many disadvantages in comparison with a king, yet, if she is married, and her husband understands and does his duty, her position, on the other hand, has many compensating advantages, and, in the long run, will be found even to be stronger than that of a male sovereign. But this requires that the husband should entirely sink his own individual existence in that of his wife—that he should aim at no power by himself or for himself—should shun all ostentation—assume no separate responsibility before the public, but make his position entirely a part of hers; fill up every gap which, as a woman, she would naturally leave in the exercise of her regal functions; continually and anxiously watch every part of the public business, in order to be able to advise and assist her at any

moment, in any of the multifarious and difficult questions or duties brought before her, sometimes international, sometimes political, or social, or personal. As the natural head of her family, superintendent of her household, manager of her private affairs, sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of Government, he is, besides husband of the Queen, the tutor of the royal children, the private secretary of the Sovereign, and her permanent minister. How far would it be consistent with this position to undertake the management and administration of a most important branch of the public service, and the individual responsibility attaching to it—becoming an executive officer of the Crown, receiving the Queen's commands through her Secretaries of State, &c. &c.? I feel sure that, having undertaken the responsibility, I should not be satisfied to leave the business and real work in the hands of another (the chief of the staff), but should feel it my duty to look to them myself. But whilst I should in this manner perform duties which, I am sure, every able general officer, who has gained experience in the field, would be able to perform better than myself, who have not had the advantage of such experience, most important duties connected with the welfare of the Sovereign would be left unperformed, which nobody could perform but myself. I am afraid, therefore, that I must discard the tempting idea of being placed in command of the British army."

**8.**—Great meeting at Dublin, to petition against the abolition of the Vice-royalty.

— The Senate of Turin pass a bill previously sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies, for the abolition of exceptional tribunals for the clergy, and also for the right of asylum.

**12.**—Lord John Russell's motion for a select committee to inquire into ministerial, judicial, and diplomatic salaries, carried by 250 to 159 votes over Mr. Disraeli's amendment, asking for immediate legislation on the subject.

— The Pope re-enters Rome with great ceremony and splendour. He was received with salvos of artillery, and the acclamations of an immense multitude assembled in the square before the Lateran. His Holiness proceeded in state to the Vatican, and afterwards received the Sacred College and Corps Diplomatique in the palace.

**15.**—Lord Campbell takes the oath and his seat as Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in room of Lord Denman, deceased.

— Died in her 90th year, Madame Tussaud, of the popular wax exhibition in Baker-street, and one of the survivors of the first French Revolution.

**16.**—The French 11th regiment, on the march to Algiers (whither they were being sent, for taking part in a democratic demonstration), lose 252 men by the breaking down (180)

of the wire suspension bridge over the Loire, at Angers.

**16.**—Mr. M. Gibson's series of resolutions for repealing the taxes on knowledge negatived by 190 to 189 votes.

**18.**—Severe hail-storm in Dublin, destroying glass alone to the estimated amount of 27,000/-

— The Pope pronounces a public benediction on the French troops assembled in the great Piazza of St. Peter.

**19.**—Treaty agreed upon at Washington, between Great Britain and the United States, relative to a canal through the State of Nicaragua, to unite the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

**23.**—Died, at Rydal Mount, aged 80, William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate.

**25.**—In the course of the debate on Mr. Heywood's motion for inquiry into the state of the Universities, Lord John Russell intimates that it is the intention of Ministers to advise her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The utility and legality of the projected commission led to frequent discussion in both Houses of Parliament, but the Government succeeded in carrying out their intention.

**26.**—Invitation issued to the German States by Austria, to meet in congress at Frankfort, preparatory to opening a plenary assembly.

**29.**—Sir George Grey moves the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. He said the principal feature of the measure was the separation of the ecclesiastical and lay departments by the appointment of a tribunal to be designated the "Church Estates Committee," which was to be invested with the management of the property of the Church, and to report to the Commission thereupon. This Estates Committee was to consist of three persons, two to be appointed by the Crown, and the third by the Archbishop of Canterbury; one of the former and the latter to be paid Commissioners. In the course of the debate which ensued, Mr. Horsman made a smart attack on the Episcopal Bench. The Church, he said, had been plundered often—by the monarchs first, then by the nobles; in the last century by the bishops, in the present day by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. "The bishops are not exempt from human infirmities, and think they are taking care of all when sometimes taking care of themselves alone. In earlier days, the bishop's residence was in the cathedral city; he was at the centre of a religious community, ever at home, ever in the public gaze, ever accessible to his clergy and people; now he is metamorphosed into a rural dignitary, secluded in an aristocratic mansion, which the clergy penetrate with difficulty, the people not at all. In this age of active speculation and cultivated intellect—in this age so unsusceptible of belief—who should be the

guides in the arduous and critical warfare? Surely men of a higher spiritual order than those who, though styled 'Fathers in God,' are yet wholly engrossed with worldly affairs, vigilant only of the Church's moneys, tenacious only of her dignities and ranks—more likely to smite and sink her than to save her in the struggle." Mr. Goulburn had once complained of Mr. Horsman's low idea of the Episcopal office; Mr. Horsman had yet to learn that political functions have aught to do with spiritual office, or, indeed, are aught but tumours and excrescences upon that office. That office he deemed divine in its origin, spiritual in its essence—too high to be exalted by worldly pomp, too holy to be profaned by worldly occupation; and if so large an amount of worldly duties be involved in its functions, it is impossible to advance anything more fatal to the establishment of which it is a part.—Mr. Goulburn vindicated the bench of bishops with great warmth, and made a personal attack on Mr. Horsman, who, he said, had assaulted and vilified them with laboriously-prepared eloquence. He described Mr. Horsman as a "disappointed man," who had once been a Lord of the Treasury, and desired higher office—a taunt which Mr. Osborne repaid by describing Mr. Goulburn as a "tin kettle attached to the tail of the member for Tamworth."

**May 1.**—At twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock this morning the Queen gave birth to a Prince. On the same day, Prince Albert visited the Duke of Wellington to congratulate him on his eighty-first birthday, and stated from the Queen, that as a token of regard she intended to have the royal infant baptised by the name of Arthur.

— M. de Blainville, the successor of Cuvier in the chair of Comparative Anatomy at the Museum of Natural History at Paris, found dead in one of the carriages of the night train on the Rouen Railway, while on his way to England. He was in his seventy-second year.

— Explosion of a fleet of powder-laden boats at Benares, causing the death of 420 human beings on the spot, and injuring over 800 employed on and about the river.

**2.**—The Ultra-democrats of Paris succeed in returning M. Eugène Sue, the Socialist candidate, for their representative, by a large majority over M. Leclerc, of the Moderate party. The French funds fell 2 per cent.

— The Duke of Richmond presents above one hundred petitions complaining of agricultural distress.

**3.**—In the House of Lords, the Archbishop of Canterbury makes a formal explanation relative to the appointment of his son to the Registrarship of the Prerogative Court of Chancery.

— The house at Charlecote Lucy, near Stratford-on-Avon, entered by robbers, and various relics of the Shakespeare age stolen.

**7.**—A Protectionist demonstration, attended by eleven peers and forty members of the House of Commons, held in the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Mr. Chowler, a Nottinghamshire farmer, said, the farmers would not mount their horses to stop the labourers from coming forward to claim their just rights. If the landlords would only stick to them, they would stick to the landlords. Mr. E. Ball said it was painful to speak of the landlords in terms of disparagement, but it was too true that the farmers had fallen, not by the League, nor yet by the treachery of Sir Robert Peel, but because their landlords had swerved from their duty. Would they tell him, a broken-hearted man passing into a state of poverty, that he was to fear the threats of a demagogue. The tenant-farmers should be prepared to take those terrible steps which it was frightful to imagine, but which necessity was driving them to contemplate. This dark sentiment was followed by tremendous cheering, at the close of which a person on the platform proposed three groans for "Sir Robert Peel, the arch-enemy of the human species."

**8.**—Came on for hearing in the Vice Chancellor's Court the case of Thomas *v.* Thomas, being a claim made by a former inmate of the Agapemone, to appoint a guardian to her infant, on the ground of the father's moral unfitness for its custody and education. Mr. Price, the husband of one of the plaintiff's sisters, said, "There are fifty or sixty living in the Agapemone. We have horses and carriages and live in good style; but consider all we do to be for the glory of God. Every one does as he pleases on the Sunday. We make no difference between that and any other day. All play at hockey, males as well as females." The defendant denied the charge of irreligion and immorality. On the 23d, after commenting in the severest language on the conduct of Thomas and his associates, his Honour ordered that the child shall remain in the care of his mother and maternal grandmother, and that the father and his agent be restrained from interfering.

**9.**—Died at Paris, aged 71, Gay-Lussac, a peer of France, and widely known for his researches in chemical science.

**10.**—Walter Watts, late lessee of the Olympic Theatre, tried at the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of stealing a cheque for 1,400*l.* from his employers the Globe Insurance Company. Watts's nefarious designs were carried out with great ingenuity. A cheque for 554*l.* 10*s.* represented as for annuity No. 6, was drawn and paid by the bankers, and entered by them in the pass-book. When the book came into Watts's hands, he erased the 55, thus making the payment appear 4*l.* 10*s.*; and in order to mystify the matter further, he altered the number of the annuity to 64, by adding the figure 4. But, in point of fact, no such claim existed against the company at the time, as annuity No. 6; and

the payments on annuity No. 64 having been previously made, a fictitious claim of 4*l.* 10*s.* appeared in the pass-book as paid, in order to provide facilities for covering the abstraction. But the difference of 55*l.* being still left between the payment, as it appeared by the falsified entry in the pass-book, and the actual amount paid, Watts had to find some means of covering the discrepancy in order to avoid detection. For this purpose he selected a trifling fire loss, say of 7*l.* 10*s.* which had been paid some time before, but which had not yet been passed, and falsified that entry in the pass-book, adding to it the 55*l.*, and making it appear that 55*l.* 10*s.* was the sum which had been paid; and thus, by making the total addition in the book correct, the cover for the fraud was perfected. He was accused of tampering in the same way with the dividend account, falsifying the figures entered in the banker's pass-book, to the extent of 1,500*l.* on one half-year's dividend, which sum he drew and transferred to his own pocket. Mr. Coleman, the accountant, had succeeded in tracing abstractions effected in this way between August 1844 and February 1850, when the first discovery of Watts's delinquencies was made, to the almost incredible extent of 70,000*l.*; and so thoroughly systematic were his arrangements, that the balance of cash at the bankers at the date showed a discrepancy of over 9,000*l.*, which for the most part was covered by false additions in the pass-book, until an opportunity offered of altering individual entries that might suit his purpose, previously to their permanent transference to the general books of the company, when detection was no longer to be apprehended. The jury found Watts guilty of one count in the indictment charging him with stealing "a piece of paper." A point of law as to the sufficiency of the count was reserved, and afterwards decided against the prisoner. On the 12th of July he was sentenced to ten years' transportation, but committed suicide in prison the same night, by hanging himself to the iron grating of his cell.

**10.**—The German Powers, with the exception of Prussia, meet in congress at Frankfort.

**13.**—The Metropolitan undertakers create a disturbance in a meeting at the Whittington Club in support of the Metropolitan Interment Bill, and ultimately succeed in breaking it up.

— Australian Colonies Bill read a third time in the House of Commons, by a majority of 226 to 128. Sir W. Molesworth's motion for a recommittal of the Bill had been previously defeated by a division showing 165 against 42, and Mr. Gladstone's amendment to give the Church of England in the colonies a power of synodical action, by 187 votes against 102. Certain amendments introduced into the Bill during its progress through the House of Lords were afterwards adopted by the Commons.

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**14.**—Henri Joseph Stephan, a horn-player in the orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre, commits suicide by throwing himself from the top of the Duke of York's column, Carlton Gardens. In compliance with a recommendation from the coroner's jury, a railing was afterwards placed round the top of the column.

**15.**—The French Ambassador, M. Drouyn de Lhuys suddenly leaves London, causing a fall in the funds from 96*l.* to 95*l.* Next night the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Palmerston explained, in their respective places, that this departure on her Majesty's birthday was purely accidental, and in no way intended to show disrespect to her Majesty or this country. It was thought that the presence of the Ambassador in Paris would be more useful at the moment than in London.

**17.**—Lord John Russell obtains leave to bring in a bill for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It afterwards passed a second reading, but was thrown aside towards the end of the session.

**19.**—General Lopez, at the head of a buccaneering expedition, lands at Cardenoso, in Cuba, and, after a short struggle, obtains possession of the town. The same evening a Spanish force arrive from Matanzos, when the pirates were driven on board their steamer, with the loss of 30 men.

**23.**—Robert Lindsay Mauleverer, a magistrate of the county of Londonderry, and agent over extensive estates in the north of Ireland, shot, near Dundalk, while riding home on his car. Two men towards whom suspicion strongly pointed were tried for the offence, but the jury refused to convict.

— Died, aged 74, Miss Jane Porter, novelist.

**25.**—The Nepaulese Ambassadors arrive at Southampton, on a mission to the Court of Queen Victoria. The young hippopotamus, a gift to the Zoological Gardens from the Vice-roy of Egypt, arrived by the same steamer.

**27.**—Prince Albert to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge:—"Although I had hoped that the University would have been allowed to go on in their course of self-improvement without any extraneous interference, now that I find the Government irrevocably pledged to the issue of the Commission, I would recommend the authorities of the University not to meet it with opposition, but rather to take it as the expression on the part of the Crown and Parliament of a natural desire to be accurately informed upon the present state of institutions so closely connected with, and of such vital importance, to the best interests of the nation; and to take a pride in showing to those who have indulged in attacks against them, that they have conscientiously and zealously fulfilled the great task intrusted to them."

— Attack on the Queen by Robert Pate,

late lieutenant of the 10th Hussars. Her Majesty, accompanied by a lady-in-waiting and the Royal children, had been to inquire after the health of the Duke of Cambridge, at his residence in Piccadilly. A man was observed loitering about for some time, keeping his eye on the entrance at which the royal carriage would come out. On reaching the end of the road from the house, he deliberately aimed a blow at her Majesty with a stick which he held in his hand, striking her on the cheek, and crushing her bonnet over her forehead. He was instantly seized by some of the bystanders, and the weapon taken from him. Her Majesty quietly proceeded to Buckingham Palace. Pate was tried for the offence on the 11th July, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. He appeared to have been for some years labouring under crazes of various kinds.

**27.**—Died at Rome, aged 56, Richard J. Wyatt, sculptor.

**28.**—Lord John Russell announces the intended resignation of Lord Chancellor Cottenham. The great seal to be put in commission.

—Lord Lincoln's Divorce Bill read a second time in the House of Lords. Lord Lincoln, son and heir of the Duke of Newcastle, was married, in 1832, to Lady Susan Hamilton, only daughter of the Duke of Hamilton. They lived together up to August 1848, and had five children. In that month Lady Lincoln went to the Continent without her husband's leave, but ostensibly to consult the German physicians about her health. On the Continent it was soon found that she was constantly accompanied by Lord Walpole, eldest son of the Earl of Orford. While it was believed that her conduct amounted only to indiscretion, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., as the friend of both parties, went in search of her, and discovered that she was living near Como, under the assumed name of Mrs. Lawrence, but found it impossible to obtain access to her. She gave birth to a son at Como, in August 1849, who could not have been her husband's, and was christened by the name of Horatio Walpole. These, and other circumstances, establishing her criminality, were proved by evidence before the House, and it was now stated by her solicitor that she had given instructions not to oppose the bill.

**30.**—The House of Commons meet for the first time in their new chamber, at a mid-day sitting.

—Lord Ashley's resolution for the presentation of an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct that the collection and delivery of letters on Sundays might in future entirely cease in all parts of the kingdom, carried on a division against the Government, by 93 to 68.

—The Corporation of London conferred the freedom of the City on Lord Gough, and entertained him at a banquet in the evening. He was made a D.C.L. at the Oxford Commemo-

ration, June 12, along with Major Edwardes, Major Rawlinson, and others.

**June 1.**—Rejoicings at Galway on the occasion of the sailing of the *Viceroy*, the first of the new line of mail steamers between that port and New York.

**3.**—The Bishop of London's bill, providing for a new Episcopal Court of Appeal in cases involving questions of heresy, thrown out on a second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 84 to 51.

**5.**—Mr. Fox's Secular Education Bill thrown out on the second reading by 287 votes to 53.

**6.**—Turbulent meeting in St. Martin's Hall, under the auspices of the Society for improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. On Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds attempting to thrust himself forward on the platform, he was seized by Lord Harrowby and pushed in the direction of his friends at the lower part of the hall. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Chairman, Lord John Russell, and Lord Ashley.

**10.**—Her Majesty answers the address of the 93 members of the House of Commons on the subject of Sunday labour in the Post Office: “I have received your address praying that the transmission and delivery of letters on Sunday may in future entirely cease in all parts of the kingdom; also that inquiry may be made as to how far, without injury to the public service, the transmission of mails on the Lord's Day might be diminished or entirely suspended; and in compliance with your request, I shall give directions accordingly.” Lord John Russell announced that no exception would be made in favour of foreign correspondence, it being the intention of Government completely to carry out the vote. Instructions in conformity therewith were afterwards issued from the General Post Office; but the inconvenience suffered by the public led to the question being again brought before Parliament, and the Sunday delivery was thereafter placed on its former footing.

—Died at Catrine, Ayrshire, James Smith, of Deanston, the inventor of the modern system of drainage.

**11.**—The new church of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, consecrated by the Bishop of London. The ceremony attracted more than ordinary attention from the number of High Church bishops, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, who attended in full canonicals.

**17.**—Commencement of the debate on Lord Stanley's motion, censuring Government for undue interference in the affairs of Greece. “Various claims (it affirmed) against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice, or exaggerated in amount, had been enforced by coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly

relations with other Powers." Previous to the commencement of the discussion, a scene was occasioned by Lord Brougham commanding Black Rod to remove Chevalier Bunsen from a seat which he occupied in the peeresses' gallery. The debate lasted over two nights, and terminated in a majority against Ministers of 37.

**18.**—In the House of Lords the clauses in the Irish Encumbered Estates Amendment Act, prohibiting sales for less than fifteen years' purchase, carried against the Government by 32 to 30.

—Wreck of the Liverpool and Glasgow steamer, *Orion*, off Portpatrick. About one o'clock in the morning, when the sea was smooth as a mirror, and most of the passengers asleep, the *Orion* struck on a sunken rock, and in five minutes heeled over in seven-fathom water. Every one crowded on deck in consternation and despair; the boats were launched with difficulty, and the first, greatly overcrowded, upset with all on board. The second got safely to shore, by which time other boats had put off to render what assistance was possible. Before any could reach the ship she filled and sank, leaving such as were on deck struggling to keep themselves afloat with pieces of the wreck. Out of 150 passengers about 50 perished, among them being M'Neil of Colonsay; Captain M'Neil, who made many brave attempts to save others; Professor Burns, Glasgow; and Mr. Spott, with his wife and three daughters, who were about to proceed to Australia. Various circumstances connected with this wreck showed an amount of carelessness which excited great indignation in the public mind, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Captain Henderson and the mate Williams. They were tried before the High Court of Justiciary on the 29th of August. It was proved that during the watch of the second mate, the *Orion* approached closer to the shore than was usual by upwards of a mile, and that this unusual course was taken when the weather was hazy, and against the warning exclamations of the seaman who had the look-out watch. Henderson was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months, and Williams to be transported for seven years.

**19.**—Lord Dunboyne tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on the charge of making a false statement in the register of his marriage. In August 1842, Lord Dunboyne was privately married, at Paddington church, to Miss Vincent Vaughan, of Bell Hatch, in the county of Oxford.—The marriage was private because it was opposed to the wishes of Mrs. Vaughan's mother, to whose wealth she would succeed if she did not alienate her regards. The opposition made to Lady Dunboyne's marriage by her mother wore off, and the parties were married again at St. George's, Hanover-square, in December 1843; and on this occasion, as on the former one, the parties were described as widower and widow, though then

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man and wife. This false description was the offence. Lord Campbell instructed the jury, that they must be satisfied that the representation had been made falsely, fraudulently, and corruptly; a conclusion which there would be some difficulty in coming to, as the defendant had no motive to injure anybody by his act. Verdict of Not guilty.

**20.**—In the course of a ministerial statement regarding the adverse vote in the House of Peers, Lord John Russell took occasion to defend the general policy of the Government, and eulogized Lord Palmerston for having acted in foreign affairs "not as the minister of Austria, not as the minister of Russia, not as the minister of France, or any other foreign country, but only as the minister of England." At the close of the explanation, Mr. Roebuck gave notice of his intention to submit the following motion:—"That the principles which have hitherto regulated the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government are such as were required to preserve untarnished the honour and dignity of this country, and at all times best calculated to maintain peace between this country and the various nations of the world."

**24.**—Mr. Roebuck introduces a debate on the foreign policy of the Government, by proposing the foregoing resolution. On the following night, Lord Palmerston spoke in defence of his policy for five hours—from the dusk of a summer evening to the dawn of a summer morning. He deemed the doctrine advanced on the other side, that British subjects in foreign lands were entitled to no protection but that of the laws and tribunals of the country in which they might happen to be, a doctrine on which no English minister had acted, and which the people of England would never suffer. He did not, however, mean that British subjects abroad were to be above the laws. They were bound, in the first place, to have recourse to the laws of the land in which they were; but there might be governments in which the tribunals were not of a character to inspire confidence. The present administration of government in Greece was full of abuses; the police inflicted revolting tortures upon both sexes, to which British subjects would be equally exposed, unless they had the protection of their own country. Lord Palmerston then detailed the injuries suffered by British subjects in Greece, and showed the reasonableness and moderation of the demands made for reparation. He entered very minutely into the dates and particulars of the recent negotiations connected with the question and with the mediation of France, correcting also an erroneous impression that M. Gros had communicated to Mr. Wyse the convention of London, and that, with a knowledge of this convention, Mr. Wyse had renewed hostilities. He (Lord Palmerston) was sorry that the convention did not arrive at Athens until after the other arrangements had been made there; but this was not his fault, and the negotiations

had been put an end to, not by Mr. Wyse, but by M. Gros himself. The negotiations between the English and French Governments were now brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and such portions of the London convention as were still applicable would be adopted in place of the corresponding terms agreed to at Athens. Lord Palmerston then followed Sir James Graham over the wider field which had been taken, reviewing and vindicating the policy he had pursued in relation to Belgium, Holland, Spain, France, Switzerland, and Italy. He concluded by challenging the verdict of the House, whether the principles which had guided the foreign policy of the Government had been proper and fitting, and whether, as a subject of ancient Rome could hold himself free from indignity by saying, "Civis Romanus sum," a British subject in a foreign country should not be protected by the vigilant eye and the strong arm of his Government against injustice and wrong. On the evening of the 27th, Mr. Gladstone, advertizing to Lord Palmerston's remark as to the condition of a Roman citizen, asked, "What was a Roman citizen? A Roman citizen was the member of a privileged caste, of a victorious and conquering nation, of a nation that held all others bound down by the strong arm of power—which had one law for him and another for all the rest of the world, which asserted in his favour principles which it denied to all others. Was such the view of the noble lord as to the relation of England towards all the rest of the world? Did he claim for us that we are to stand on a platform, as it were, high above all other nations? It was clear from the whole expression and spirit of the noble Viscount's speech, that such is his impression—that he thinks we are to be the censor of the vice and follies of all the peoples of the world, the teacher of the nations, and that all who do not think proper to admit the assumption must have diplomatic war declared against them. And certainly, if the business of a Foreign Secretary was merely to carry on diplomatic war, all must admit the perfection of the noble lord in the discharge of his functions. But it was not the duty of a Foreign Minister to be like a knight-errant, ever pricking forth, armed at all points, to challenge all comers, and lay as many adversaries as possible sprawling, or the noble lord would be a master of his art; but to maintain that sound code of international principles which is a monument of human wisdom, and a precious inheritance bequeathed by our fathers for the preservation of the future brotherhood of nations." On the 28th the debate was resumed by Mr. Cockburn in a speech of great ability on behalf of the Government. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's statement that Rome only protected its citizens because it exercised universal dominion, he dissented from that proposition altogether. It was not after the Roman empire had been established over the whole world that that position was first assumed; the principle was acted upon from the earliest ages, and therefore

was the great orator entitled to feel "all the pride and triumph of a Roman, when he uttered the memorable exclamation: "Quot bella majores nostri suscepint; quot cives Romani injuria affecti sunt, naviculari retenti, mercatores spoliati esse dicerentur." (Cheers.) It was not only when she had established her dominion over nearly the whole civilized world, but while she had yet to fight the battle of empire almost on equal terms, that Rome invariably asserted the first duty of a state was to protect its citizens, and to redress their wrongs. Touching on the disunited agricultural party, the honourable member for Southampton considered they might say:—

"Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves;  
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves."

(Laughter.) Or if they were disposed to follow like sheep, the honourable and gallant member for Lincoln:—

"Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes."

On this evening Sir Robert Peel made his last appearance in the House—an appearance generally admitted to be characterised by great kindness of feeling and political foresight. He spoke against the resolution as being too comprehensive:—"It is my firm belief," he said, "that you will not advance the cause of constitutional government by attempting to dictate to other nations. If you do, your intentions will be mistaken, you will rouse feelings upon which you do not calculate, you will invite opposition to Government; and beware that the time does not arrive when, frightened by your own interference, you withdraw your countenance from those whom you have excited, and leave upon their minds the bitter recollection that you have betrayed them. If you succeed, I doubt whether or no the institutions that take root under your patronage will be lasting. Constitutional liberty will be best worked out by those who aspire to freedom by their efforts. You will only overload it by your help. I have so little disposition for entering into any angry or hostile controversy that I shall make no reference whatever to many of the topics which were introduced into that most able and temperate speech (Lord Palmerston's), a speech which made us all proud of the man who delivered it." The debate was continued over four nights and ended in a majority for Ministers of 46 in a house of 574.

29.—Fatal accident to Sir Robert Peel. Riding up Constitution-hill about five o'clock this afternoon, his horse shied at some passing object, and threw him over its head. Sir Robert fell on his face, but keeping hold of the rein, the animal came down upon him with its knees between his shoulders. Being recognised by several gentlemen he was immediately lifted up, placed in a private carriage, and attended home by Dr. Foucart, who had observed the accident, and by Sir James Clarke, the Queen's physician. Other medical

men were instantly called in, and an examination showed that the great statesman had sustained a fracture of the collar bone with a severe injury of the shoulder. It was at first thought that he was going on favourably, and the bulletin of the 1st announced that Sir Robert had enjoyed refreshing sleep; but in the course of that day the symptoms became more and more alarming, and in the evening he became slightly delirious. He died about eleven on the night of the 2nd of July. The death of no public man, probably, ever excited more general and unmixed sorrow. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the most distinguished members of every political party were unceasing in their inquiries, while the neighbourhood of his house in Whitehall-gardens was thronged by multitudes eager to catch every gleam of hope. Touching tributes were paid to his memory in both Houses of Parliament, and by members of all shades of opinion.

"Every heart," said Mr. Gladstone, on the evening of the 3rd of July, "is much too full to allow us to enter so early upon the consideration of the amount of that calamity with which the country has been visited, in, I will say, the premature death of Sir Robert Peel; for although he has died full of years and full of honours, yet it is a death that in human eyes is premature, because we had fondly hoped that, in whatever position Providence might assign to him, by the weight of his ability, by the splendour of his talents, and by the purity of his virtues, he might still have been spared to render us most essential services.

'Now is the stately column broke,  
The beacon light is quench'd in smoke;  
The trumpet's silvery sound is still,  
The warden silent on the hill.'

The tribute of respect which we now offer, will, I am sure, be all the more valuable—all the more readily received—from the silence which has prevailed, and which has arisen, not from a want, but from an excess of feeling." M. Dupin, the President of the French Assembly, also paid an unprecedented tribute to the memory of the great English statesman. In compliance with Sir Robert's own wish, his remains were interred in the parish church of Drayton Bassett, "without ostentation or parade of any kind."

**July 2.**—Treaty of peace concluded between Denmark and Prussia and the Prussian League, respecting the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The duchies prepare to carry on the war themselves.

**3.**—The Koh-i-noor diamond presented to her Majesty by the Chairman and Deputy-chairman of the East India Company.

**4.**—Lord Campbell presents a petition against the selection of Hyde Park as the site of the intended Exhibition. It was supported by Lord Brougham, who thought the erection would be a monstrous interference with the rights of the public. In the House of Com-

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mons, the same evening, Colonel Sibthorp pronounced the Exhibition by which the park was to be desecrated the greatest trash, the greatest fraud, and the greatest imposition that was ever attempted to be put upon the people of this country.

**4.**—The integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France, Prussia, and Sweden.

— Lord John Russell, with the sanction of the Crown, proposes to inter the remains of Sir Robert Peel with public honours. Mr. Goulburn on the part of the family, and in compliance with the expressed wish of the dead statesman, declined the proposal.

**6.**—Came on in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of Bary v. Reid, being an action for libel, raised by the architect of the House of Commons against the ventilator. The words complained of were used at a conference regarding the ventilation of the building, when Dr. Reid refused to proceed, remarking:—"I'll transact no business in a meeting in which Mr. Meesom is, because he and Mr. Barry sent in a forged document to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests." The Chief Justice thought the plaintiff had no case because the communication was privileged and suggested a compromise, which was agreed to.

— The Court of Queen's Bench pronounces a decision refusing to restore to his status as an attorney, Mr. Barber, who had been transported in 1844 for alleged complicity in the Fletcher will frauds, but subsequently pardoned.

**8.**—The Court of Exchequer gives judgment in the Gorham case, being the third decision of a court of law on the question. The Bishop of Exeter first applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule to prohibit the Court of Arches from giving effect to the decision of the Privy Council in Mr. Gorham's favour. On its being refused, the Bishop made a similar application to the Court of Common Pleas, by whom it was also refused, and he then brought the matter in the same form before the Court of Exchequer. After the question had been argued at length, this court now found, as the two other courts had done, that the appeal from the Court of Arches was to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and refused the Bishop's application with costs. On the 20th, the Bishop presented his answer, to the monition of the Arches Court along with a protest. The court received the answer, but rejected the protest. Mr. Gorham was inducted to the living on the 11th of August.

— Death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, tenth child and youngest son of George III. Born February 24th, 1774.

**9.**—General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, dies at Washington from cholera, after twenty-four hours' illness. He was succeeded by Vice-president Millard Fillmore.

**11.**—Robert Pate tried at the Old Bailey Sessions for assaulting the Queen (May 27). A defence of insanity was set up, but the jury found him guilty, and Baron Alderson sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

**12.**—A congress of deputies from the several states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened in Cassel.

**13.**—The new Lord Chancellor, Baron Truro (Sir T. Wilde), takes the oaths and his seat.

— Meeting in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, to take steps for erecting a suitable monument, within the city of London, to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. Meetings were also held in London, and many other cities, with the view of carrying out a national memorial to the great statesman. One in Willis's Rooms, on the 23rd, was presided over by the Earl of Aberdeen, and addressed by the Duke of Wellington.

**16.**—The Commissioners of the Great Exhibition accept Mr. Paxton's design of a crystal palace for the Exhibition building.

**19.**—Sir Robert Peel returned for Tamworth in room of his late father.

— In committee, Lord John Russell's resolution to grant 12,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Cambridge, carried against Mr. Hume's amendment for 8,000*l.* by 266 to 53 votes.

— Lord Stanley presents a petition, signed by 16,000 landowners, tenants, and tradesmen of Lancashire, praying for protection to British industry.

**20.**—The members of the Reform Club give a banquet to Lord Palmerston, to express their confidence in his policy, and in commemoration of his late triumph in the House of Commons.

**22.**—Explosion of the *Red Rover* steamer at Bristol. The engines and machinery were torn to pieces and hurled high into the air, six passengers killed, and almost every one on board injured.

**23.**—Explosion of fire-damp in Commonode Pit, Airdrie. Out of twenty men engaged in the works at the time, only one escaped.

— A gathering, described as an "aggregate meeting of the clergy of the Church of England," held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, to protest against the decision of the law courts in the Gorham case, and to take steps to prevent the order of the Court of Arches to induct Mr. Gorham from being carried into effect. A protest against Mr. Gorham's heresies was carried, as also an address to the Archbishop and a petition to the Queen, praying for the revival of synodical action. A supplemental meeting, presided over by Dr. Pusey, was held simultaneously in Freemasons' Tavern.

**24.**—In moving the second reading of the Compound Householders Bill, Sir William Clay explained that his object was to remove a grievance affecting a numerous class of house-

holders. At present, if the owner of a house compounded with the parish officers for the payment of the parochial rates, the overseers had no power to return the name of the occupants to the returning officer as entitled to vote in the election of members to serve in Parliament. The tenants of proprietors who, under local acts, compounded for their rates, though they occupied tenements to a higher value than 10*l.*, were allowed to be placed upon the register only after payment of the existing rate; consequently after every rate they were obliged to make a fresh application. The effect of this system was that great numbers of persons in the metropolis and other places who, according to the spirit of the Reform Bill, were entitled to be upon the register, were disfranchised. This bill would obviate the necessity of parties so placed making incessant claims; in short, it would place them, in this respect, upon a par with county voters who, having once substantiated a claim, were not under the necessity of renewing it so long as they remained in the occupation of the same house. They were, however, relieved from none of the conditions of residence or payment of rates which were required by the Reform Act. The measure was approved by Government, and passed through both Houses.

**25.**—Battle of Idstedt between the armies of Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. It lasted over two days, and resulted in a loss to the duchies of nearly 3,000 men. This was the first engagement of any moment since the suspension of arms in July 1849.

**26.**—Baron Rothschild attempts to take his seat in the House of Commons, but withdraws on the refusal of the Speaker to swear him upon the Old Testament only. On the 30th he was sworn on the Old Testament, and continued taking the oath till he came to the words "on the true faith of a Christian," which he refused to take, and withdrew. Sir F. Thesiger then moved that a new writ be issued for the City of London; and Mr. Wood an amendment, that the representation was full. The latter was negatived by 221 to 117, and the former without a division.

— In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham criticises with great severity the Attorney-General's refusal to fiat an application to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to stay proceeding with the proposed Exhibition building in Hyde Park.

— A committee of the Metropolitan Church Union having informed the ~~Arch~~ Bishop of Canterbury that they intend presenting him with an address requesting him not to proceed with the institution of Mr. Gorham, his Grace writes: "Your address proposes that I should assume to myself the authority of reversing the sentence of this (the legitimate) court—should refuse to do what the law requires of me, and should deny to Mr. Gorham a right to which, after a legal trial and examination, he is declared to be entitled. I submit

to your committee with all due deference, that I cannot consistently receive an address of which this is the purport ; and I must therefore respectfully decline to name a time for its presentation to me." In reply to a remonstrance from the committee, the Primate again wrote :—" Assuredly there are occasions, as you remind me, when it becomes a duty to obey God rather than man. But I beg to observe that before any one takes upon himself the responsibility of contravening the law of man he ought to be very certain that in doing so he would be obeying God. Now nothing which I find in the law of God gives me reason to believe that I should be acting in conformity with His will if I refused Mr. Gorham admission to the cure of souls, on the ground of his hesitating to affirm the spiritual regeneration of every baptized child ; and the will of God in this matter had need be very plainly declared before I could think myself justified in accusing Mr. Gorham of heresy, much more before I could assume the right of individually condemning him after the decision of the legitimate tribunal in his favour."

**26.**—The Commissioners of the Great Exhibition accept Messrs. Fox and Henderson's tender of 79,800*l.* for the erection of Mr. Paxton's design on the site selected by them in Hyde Park. The contractors obtained possession of the ground four days afterwards.

**27.**—County Mayo election terminates in favour of the Free-trade candidate, Mr. O'Higgins, who polled 141 votes ; his opponent, Mr. Butt, 95. It was said there were not 25 more votes unpolled in the county, which had a population of about 300,000!

**28.**—Fall of the Brinthsay cotton mill, Stockport, causing the death of eleven people, several being women and children.

**31.**—Scene at Newcastle Assizes between Mr. Justice Wightman and the county justices, who refused to permit his lordship to pass through the room to consult with Justice Cresswell, while they were sitting transacting business. After a sharp altercation, the High Sheriff led Mr. Justice Wightman through the apartment.

**August 1.**—Railway accident at Glasgow, in connexion with a special train conveying excursionists from Perth to the Highland and Agricultural Society's show. At Cowlays the train was divided into two sections, one of which was sent down the tunnel, but brought to a stand after entering some little way, in consequence of another train in front. While in this position the second section came down at great speed, and dashed into the first, smashing two of the trucks occupied by the excursionists. Five people were killed on the spot, and many others injured.

— The Attorney-General submits two resolutions which had been framed to meet Baron Rothschild's case,—the first denying his right to vote or sit in the House till he had taken

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the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law, and the second pledging the House to a measure of relief for the Jews next session. At the conclusion of an animated debate, on the 5th, the first was carried by 166 to 92, and the second by 142 to 106

**2.**—Lord Brougham censures the House of Lords for its deference to Royalty in the matter of the Exhibition site. "When I lately brought forward the subject, there was dead silence within your lordships' House, and dead silence also in the House of Commons, showing most painfully that absolute prostration of the understanding which takes place even in the minds of the bravest when the word 'Prince' is mentioned in this country." The learned ex-Chancellor was engaged in another *frasas* the same evening, in connexion with his proposal for a revision of the Civil List.

**4.**—Diplomatic relations renewed with Spain, Lord Howden presenting his credentials as Ambassador of her Majesty at the court of Madrid.

**5.**—Opening of the Great Northern Railway from Maidens-lane to Peterborough.

**6.**—In a highly characteristic speech in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham defends himself against the "slanderous" and "scurrilous" attacks of the *Daily News* on his management of the appellate jurisdiction of the House.

**11.**—Fire at Gravesend, destroying twenty-nine houses, mostly wood, in the High-street, and causing considerable damage to eleven others.

**12.**—Louis Napoleon sets out on a tour through the provinces of the Republic. At Lyons the President's reception was peculiarly impressive, and the day spent there the most brilliant of the journey.

**15.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person. The Royal Speech made reference principally to the Acts just passed for the better government of Australia, for discontinuing interments within the Metropolis, and for extending the Elective Franchise in Ireland.

— A bill to admit California as a member of the United States passes the Senate.

**16.**—The Bishop of Exeter addresses a letter to the churchwardens of Bramford-Speke, warning them against the heretical teaching of Mr. Gorham, the new incumbent.

**17.**—William Bennison executed at Edinburgh, for poisoning his wife with arsenic. The criminal was greatly celebrated for his "gift" in prayer ; and when his wife had passed for ever from his cruel treatment, he thanked God that she had gone to glory ! "I have seen many a death-bed," he said, "but never a pleasanter one than my wife's."

**19.**—Died, at Brighton, in his 81st year, Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

**20.**—Heard at Stafford Assizes the case of Bainbrigge *v.* Bainbrigge, raised to try the validity of a will alleged to have been made by an insane person, under circumstances of fraud. Thomas Bainbrigge, the testator, was a person of ancient family and large estates: originally of polished taste and cultivated manners; an early disappointment in love affected his mind, and drove him into seclusion, a soured and slightly eccentric man. An illicit connexion with his housekeeper brought him a daughter, to whom he became much attached. The child was educated in a costly manner, and as she grew up was introduced to society and well received, as his daughter. At the age of thirteen, he made a will entailing his estates on her and her issue; but at sixteen she went astray with the coachman, to her father's excessive but not unrelenting indignation. A child was born in 1803, in her father's house, received the name of Marianne, and soon secured his eccentric affections. Two years after, his daughter eloped with the son of a tenant on the estate, named Arnold, who was greatly disliked by Bainbrigge. He then made a fresh will, in which he cut off Mrs. Arnold, and re-settled all his estates on her daughter Marianne. A fall from his horse at Derby increased his eccentricity at times to madness. He became careless in his personal habits, and encouraged his grand-daughter in language and conduct of the most depraved character. He tried on one occasion a horse which had offended him, sentenced it to transportation, but afterwards commuted the sentence to confinement in a dark room. Still, at the justices' meetings his brother magistrates were not able to discover anything so far irregular as to preclude him from taking part in the public business of the district. Matters continued in this way till the 15th June, 1818, when an excessive indulgence in brandy-drinking, to which he was addicted, brought him to his death-bed; and Mr. Blair, his solicitor, a man of high professional station and character, was sent for to make his will. This gentleman drew a testament which gave the reversion of the estates—to the prejudice of the testator's nephew and heir-at-law—to persons whom the testator had regarded with the utmost aversion; namely, after the death of his grand-daughter Marianne and her issue, to the sons of his daughter Mrs. Arnold. Marianne, like her mother, had run away at sixteen, and had two children; but she and her children were dead, and the question of succession now arose between the testator's heir-at-law and the family of the Arnolds, in whose favour the will had been made. It was declared by some of the attesting witnesses that the testator was never conscious from the day he took to his bed, on Monday the 15th of June, till his death on the next Saturday, and that Mr. Blair guided his hand to sign the will, when he was in a state of dying stupor. Mr. Blair himself took advantages under the will, and the testator's relations were kept from seeing the deceased during the whole of his

last illness. After the death, when the will was read over, the youngest brother of the deceased,—then Captain, now Major-General, Bainbrigge,—saw the original full of blanks and pencil interlineations. When, after years of foreign service, he came home and went to Doctors' Commons, he found the original will so different a document in appearance, that he believed it to be one substituted for that which was read over to the relatives in 1818. On the other hand, respectable clerks who were in Mr. Blair's employment when he drew the will, swore to having written the original document and to the identity of the original with the one now in Doctors' Commons. Lord Campbell's opinion in summing up was favourable to the good faith of Mr. Blair, and the validity of the will; but the verdict of the jury was in favour of the plaintiff, the heir-at-law.

**21.**—Mdlle. Jenny Lind sails from Liverpool for New York.

**22.**—Synod of Roman Catholic prelates and clergy at Thurles, “to hold council together for the settling of controversies, the extirpation of heresies, the improvement of morals and discipline, and for devising and establishing whatever means can tend to the greater glory of God, the better education of the people, the peace and harmony of society, and the salvation of souls.” They condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the establishment of a Catholic University.

**25.**—Prussia informs the Austrian Cabinet of its refusal to join in the restricted Diet at Frankfort.

**26.**—Died, at Claremont, in his 77th year, Louis-Philippe, ex-king of the French. He was buried in the Roman Catholic chapel at Weybridge.

**28.**—The submarine electric telegraph laid down between the English and French coasts. The points chosen were Shakespeare's Cliff, at Dover, and the opposite chalk headland at Cape Grisnez, midway between Calais and Boulogne. In settling down into the bed of the ocean the wire received injuries which for a time interrupted the communication.

**31.**—During the sojourn of the Court at Holyrood, Prince Albert lays the foundation stone of the Scottish National Gallery.

**September 4.**—Attack on General Haynau at Barclay and Co.'s brewery. Presenting himself with some friends to inspect the premises, the labourers and draymen supplied themselves with brooms and mud, with which they belaboured “the Austrian butcher,” and compelled him to retreat along the Bankside to the George public-house. Here the attacking party were reinforced in large numbers, but all attempts made to discover the apartment in which the General was locked up failed. He was conveyed by a party of police across the river to Somerset House, and from thence in a

cab to Morley's Hotel, and left England on the 6th for the Continent.

**6.**—The municipal authorities of Cherbourg entertain the President on his northern tour, and invite a number of distinguished English naval officers to meet him. The President proposed as a toast, "The City of Cherbourg." "I propose this toast in the presence of these distinguished strangers, now our guests. They can convince themselves of the fact, that if we desire peace it is not because we are weak, but from that community of interests and those sentiments of mutual esteem which bind together the two most civilized nations of the globe." These words were followed by repeated shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon!"

**8.**—Lieut. Gale, aéronaut, killed in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux. He ascended on horseback from that place, and had reached the ground safely between Merignac and Cestas. He was engaged in exhausting the balloon of the remaining gas, when the peasantry who assisted him succeeded earlier than he seemed to expect in removing his horse. The balloon, disengaged from the horse's weight, instantly soared aloft, snapping in two a young fir-tree which held the grapnel. Mr. Gale was not in the car, but got entangled in the ropes; he held on while the balloon floated nearly two miles, and dropped either with it or just before it fell. His body was found in a tree, and the collapsed balloon in an adjoining wood.

**15.**—The Elector of Hesse-Cassel quits his capital in consequence of the refusal of his Diet to vote supplies without a budget. His Prime Minister, the Austrian agent Hassenpflug, secures for the King the support of the Frankfort Diet. Prussia moved her army to assist the Hessians.

**16.**—Explosion of a fireworks factory in Weaver-street, Spitalfields, destroying the premises, damaging thirty-eight adjoining houses, and injuring a number of operatives employed in the factory.

—Affray between Lord Brougham and a body of watchers, on the river Eamont. Accompanied by the Marquis of Douro, Lady Malet and others, his lordship caused the keepers to cast his nets into the river, when a party of ten watchers in ambush, connected with the Eamont Angling Association, rushed out and began fighting for their possession. A local constable formally seized the nets under the Solway Act, and the society's men afterwards managed to cut off about eighty yards. On the matter being investigated before the magistrate at Penrith, a fine of 5/- was inflicted on one of Lord Brougham's men for using an improper net, and the various cross-charges of assault were withdrawn.

**18.**—During the fog, on the Eastern Counties Railway, a train passes over and kills nine surfacemen who, in the hurry of the moment, had stepped from the line where they were

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working on to the up-line, instead of occupying the space between the two till the train had passed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

**19.**—Fire in Mark-lane, the largest and most destructive which had taken place in the City since the destruction of the Royal Exchange. Owing to the immense mass of the ruins, and the great quantity of inflammable merchandise stored in the buildings, the flames broke out anew for days afterwards whenever the wind rose. The damage was estimated at 200,000.

—Inauguration of the Coronation Stone of the Saxon kings at Kingston.

—A portion of Seasford Cliff, Dover, 300 feet broad, nearly 300 feet long towards the sea, and about 100 feet high, dislodged by a charge of gunpowder. At a height of about 50 feet above high-water mark two galleries were driven into the cliff, in each chamber of which was deposited a charge of 12,000 lbs. of powder. Above this, and on the top of the cliff, three shafts or pits were sunk to the depth of 41 feet, and 600 lbs. of powder deposited in each. The charges were fired by three voltaic batteries, when the whole mass fell gently forward into the sea.

**24.**—Papal bull "given at St. Peter's, Rome, under the Seal of the Fisherman," establishing a Romish hierarchy in England. "In maturing this design, we have not failed to implore the aid of the Almighty and Most Gracious God, and that He would grant us grace in this weighty affair to resolve upon that which should be most suitable to augment the prosperity of the Church. We have further besought the assistance of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and of the saints whose virtues have made England illustrious, that they would deign to obtain, by their intercession with God, the happy success of this enterprise. We have since commended the whole business to the grave and serious consideration of our venerable brothers, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church forming our Congregation for Propagating the Faith. Their sentiments having been found completely conformable to our own, we have resolved to sanction them, and carry them into execution. It is for this reason, after having weighed the whole matter most scrupulously, that, of our own proper motion, in our certain knowledge, and in the plenitude of our apostolic power, we have resolved, and do hereby decree, the re-establishment in the kingdom of England, and according to the common laws of the Church, of a hierarchy of bishops deriving their titles from their own sees, which we constitute by the present letter in the various apostolic districts."

**26.**—The first column of the Great Exhibition building set up in Hyde Park.

**27.**—Farewell meeting of the emigrants of Mrs. Chisholm's Family Colonization Land

society, who sailed for Australia, on the 30th, the *Slains Castle*.

**27.**—Rev. Mr. Hollest, perpetual curate of Frimley Grove, murdered in his own bedroom by a band of ruffians, who broke into the house soon after midnight. At an early hour in the morning Mr. and Mrs. Hollest, who slept on the first floor, were awoken by a noise in the room, and saw two masked figures standing at the foot of the bed with lights. After a severe struggle in bed, they each got to the floor, Mrs. Hollest endeavouring to reach the bell-pull, and Mr. Hollest seeking to arm himself with the poker. In the course of a protracted encounter with his assailant, Mr. Hollest received a wound in the abdomen, which, though unnoticed at the moment, proved fatal in the course of a few hours. Mrs. Hollest succeeded in alarming the inmates with a bell, and the two ruffians made their escape from the house, with such plunder as they had secured before the encounter took place in the bedroom. Four well-known London thieves, Hiram Smith, Levi and Samuel Harwood, and Jones, were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage. In the pocket of one of the prisoners there was found a copper coin, which Mrs. Hollest was able to identify as one which she had put into the "clothes fund bag" some days before the attack. Smith made a confession in prison, admitting the guilt of all the parties in custody, so far as the robbery was concerned, but charging Harwood with firing the fatal shot at Mr. Hollest. "When we got up stairs," he said, "Jones, Levi Harwood, and I went into Mr. Hollest's room. Samuel Harwood stood at the door. Mr. and Mrs. Hollest were in bed. Mrs. Hollest awoke. Levi Harwood laid hold of her, and said, 'Lay still, my good woman, or I will blow your brains out.' They were all at the foot of the bed. Mrs. Hollest jumped up, when Jones caught hold of her and thrust her into the corner. Mr. Hollest then jumped out of bed, and was about to lay hold of Levi Harwood, when Harwood fired the shot. While this was taking place, I took a gold watch off the stand on the table at the foot of the bed. We then all four ran down stairs. When we left the house we got as soon as we could into the fields, where we put our shoes on. Levi Harwood then said, 'I hope to God it has not killed the man;'" Mrs. Hollest herself was of opinion that it was this Smith who struggled with her husband, and afterwards fired the fatal shot. At the trial at Kingston, on the 1st of April following, Levi Harwood and Jones were found guilty, and sentenced to be executed. Samuel Harwood was acquitted, but instantly arrested for being concerned in another burglary in Sussex. Smith was ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

**29.**—The *Donna Maria*, a Portuguese frigate, blown up at Macao, when firing a salute in honour of the Prince Consort. Two

hundred men and boys reported to have perished.

**October 2.**—Died at Woodford, Gloucestershire, aged ninety-three years, James Ingram, landlord of the Fox Inn, the last survivor of the crew of the *Royal George*, which went down at Spithead in 1782.

**3.**—A lunacy case, curious for the technical objection which was the subject of preliminary discussion, decided by the Sheriff-substitute of Dumfries-shire. The subject of investigation was the state of mind of Pulteney William Mein, Canonbie. The pleadings or briefs described the party as *maximus filius*. This description was objected to on the part of the defendant as being misdescriptive. It was contended that *maximus filius* would have been a good description of the largest son, but to describe the eldest it should have been *maximus natu*. Sheriff Trotter overruled the objection, and the case proceeded on its merits, when, after an inquiry of three days, the jury found a verdict "cognoscere" Mr. Mein—in other words, finding him insane.

**4.**—The Holsteiners, who had been laying siege to Friederichstadt since the 29th of September, bombard the fortress to-day, and greatly injure the town. They were, however, compelled to retire, leaving the place in the hands of the Danes. The Prussian volunteers being recalled soon afterwards, the Duchies for the time being submitted to the authority of Denmark.

— Commencement of the Papal Aggression agitation. Lord John Russell writes to the Bishop of Durham (whose letter was not made public) :—"I agree with you in considering the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism as insolent and invidious, and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject. I not only promoted to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London or elsewhere, who, without such help, would be left in heathen ignorance. This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen. It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference. There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome, a pretension of supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation as asserted even in the Roman Catholic times. I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, civil, political, and religious. Upon this subject, then, I will only say, that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumption of power deliberately considered. There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign sovereign. Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, 'step by step, to the very verge of the precipice.' The honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the Cross, the muttering of the Liturgy, so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese. What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself? I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their invidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not bate a jot of heart or hope, so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul."

**10.**—The President of the French Republic reviews the troops on the Plaine de Satory. The infantry make no demonstrations in his favour, but various regiments of cavalry passed by, shouting "Vive le Président!" "Vive l'Empereur!"

**12.**—The Committee of Permanence of the French Legislative Assembly pass a resolution, censuring General d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, for not observing the military regulations and the discipline of the army, during the above review at Satory.

**13.**—The *Abdul Medjid*, Turkish line-of-battle ship, accidentally blown up in the Bos- (192)

phorus, and about 500 of the party of occupying killed. On the 8th of the following train had French war-ship, *Valmy*, blew up, and twenty of her crew were killed.

**16.**—Massacre of the Christian <sup>rest and</sup> place in Aleppo. After nightfall, numerous Royal bands of fanatical Moslems forcibly <sup>the</sup> the dwellings of the Christians, plundering every house, and, wherever the least resistance was shown, wounding and murdering the inmates. On the 17th the same scenes continued to be perpetrated. The roads leading from the city were thronged with Christians—men, women, and children—all hurrying away in terror from the burning of their churches, the desecration of their houses, and the ruthless slaughter of their relatives. On the morning of the 17th, the Pasha hastily removed to the military barracks, where, surrounded by the troops, he remained an almost passive spectator of what was going on in the town beneath. Honourable mention was made of the conduct of M. Lesseps, the French Consul, who distinguished himself in his unceasing endeavours to provide for the wants of the distressed. He received in his consulate upwards of 200, and daily supplied the personal requirements of about 600 others. A signal chastisement was inflicted on the Moslems by Kerim Pasha on the 7th of December. Their quarter of the city was almost entirely destroyed, and about 1,800 of the rebels shot.

**20.**—Mr. Cureton, of the British Museum, robbed and assaulted in his lodgings in Aldersgate-street. In the afternoon three men, fashionably dressed, inquired for him in the lower part of the house, and were directed to go upstairs. They remained there about a quarter of an hour, and then left. On Mr. Cureton's attendant entering the room with some milk for his tea she found him insensible on the floor, his face quite black, and blood flowing from a wound in his forehead. Seven hours elapsed before he was restored to consciousness. Mr. Cureton then said that he had been robbed as well as maltreated. The three visitors, under pretence of purchasing an old crown-piece of William and Mary, induced their victim to produce his collection of coins, when one of them forced an instrument round his throat, and at the same time administered a blow on the forehead which deprived him of consciousness. The thieves then ransacked the place, carrying off a watch, a diamond pin, a box of cigars, and old coins worth from 300/- to 400/- as antiques, but not so many shillings if melted down for silver.

**21.**—The second line of tubes of the Britannia Bridge opened for public traffic, that great structure being now in all respects complete. A train consisting of two locomotives and twenty-eight wagons, with 280 tons of coal, caused a deflection of only three-fourths of an inch.

**25.**—Banquet given by the Lord Mayor of York to Prince Albert and the Mayors of the chief cities and towns of the United Kingdom. Lord John Russell attended with several members of the Government, and the Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851. His Royal Highness, in responding to the toast of his health, took occasion to refer to the loss which the Commissioners had sustained by the death of Sir Robert Peel. “The constitution of Sir Robert Peel’s mind,” he said, “was peculiarly that of a statesman. He was Liberal from feeling, but Conservative upon principle; whilst his impulse drove him to foster progress, his sagacious mind and great experience showed him how easily the whole machinery of a State and of society is deranged, and how important and how difficult also it is to direct its further development in accordance with its fundamental principles, like organic growth in nature. It was peculiar to him, that in great things, as in small, all the difficulties and objections occurred to him first. He would anxiously consider them, pause, and warn against rash resolutions; but, having convinced himself, after a long and careful investigation, that a step was not only right to be taken, but of the practical mode also of safely taking it, it became to him a necessity and a duty to take it. All his caution and apparent timidity changed into courage and power of action, and, at the same time, readiness cheerfully to make any personal sacrifice which its execution might demand.”

**27.**—Cardinal Wiseman issues an appeal to the people of England in justification of the recent measures of the Pope. In an introduction, he treated (1) of the Royal Supremacy, and bishops named by the Crown; (2) of the extent of religious toleration granted to Catholics; (3) how Catholics could obtain their hierarchy; (4) does the appointment of a Catholic hierarchy tread on the prerogative of the Crown? (5) has the mode of establishing the hierarchy been insolent or invidious? (6) the title of Westminster. On the latter point he wrote: “The diocese consists of two very different parts—one comprises the stately Abbey with its adjacent palaces and its royal parks. To this portion the duties and occupation of the Dean and Chapter are mainly confined; and they shall range there undisturbed. To the venerable old church I may repair, as I have been wont to do. But, perhaps the Dean and Chapter are not aware that, were I disposed to claim more than the right to tread the Catholic pavement of that noble building, and breathe its air of ancient consecration, another might step in with a prior claim. For successive generations there has existed ever, in the Benedictine order, an Abbot of Westminster, the representative, in religious dignity, of those who erected, and beautified, and governed that church and cloister. Have they ever been disturbed by this ‘titular?’ Then let them fear no greater aggression now. Like him, I may visit, as I have said, the old abbey,

and say my prayer by the shrine of good Saint Edward; and meditate on the olden times, when the church filled without a coronation, and multitudes hourly worshipped without a service. Yet this splendid monument, its treasures of art, and its fitting endowments, form not the part of Westminster which will concern me. For there is another part which stands in frightful contrast, though in immediate contact, with this magnificence. Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts, and alleys, and slums, nests of ignorance, vice, depravity, and crime, as well as of squalor, wretchedness, and disease; whose atmosphere is typhus, whose ventilation is cholera; in which swarms a huge and almost countless population, in great measure, nominally at least, Catholic; haunts of filth which no sewage committee can reach—dark corners which no lighting board can brighten. This is the part of Westminster which alone I covet, and which I shall be glad to claim and visit as a blessed pasture in which sheep of Holy Church are to be tended, in which a bishop’s godly work has to be done, of consoling, converting, and preserving.”

**30.**—An Educational Conference held in Manchester, for the purpose of converting the Lancashire Public Schools Association into a National Public School Association, with purely secular objects:

**November 1.**—An Austro-Bavarian force occupies Hanau, and a Prussian force Cassel, both within the duchy.

**2.**—Rupture between the President of the French Republic and General Changarnier. The latter issued an order of the day, reminding the army under his command that its province is “not to deliberate, and that it must utter no cry whatever when in arms.”

— The Frankfort Diet commands the immediate suspension of hostilities in Schleswig-Holstein, under pain of the armed intervention of the German Confederation.

**7.**—The King of Prussia issues a decree calling out the whole Prussian army.

**9.**—An Austrian force of 30,000 men advance into Hesse-Cassel on the march to the Duchies.

**11.**—Explosion of fire-damp in Houghton Pit, near Durham. The occurrence took place while 150 miners were in the workings. A few were choked or blown to atoms, but the largest number reached a spot where, though surrounded by the choke-damp on every side, they yet had breathing space for some hours. A communication was fortunately effected with them, and 124 were brought up the shaft, alive. The remaining twenty-six were found dead in the workings.

**12.**—The Goldsmiths’ Company decide to award 1,000*l.* for prizes to be given to artists of the craft in the United Kingdom, who can

duce works of the highest design and merit, in gold or silver plate, for the Exhibition of 1851.

**13.**—Prince Louis Napoleon, in his address to the Assembly, writes that “the first duty of authorities was to inspire the people with respect for the law, by never deviating from it themselves. His anxiety was not to know who would govern France in 1852, but to employ the time at his disposal, so that the transition, whatever it might be, should be effected without agitation or disturbance. The noblest object, and the most worthy of an exalted mind, is not to seek when in power to perpetuate it, but to labour inseparably to fortify, for the benefit of all, those principles of authority and morality which defy the fashions of mankind and the instability of laws.”

**16.**—The President of the French Republic calls out to active service 40,000 additional men, in consequence of the threatening state of Germany.

**17.**—Died in his caravan at Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 73, Jeremiah Wombwell, or “Old Jerry,” as he was familiarly called, the owner of the greatest itinerating menagerie ever collected in this country.

**19.**—Wreck of the *Edmond* in a storm on Dungana Rocks, Bay of Kilkee, and loss of 96 lives; 100 of the survivors were rescued by the Coast-guard.

**21.**—The King of Prussia opens the Chambers with a speech in which he declares the failure of his attempt to frame a constitution that should answer the wants of the German nation.

**26.**—The Worthing life-boat upset when attempting to render assistance to the *Lalla Rookh*, East Indiaman. The whole of those on board, eleven in number, were drowned. So much interest was excited by the gallantry of the unfortunate seamen, that 5,000/- was collected in a short time for the relief of their wives and orphans, sixty in number.

**27.**—Resignation by Mr. Bennett of his perpetual curacy of St. Paul’s, Knightsbridge, and of his ministrations at St. Barnabas, Pimlico. The Bishop of London wrote:—“Upon the whole, if you are not prepared to comply *simpliciter* and *ex animo* with the requisition contained in my letter, I must call upon you to fulfil your offer of retiring from a charge which, I deliberately think, you could not in that case continue to hold without great injury to the Church.”

**28.**—Conference at Olmutz between Russia and Austria and Prussia, to arrange the Duchy dispute. The Prussian parliament rejected the terms accepted by Baron von Manteuffel.

— The hereditary head of the English Roman Catholics pronounces against the aggressive organization of the hierarchy. The Duke of Norfolk writes to Lord Beaumont: “I so entirely coincide in the opinions in your letter to Lord Zetland, that I must write to you to express my agreement with them. I

should think that you must feel as we do, that Ultramontane opinions are totally incompatible with allegiance to our Sovereign and with our Constitution.”

In his private history of the creation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Sir George Bowyer writes that after Dr. Wiseman’s arrival in London, “By the advice of the late Mr. Charles Greville, I went to Lord Lansdowne, then Lord President of the Council, and found him deeply distressed at the state of things in the country. He assured me that Lord John Russell had published the Durham letter without communication with his colleagues, and that he (Lord Lansdowne) deeply regretted it. After listening attentively to my explanations, his lordship told me there was a matter which must be cleared up because it affected the personal loyalty of the cardinal. It had been stated that he had struck out the prayer for the Queen from the Missal, and this accusation having reached her Majesty, had naturally made a very unfavourable impression on her mind.” This fact, Sir George continues, was fully and satisfactorily explained to Lord Lansdowne as arising from the mistake of the publisher of the Missal for the *Liturgy*, inserting the prayer for the Queen in the Canon of the Mass—which was the exclusive privilege of the kings of Spain. Her Majesty was prayed for in the same way as Catholic sovereigns were prayed for in their own dominions.

**December 2.**—George Hacket (a notorious thief) escapes from the Model Prison, Pentonville.

— As illustrating the fervour of the aggressive agitation, the *Publishers’ Circular* of this date contains a list of 78 works on the Papal controversy, published between the 14th and 30th November.

**5.**—The Prussian troops withdraw from Cassel.

**7.**—Inquiry commenced at the Guildhall Police Court into the charges preferred against George Sloane, a special pleader in the Middle Temple, and his wife, of starving and maltreating their servant, Jane Willbred. The details were of so revolting a description that the people in the court burst frequently into shouts of indignation, and Alderman Humphrey declared that his feelings would hardly allow him to continue the examination. On leaving the court on one of the days of inquiry, Sloane was set upon by a mob and pelted almost through the City to his chambers in the Temple. The Sloanes were tried at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Justice Coleridge, on the 5th of February ensuing, and sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

**10.**—The Queen gives audience to deputations from the Corporation of London, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to receive addresses adopted by them with refer-

ence to the establishment of a Romish hierarchy in this country. To the University of Oxford her Majesty replied:—"While I cordially concur in the wish that all classes of my subjects should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, you may rely on my determination to uphold alike the rights of my Crown, and the independence of my people, against all aggressions and encroachments of any foreign power." Large and excited meetings were now being held daily throughout the kingdom on the subject of the Papal aggression. As many as 6,700 were reported to have taken place before the 31st instant.

**10.**—At a fête given in the Hôtel de Ville, to celebrate the anniversary of the election of the President, Louis Napoleon said: "At present I am happy to be able to admit that calm has returned to men's minds; that the dangers which existed two years back have disappeared; and that, notwithstanding the uncertainty of matters, future peace is reckoned on, because it is felt that if modifications are to take place they will be accomplished without trouble."

— Austria and Prussia mutually decree a reduction of their armed forces.

**12.**—The Queen resumes the dramatic entertainments at Windsor Castle, under the direction of Mr. Charles Kean.

**15.**—Sir Charles Napier issues a farewell address to the Indian army, censuring with great severity the habits of extravagance which had taken root among the officers, and especially the ruinous vice of getting deeply into debt. The address concludes in a more touching strain:—"To-day I am Commander-in-chief; a week hence I shall be no more to the armies of India than a private gentleman; but the armies of India must ever be much and dear to me. For nine years my whole energies, such as they are, have been devoted to the honour and glory of the Company's troops. I may say that I have become as much identified with the armies of the three Presidencies as if I had risen from their ranks. I have jealously guarded their honour, and I have fought at their head. I now leave them for ever. But in the retirement of private life, although no longer able to serve them, the destinies of the Indian armies will ever occupy my thoughts. I here take leave of them, hoping that this order will be of use, as the last which I can issue to the armies of India."

**16.**—The tide breaks into the new sewage works under Northumberland-street, Charing Cross, and drowns two workmen engaged in the drain. The others, fourteen in number, escaped.

**23.**—A conference opened at Dresden on the 23d of December for the purpose of adjusting the federal relations of the German states.

**29.**—Outbreak of another Caffre war at the Cape. Sir Harry Smith being shut up with a

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small force at Fort Cox, Colonel Somerset attempted to push forward a relieving detachment from Fort Hare. The Caffres, well armed with guns and spears, attacked him in immense numbers and with determined courage. After four hours' hard fighting, frequently hand to hand, Colonel Somerset was compelled to retire, leaving in the enemy's hand the only piece of artillery which had been used on the field. On the 21st of the following month the Caffres, then about 6,000 strong, attacked Fort Hare, and were driven back with a loss of about 100. The Fingoes, a native race, formerly held in bondage by the Caffres, assisted the British troops on this occasion with great courage and fortitude.

**31.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in replying to an address of the Irish prelates complaining that in the recent address to her Majesty the phrase had been used "the Archbishop and Bishops of the Church of England" instead of "the United Church of England and Ireland," writes: "The designation did not originate in any desire to represent ourselves as a separate body, but was employed solely because in the present instance 'the movement of the common adversary' was immediately directed against ourselves." The Irish prelates afterwards presented an address of their own, concluding: "Whatever may be the defensive measures determined on for securing the National Church against injury, the two portions of it must not be regarded or treated as having separate interests, but one and the same legislative protection must be extended to both branches of the Church in common."

1851.

**January 1.**—Burglary with great violence on the premises of the Misses Farncombe, Uckfield, near Lewes. The gang retreated with plunder valued at 300*£*, but quarrelling over its division, they were all secured by the police, and sentenced at Lewes assizes to transportation for life.

**5.**—Father Gavazzi, an Italian priest, of extreme Republican views, commences a course of anti-Papacy lectures in the Princess's Concert Room. He spoke in Italian with extraordinary force and eloquence, and his lectures attracted crowds of exiled Italians and English hearers.

**8.**—Meeting at Manchester to promote the establishment of a free library and museum.

**10.**—The Stadholders of Holstein issue a proclamation, placing the rights of the country under the protection of the Germanic Confederation.

— Formation of a new French Ministry, and removal of General Changarnier from the office of commander-in-chief of the National Guard of the Seine. He was succeeded by General Baraguay d'Hilliers.

**11.**—Concluded in the Court of Delegates, Dublin, the protracted and important case of *Tewhles v. Kelly*. It arose out of the will of the late Mr. Edward Kelly, a Galway solicitor and land-agent, who had accumulated a fortune, in real and personal property, to the amount of 3,000*l.* a year in landed estates, and 250,000*l.* in the Funds. This was left by the disputed will to the respondent, who, it was alleged, was married to him. On the part of the appellants it was contended that the will was the result of undue influence. The delegates were now unanimous in annulling that instrument. The respondent was also condemned costs amounting to 15,000*l.*

— The brig *New Commercial*, of Whitby, wrecked off Land's End, and the crew washed one by one off a ledge of rock on which they sought to take refuge from the tempest.

**12.**—Died at Clumber Park, Nottingham, in his 76th year, the Duke of Newcastle, celebrated for his resistance to the Reform Bill of 1832.

**14.**—Clerical meeting in Freemasons' Hall, to address the Crown for the revival of Convocation.

**15.**—Fire in Ben Caunt's public-house, St. Martin's-lane, resulting in the death of one woman and two children, whose retreat was cut off by the flames before assistance could reach them.

**18.**—The French Legislative Assembly vote a want of confidence in the new Ministry, by 417 against 278.

**19.**—The Socialists of the Bernese Oberland seize Interlaken, but are expelled next day by the Cantonal troops.

**20.**—Commencement of strike of seamen in the north-east ports against the Mercantile Marine Act. Between 6,000 and 7,000 sailors threw themselves idle.

**21.**—The Bishop of Durham addresses the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne on the subject of the Papal aggression:—"I am persuaded that no wish exists generally for any measure but what self-defence requires. An outrageous attack has been made upon us, but I trust adequate means may be devised for our own security, without disturbing the free exercise of religion by others, or infringing their rights of conscience. It surely cannot be necessary to the maintenance of these great ends, that a foreign potentate should be permitted to insult a great nation, trample upon the rights of the Sovereign as secured by law, and disturb the peace and good order of the Established Church. In order to prevent such evils, it may be necessary to provide some restrictions upon the introduction and circulation of Papal bulls in this island, and to prohibit the assumption of episcopal titles conferred by Rome, and deriving their name from any place in this country. It may also be desirable to forbid the existence of monastic institutions, strictly so called; nor

can the residence of any Jesuits appear otherwise than injurious among Scotch and English Protestants."

**23.**—At a great meeting of the friends of the Liberal and Free-trade interests, called to discuss the present aspect of public affairs, Mr. Cobden makes reference to the charge brought against him of being a disappointed demagogue:—"This disappointed demagogue wants no public employment; if I did, I might have had it before now. I want no favour, and, as my friend Bright says, no title. I want nothing that any Government or any party can give me, and if I am in the House of Commons at all, it is to give my feeble aid to the advancement of certain questions on which I have strong convictions. Deprive me of that power; tell me I am not to do this, because it is likely to destroy a Government with which, at the present moment, I can have no sympathy; I say, then, the sooner I return to printing calicoes, or something more profitable than sitting up in the House of Commons night after night, the better both for me and my friends."

**25.**—A troop of banditti seize the keys of Forlini-Popoli, and entering the theatre, where most of the inhabitants were assembled, rob them of all their valuables.

**27.**—Died at New York, aged 76, James Audubon, F.R.S., naturalist.

— Earl Grey writes to Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, that her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously the address of the Canadian Assembly, praying that the clergy revenues might be placed at the disposal of the colonial legislature. "While her Majesty's servants greatly regret that a subject of so much difficulty should, after an interval of some years, have again been brought under discussion, it has appeared to them, on mature deliberation, that the desire expressed by the Assembly in this address ought to be acceded to. They will accordingly be prepared to recommend to Parliament that an act should be passed, giving to the provincial legislature full authority to make such alterations as they may think fit in the existing arrangements, provided that existing interests are respected."

**28.**—Died at Bithoor, Bajee Rao, ex-Peishwa of Mahrattas. His adopted heir, Nana Sahib, made an unsuccessful application to the Company for a continuance of the pension of 30,000*l.*

— Fire at New Cross railway station, destroying twenty carriages.

**February 1.**—Died, at her residence, Chester-square, London, aged 53, Mary Wollstonecraft, daughter of William Godwin, and wife of Shelley.

**2.**—England protests against the entrance of Austria, with all her states, into the Ger-

manic Confederation. A French protest had been sent to Vienna a few days earlier.

**4.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The most important paragraph in the Royal Speech referred to the Papal Aggression :—“The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power, has excited strong feelings in this country; and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the Throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my Crown, and the independence of the nation against all encroachments from whatever quarter they may proceed. I have at the same time expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God’s blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country. It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.” Another paragraph lamented “the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land.” In the debate on the Address, Mr. Roebuck censured Lord John Russell for needlessly raising an excitement on the subject of the Papal bishops. “This so-called territorial aggression was no new thing; it began years ago, and had been sanctioned by the noble lord himself. Where was the aggression upon her Majesty’s prerogative, because Dr. Wiseman chose to call himself Cardinal, and put on a large hat and red stockings? Was it,” he asked, “wise or worthy of the noble lord, so long the advocate of civil and religious liberty, to aid a cry which had its source in some of the vilest passions, and lend the sanction of his great name to the puritanical bigotry of England?” Mr. Disraeli also criticised the letter of Lord John Russell, which he thought had not been provoked solely by the appointment of Dr. Wiseman—an act not insidious, but frank almost to indiscretion, nor insolent, for it was fully expected, and was in daily operation in Ireland. It was connected with the existing state of our relations with Rome. Lord John Russell defended his letter, denied any wish to persecute Roman Catholics, and promised to bring in a bill on the subject. The Address was voted without a division.

— In the course of the debate on the Address, Colonel Sibthorp prayed that some hail-storm or some visitation of lightning might descend to defeat the ill-advised Project in Hyde Park. When the foreigners came he warned the people of this metropolis to beware of thieves, pickpockets, and whoremongers: “Take care,” he said, “of your wives and daughters—take care of your lives and property.”

— Lord Redesdale elected Chairman of Committees in the Lords, in room of Lord Shaftesbury, resigned.

**5.**—The two Houses of Convocation meet in the Jerusalem Chamber, but on the Lower House attempting to discuss the propriety of a petition to the Archbishop, lamenting the suppression of synodical action, an officer entered the Chamber and prorogued the assembly.

— Explosion of the *Plover* while getting up steam in Glasgow harbour.

**7.**—Lord J. Russell moves for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles, in respect of places in the United Kingdom. In order, he said, to protect the Catholic laity from aggression, and to guard against the absorption of endowments, the measure he designed to introduce would forbid the assumption by Roman Catholics of titles taken from any territory or place within the United Kingdom, and would contain clauses rendering void all acts done by parties under these titles. Any bequest made to them would at once fall into the power of the Crown to administer. Referring to the alleged complicity of Lord Minto in the aggression, Lord John stated that, certainly at one interview, the Pope, pointing to a table in the room, said, “There is something there that regards you.” But Lord Minto did not look at the paper, or make any observation whatever on the subject. Neither the Pope nor any other person said, “Here is a paper that we would wish you to take and peruse, and afterwards submit it to your Government.” If anything was said at all, it was only, “That is a project that concerns you.” The debate was continued over a week, when leave was given to bring in the bill, by a majority of 395 to 63.

**10.**—Debate on the President’s Dotation Bill commenced in the French Chamber. Rejected by 396 to 294.

**11.**—Mr. Disraeli moves “That the severe distress which continues to exist in the United Kingdom among that important class of her Majesty’s subjects, the owners and occupiers of land, and which is justly lamented in her Majesty’s Speech, renders it the duty of her Majesty’s Ministers to introduce without delay such measures as may be most effectual for the relief thereof.” The object of the motion, he explained, was not to dispute the fact of the general prosperity of the country, or to attack the new commercial system, but to adapt the condition of the owners and occupiers of land to that system. What these classes required was only justice. They did not shrink from competition, but they asked not to be forced into it manacled. On the second night of the debate, Sir James Graham said the day for recalling Protection, or for any attempt to enhance the price of food, was past. “You may convulse the country—you may endanger property—you may shake our institutions to the foundations, but I am satisfied there is no person in England who can permanently enhance by force of law the price

of bread. That is my honest and firm conviction. I feel we have arrived at a period when it is necessary to speak the truth, and I have spoken it without reservation." In an impressive peroration, he appealed to the latest declaration of the "champion of our present policy," the late Sir Robert Peel. "Though dead," Sir James observed, "he still speaks; and from the tomb I hear the echo of his voice. I earnestly hope I may never live to see the day when the House of Commons shall retrace its steps." On a division, at the close of the second night's debate, the numbers were—for the motion, 267; against, 281.

**14.**—J. W. Hodgetts, chemist, killed in an explosion at Springfield-lane Chemical Works, near Salford.

**17.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer submits his annual financial statement to the House. The income from all sources he estimated at £2,140,000/, and the expenditure at £0,247,171/. He proposed to apply 1,000,000/ of the anticipated surplus in reducing a portion of the recently contracted National Debt, and the balance in making up the deficiency that would arise by the transference of the tax on windows to a tax on houses of a certain value. The Budget was unfavourably received, particularly the portion relating to the qualified repeal of the Window-duty.

— A Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of Dublin University.

**18.**—Concluded in the Court of Exchequer after a trial extending over twelve days, the case of the Attorney-General *v.* the London Dock Company. The Board of Customs charged the Company with systematically encouraging and countenancing, on the part of their servants, fraudulent malpractices for the Company's benefit, and to the injury both of the mercantile community and of the Customs' revenue. The case presented was an information filed by the Attorney-General with reference to 8,000 lbs. of coffee, and 250-cwt. of ginger, landed by the Dock Company without duly reporting them to the Customs' authorities. The first count in the information charged the defendants with having landed these goods without a due report having been made; the second, with landing them without the duty being paid or secured; the third, with delivering them out without the duty being paid or secured; the fourth and fifth, for warehousing them without due entry; sixth, for clandestinely moving the goods from one warehouse to another; seventh, for fraudulently concealing them in a warehouse; eighth for fraudulently moving them from the warehouse. A vast number of witnesses were examined in the course of the trial, the evidence for the Crown seeking to establish against the Dock Company the practice of a system of breach of legal regulations, fraudulent extraction of goods and evasion of duties, to an extent of several thousand pounds sterling a year. Many of the

witnesses for the Crown were formerly in the service of the Dock Company; but previously to and during the trial were supported by funds supplied by the Customs. According to their testimony, it was quite a usual practice on the part of the Dock officers to abstract from every cargo of sugar a quantity varying from half a ton to three or four tons, and apply it to the service and benefit of the Company in various ways,—a locality named Davis's corner being especially mentioned, where good sugar was customarily adulterated and prepared so as to make refuse or molasses to sell to refiners and scum-boilers at a profit. Several of these witnesses, however, on cross-examination, proved to be men of indifferent character, and their testimony not to be worthy of much credit. The personal allegations against the Directors were withdrawn in the course of the trial. The jury returned the following verdict: "We find for the Crown on the 7th and 8th counts; as to the two boxes of sugar, and as to all the 57 packages of cocoa, for the defendants; at the same time we couple with the verdict a recommendation that greater strictness should be observed by the Company towards their subordinate servants, in order to prevent irregularities which have occurred."

**19.**—Destructive fire in Tooley street, breaking out in the warehouse belonging to Mr. Alderman Humphrey. Damage estimated at 60,000/. The following evening another fire of great magnitude occurred in Eastcheap, destroying a large quantity of foreign produce.

**20.**—Mr. Locke King obtains leave to bring in a bill to reduce the franchise in counties to 10/- by a majority of 100 to 52 over Ministers.

**21.**—Edward Hargreaves, formerly of California, discovers gold at Conobolos, near Bathurst. He obtained a reward from the Colonial Government, and the appointment of Commissioner of Crown-lands.

**22.**—The *Times* makes the unexpected announcement that Lord John Russell and his colleagues had resigned office. Consols fell from 96/- to 95/-.

— Sailors' strike on the Tyne and Wear terminated by the Board of Trade engaging to suspend the operation of the obnoxious clauses of the Mercantile Marine Act of last session.

**23.**—Died, at Hampstead, aged 89, Joanna Baillie, poetess.

**24.**—Announcement of the ministerial crisis. Lord John Russell, advertizing to the results of Mr. Disraeli's and Mr. Locke King's motions—the first giving the Government a majority of only fourteen upon a vital question, the second leaving them in a minority—said he had come to the conclusion, that they were not in a position to conduct satisfactorily the business of the country in that House, during the session. He had, therefore, with the concurrence of his colleagues, tendered their resignation to her Majesty, who had accepted it, and informed him of her intention to send for

Lord Stanley. He had since been informed by her Majesty, that Lord Stanley was not prepared to form a government, and her Majesty had asked him to undertake the charge of reconstructing one. He was now attempting that task, and asked the House to adjourn till Friday the 28th. Mr. Disraeli expressed his conviction, that in saying Lord Stanley had informed her Majesty that he was not then prepared to form an administration, Lord J. Russell had made a statement to the House, which, on further consideration, he would acknowledge was not founded upon what had really occurred. A statement similar in substance to Lord John Russell's was made in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne. On the 28th, Lord Aberdeen explained the reluctance of the Peelites to join Lord John Russell's administration, by their great objection to his Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. On the same day Lord John Russell further explained the various abortive attempts which had been made to form a ministry, and defended himself from the charge brought against him by Mr. Disraeli, by the production of the letters which had passed between Lord Stanley and the Queen and Prince Albert. On the 3rd of March it was intimated in both Houses that in obedience to the Queen's invitation, and in conformity with the advice of the Duke of Wellington, her Majesty's former Ministers had resumed their places.

**25.**—Meeting of Roman Catholic prelates at Dublin, to protest against the impolicy and injustice of the proposed Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. "We view the proposed measure as retrogressive and penal in its character, an infringement upon religious liberty, an unwarrantable interference with the discipline of our Church, and a departure from the policy recently pursued by the Legislature in facilitating the voluntary endowment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy in this country. . . . We object to the measure, because it has been conceived and formed in a spirit of hostility to the Roman Catholic religion, and because it is calculated to revive animosities which have been so baneful to our country, and which in later years have been rapidly subsiding." The Komish Archbishop of Tuam wrote to Lord John Russell: "Opposition—stern, persevering opposition—to your hateful measure, in season and out of season, is the paramount duty of every Irish member of Parliament, as well as opposition to every other measure you propose, until you abandon the bill which in an evil hour you proposed, or until once more you abandon the realm."

— The Earl of St. Germans' Bill for Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister thrown out in the House of Lords, by 50 to 16 votes.

**26.**—Mr. Macready takes leave of the stage in a farewell benefit at Drury Lane, sustaining the character of Macbeth.

**27.**—The pretender Tien-teh (Celestial Vir-

tue) appears at the head of a body of Chinese insurgents who had risen to expel the Tartars, and drive the young Emperor from the throne. They became afterwards known as Taepings, or "Princes of Peace," and affected some outward regard for the doctrines of Christianity.

**March 1.**—Dinner given to Mr. Macready in the Hall of Commerce on his retirement from the stage. The chair was occupied by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. In the course of the evening Mr. Forster read a parting sonnet addressed to their guest by the Poet Laureate.

**3.**—Eight fires raging in the metropolis at one time this evening.

— The American Senate adopt a resolution to despatch a Government vessel to carry Kossoth and his companions to the United States.

— The fine old Indianaman, *Buckinghamshire*, destroyed by incendiary Lascars in the Hooghly, a little below Diamond Harbour. The whole of her valuable cargo was lost, and two of her crew.

**5.**—Meeting in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, to promote the repeal of the taxes on knowledge.

**6.**—Tried at Chelmsford Assizes, Sarah Chesham, a woman of masculine proportions, charged with administering poison to her husband with intent to murder him. This case excited much interest on account of the terrible celebrity gained by the prisoner. She was tried in 1847, at the same assizes, for poisoning the illegitimate child of Lydia Taylor, but acquitted. In 1848 she was again acquitted on a charge of poisoning two of her own children. She was subsequently implicated in another charge of poisoning, but again escaped justice; and in 1849, a woman named May, who was convicted of poisoning her husband, and executed for the crime, confessed that she had been instigated by the prisoner to the commission of the offence for which she suffered. The evidence now adduced fully brought home the charge to the prisoner of having administered arsenic in a rice-pudding to her husband, who, after lingering in pain for some weeks, died in May 1849. She was sentenced to be executed, and heard her doom without the slightest emotion.

**7.**—Sir George Grey re-introduces the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, with the omission of the second and third clauses relating to the collation and induction of priests in Ireland, and the succession to bequests; the measure, as he explained, thus bearing an unambiguous declaration of Parliament against the assumption of titles only.

— The Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by several aldermen, appears at the bar of the House of Commons to present a petition against the abolition of the Irish Vice-royalty.

**8.**—Tried at Chelmsford Assizes, Thomas Drory, farmer, aged 23, charged with murdering Jael Denny, at Doddingtonhurst, by strangling

her with a rope. Drory had previously seduced his victim. He was found guilty, and executed with Sarah Chesham above referred to.

**9.**—Died at Copenhagen, in his 74th year, Professor Oersted, a Danish natural philosopher of great reputation, discoverer, *inter alia*, of the connexion between galvanism and electricity.

**10.**—The Upper Parliament House in Berlin destroyed by fire.

**11.**—Government defeated by a majority of one on Lord Duncan's motion to bring the revenues of Crown-lands under control of the House of Commons.

**12.**—Died, Carl Lachmann of Berlin, one of the greatest of modern philologists, aged 57.

**14.**—Compromise agreed to in the Court of Chancery in the case of *Metaire v. Wiseman*. The suit was brought by the next of kin of Mathurin Carré, a French refugee who came to this country in the year 1797, and, by the most penurious habits, amassed 10,000/. On his death-bed he disposed of 7,000/ of his money, by a deed of gift, for the purpose of founding a girls' school in connexion with the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Aloysius, in Somers Town. Cardinal Wiseman was the nominal defendant in consequence of his ecclesiastical status. The allegations of the plaintiffs were that their relative, a weak old man in the last stage of a mortal disease, had fallen under the influence of Holdstock, priest of the above chapel, who, hearing of his condition, and the amount of his property, had forced himself upon Carré, and induced, or rather compelled him, by religious threats, to make the deed of gift in question to the prejudice of his own kindred. After the plaintiffs had been heard at great length, the defendant, instead of entering upon his case, made an offer through counsel to pay the fund in dispute into court. This proposal was agreed to, and the proceedings came to an abrupt conclusion.

**15.**—Explosion of fire-damp in the Victoria Pit at Nitshill, near Paisley. The shock was so great that the sides and gearing were dislodged and filled up the shaft, making the labour of reaching the workmen unusually hazardous and tedious. Sixty-three men and a boy were in the works at the time of the explosion, and about twenty hours elapsed before communication could be had with any of them. Two were then got out alive, and though greatly exhausted were able to explain that they had been working in a part of the mine where the explosion was not so severe; their belief was that few or none of the others could then be living. This unfortunately turned out to be too true, all, sixty-one in number, being found dead in the pit.

**17.**—Died in Drummond-place, Edinburgh, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, described by Sir Walter Scott as the Horace Walpole of Scotland.

**17.**—Boiler explosion at Marsland's cotton factory, Stockport, causing the death of twenty people.

**25.**—After a debate extending over the greater part of seven nights, the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was carried by a majority of 438 to 95. In the course of the discussion, on the 20th, being the fourth night, considerable excitement was created in the House by Mr. Henry Drummond declaring that nunneries might be considered as either prisons or brothels, accompanying the remark with an offensive allusion to the "Virgin Mary's milk." The Earl of Arundel and Surrey instantly called on the Speaker to interfere; but it was ruled that the member for Surrey was not out of order, inasmuch as he had used no expression which could be considered personally offensive to any member. At the same time the Speaker expressed a hope that members, in discussing a question of so much delicacy, would abstain from all expressions that might cause irritation. Sir James Graham said, "I have seen a gentleman, an accomplished gentleman and a scholar, so much heated by the subject we are now discussing, as entirely to forget what, I must say, is due to the feelings of a large body sitting in this House on terms of perfect equality. Although the orders of the House, according to its letter, may not have been violated by the honourable gentleman, yet, if Catholics are to sit here and take part in our debates, I must say that the rules of the House can hardly be preserved in spirit if scenes like the one we have just witnessed are allowed to be repeated. My noble friend (Lord J. Russell) has referred proudly to the names of Mackintosh, Romilly, Horner, Grey, and Althorp; but, alas! he omitted the great name of Grattan—now lying in the Abbey by the side of Pitt, Fox, Canning, and Wilberforce: does Lord John in his heart and conscience believe they would approve of this measure? Appealing then from the dead to the living, does Plunkett approve of it? does Brougham approve of it? does Denman approve of it?—oh that he were here to speak for himself!—Does Macaulay, the great historian of the Revolution, approve of the principle of this measure? There may have been some movement towards Rome on the surface of what are called the higher ranks; but the deep under-current of the feeling of this country is essentially Protestant. It is written in their very hearts' core; what is more, it is written in those Bibles to which they have access: and while they enjoy those privileges and possess those feelings, we have no occasion for a bill like this, I say there is no danger in England which justifies it—every feeling in Ireland condemns it. It is a brand of discord cast down to inflame the passions of the people; and, with confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, I hope, and confidently predict, the bill will never pass into a law." The bill was discussed in committee with great minuteness

and energy for the greater part of three months. Attempts made to exempt Ireland from the operations of the bill were repeatedly negatived by large majorities.

**25.**—Lord Langdale takes his leave of the bar practising in the Rolls Court, and is succeeded by Lord Romilly.

**27.**—Lord John Russell obtains leave to bring in a bill for the better Administration of the Court of Chancery. The intention (he said) was to retain the present combination of the legal and political functions in the office of Lord Chancellor, but to give him the assistance of the Master of the Rolls and a Common Law judge. It was further intended to transfer to the Crown the ecclesiastical patronage now vested in the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister of the day being responsible for its disposal. The bill, as amended in committee, passed through both Houses, and received the Royal Assent on the 7th of August.

**29.**—Imprisonment of Abd-el-Kader at the Château d'Amboise, on the Loire. Prince Louis Napoleon writes to the Marquis of Londonderry, who had interceded for the release of the captive Emir: "What you tell me of the Emir Abd-el-Kader has greatly interested me, and I find markedly in your solicitude for him the same generous heart that interceded some years since in favour of the prisoner of Ham. . . . No person will be more happy than I when it will be permitted me to render liberty to Abd-el-Kader. I shall be very glad to see the Emir; but I can only see him to announce good news. I am therefore, until that period arrives, deprived of the possibility of granting his request."

— The Marble Arch, formerly at Buckingham Palace, set up at Cumberland-gate, Hyde Park.

**31.**—Census of the United Kingdom taken. England and Wales, 17,922,768; Scotland, 2,870,784; Ireland, 6,515,794 (against 8,175,124 in 1841); London, 2,361,640.

**April 1.**—Sir George Grey, by the Queen's command, transmits to the Archbishop of Canterbury an address presented to her Majesty, signed by 230,000 members of the Established Church, with a letter recommending his Grace to take measures for discouraging and preventing innovations in the forms of public worship.

— In the course of a debate on Lord Torrington's administration of Ceylon, Earl Grey eulogized the ex-governor, and appealed to the Duke of Wellington to attest the difficulty of checking abuses during the existence of courts-martial. "My Lords," said the Duke, "I have in a foreign country carried on martial law; that is to say, I governed a large proportion of the country by my own will. What does that mean? Why, it means that the country should be governed by national laws. I governed the country by the laws of the

country; and governed it, I must say, with such moderation, that the political servants of the country and of the Government whose forces were driven out, acted under my direction, and the judges sat in the courts of law, to conduct the business of the country under my direction. I never was in such a position as the noble Viscount who made the address, to you has been in, and," continued the Duke, raising his voice to the highest pitch, and vehemently striking the table, "I protest against being called into comparison in any way whatever with him."

**2.**—Mr. Locke King's bill for assimilating the county and borough franchises, defeated on the motion for a second reading, by 299 to 83.

— Sir Alexander Cockburn, the new Attorney-General in room of Sir John Romilly, removed to the Rolls, elected for Southampton, without opposition.

— Silver shield presented to Mr. Brassey, railway contractor, by engineers, superintendents, and others with whom his great undertakings had brought him into contact.

— Lord Stanley entertained at Merchant Taylors' Hall by 280 of his political supporters. In replying to the toast of his health, he entered at great length into the present aspect of public affairs.

**3.**—Explosion of the powder magazine at Temezvar, Hungary.

**4.**—At Taunton Assizes, John Willes and John Smith were sentenced to be executed for murdering William Wilkins, at Nempnett, by beating him with a spade. They had commenced by robbing the premises occupied by Wilkins and his wife, an aged couple, and then, to screen themselves from detection, made a murderous attack on them with a spade and an Italian-iron. Wilkins died from the injuries received, but his wife recovered, and was able to identify the prisoners and give evidence in court. Willes and Smith were executed on the 23d.

**5.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces an amended budget to the House, showing, among other improvements, an unqualified abolition of the Window-duty.

**7.**—In a Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Herries submits a resolution:—"That the Income and Property-tax, and the Stamp-duties in Ireland, were granted for limited periods, and to meet temporary exigencies; that it is expedient to adhere to the declared intentions of Parliament; and in order to secure their speedy cessation, to limit the renewal of any portion of these taxes to such an amount as may suffice to provide for the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament and for the maintenance of public credit." After considerable discussion, the resolution was negatived by a majority of 278 to 239.

— The French refugees in London issue an  
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address, disclaiming the principle of assassination and pillage attributed to them by Feargus O'Connor and others.

**8.**—Lord Ashley obtains leave to bring in a bill for the erection of lodging-houses for the working classes.

**11.**—The Duke of Saldanha issues a manifesto against the new Portuguese Minister Thomar. He was soon after placed at the head of affairs, and entered Lisbon in state.

**14.**—The St. Albans' Election Committee report that Mr. Jacob Bell was duly elected, but having been prevented from obtaining necessary evidence as to the improper practices alleged to have been carried on there, they recommend that a Commission be issued for inquiring into the alleged cases of bribery and corruption.

**15.**—Lord Mahon calls the attention of the House of Commons to the publication of school-books at the national expense; a step considered to be an undue interference with private competition, a grievance to the publishing trade, and an especial grievance to many deserving men, who had produced, by their own means, publications for the use of schools.

— Mr. Adderley moves for the presentation of an address to her Majesty, praying the appointment of a Commission, with instructions to proceed to South Africa, to inquire and report as to the best mode of adjusting the relations between this country and the Caffre tribes. Describing our attempt at the administration of the colony as an entire failure, he entered into an examination of the conduct of Sir Harry Smith, seeking to show that he was as much a prisoner just now as ever, with this important difference, that he was shut up with 5,000 men. The motion was negative on a division; and an amendment moved by Lord John Russell, extending the inquiry to our relations with all the tribes on the South African boundary, was carried by a majority of 128 to 60.

— Sir E. Bulwer Lytton publishes a Protectionist pamphlet in the form of a "Letter to John Bull, Esq., on Affairs connected with his Landed Property, and those who live thereon."

**16.**—Mr. Armstrong, of Sorbitrees, Cumberland, shot by the Rev. Joseph Smith, Walton, who in the night-time had fired a pistol at random to scare away persons whom he thought were attempting to break into the house. Mr. Smith was tried for the offence of manslaughter at the Northumberland Assizes. Baron Platt ruled that the mischief which occurred to Mr. Armstrong was the result of his own act. "If he had gone home instead of going to the residence of this clergyman, and disturbing the inmates, he would have avoided the unfortunate consequences which ensued. If a man so conduct himself, by making noises at untimely hours, as to cause

the inmates of a house to believe that it is going to be broken into, it is precisely the same as if a burglary was committed; and, no question, a man has a right to go forth and alarm persons so acting, either by shooting over their heads or in the direction in which he fancies they are, to prevent a burglary." The jury acquitted Mr. Smith, who instantly fell down on his knees in the dock to express thankfulness for his deliverance. He appeared to be of an unusually nervous and timid disposition, and much alarmed by the recent outrage at Frimley Grove.

**16.**—Foundation-stone of Victoria Bridge, Glasgow, laid.

**18.**—Died at Tunbridge Wells, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. Henry Bickersteth, Baron Langdale, late Master of the Rolls.

— A swindler, describing himself at one time as "Captain" and at others as "Sir Richard Douglas, of Croydon House, Kent," convicted at the Central Criminal Court, with his two sons as accomplices. He conducted his cheating operations upon the most methodical scale, keeping a diary of his transactions, and prefacing it with a list of people to be victimized. The first day of the new year for 1851 opened with a prayer, asking Providence to bless the exertions of the writer and his sons, and make them more prosperous than they were last year. The diary was filled with such entries as:—"Jan. 5. Phaeton and horse seized. Fear exposure at Ascot, and all chance up there. Fear we must cut.—7. All day ill. Row about stable. Forcible possession taken of it. Row all day with one person or another. Fearful how things will end. Three boys at home idle, all ordering things.—18. Went to boys, to dinner—champagne—very merry. Providence not quite deserted us." A begging letter, which fell into the hands of a police constable, put an end to the family's operations. "Sir Richard" was sentenced to twelve months' and the sons to three months' imprisonment.

— The Lord Chancellor gives judgment on two petitions presented with reference to Miss Augusta Talbot. Dr. Doyle's petition prayed that Miss Talbot might be allowed, during the absence of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury abroad, to remain under the charge of some proper person, to be approved of by the court, during the approaching season of 1851; that an additional allowance of £1,500. might be made for her maintenance; and, if necessary, that it be referred to the Master to approve of a scheme as to her residence. Mr. Berkeley's petition alleged that the Countess of Shrewsbury had exercised an undue influence over Miss Talbot, and had endeavoured to induce her to marry a Frenchman named Rochefoucault; that Miss Talbot had persisted in refusing, and that thereupon the Countess sent back Miss Talbot to a convent, not as a pupil, but as a postulant, with the avowed

object of compelling her to take the veil ; and it prayed that Miss Talbot might be removed from under the care and management of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, entered minutely into the circumstances of the case. He declared his opinion, that in the first instance, the Countess of Shrewsbury was competent to judge on the propriety of placing Miss Talbot in the convent. But since the young lady had been into the world, and her prospects had otherwise changed, and since it became uncertain how long the Earl and Countess would remain absent from this country, Dr. Doyle ought to have exercised greater diligence in his care over his ward. Dr. Doyle had been remiss in not applying to the court till an intimation was lately made as to the propriety of his so doing ; especially when he became aware that the mind of the young lady was wavering, and that it was becoming uncertain whether she would not become a nun. A very high contempt of the authority of the court would have been committed by allowing a ward of court either to become a postulant or to take any other step calculated to bind her future life to any particular course. He believed that ever since the Statute of Westminster it had been a very high offence to make a ward of court take the veil—an offence liable to indictment, heavy forfeiture, and imprisonment. That statute continued. If a marriage were contracted without the approbation of the court, it was a contempt of the court : *a fortiori*, much more so was it to make persons devote themselves to a religious life ; marriage was consistent with persons retaining their ordinary position in life, but taking the veil was so serious a charge, that to allow a person not arrived at the age of maturity to bind the future life, not probably by actual vows, but by some influence or other more cogent than physical force, was a much greater offence ; and the Lord Chancellor declared that he should have had no hesitation, and should have felt it his duty, to commit bishops, priests, governesses, clergymen, or any other who had been connected with such a transaction. But no bad motives could be imputed to Dr. Doyle, as he seemed to have been under the impression that the young lady was in the convent as a boarder ; and, therefore, the interests of the ward did not require his removal. In reference to Mr. Craven Berkeley's petition, the Lord Chancellor felt that upon the whole it had been of great advantage to the ward. But the most material statements in that petition were not correct. The Lord Chancellor had ascertained from personal conversation with Miss Talbot, when he visited Alton Towers, that the marriage then on the carpet was not regarded with personal repugnance by Miss Talbot ; and when it was broken off, chiefly from the Lord Chancellor's own disapproval of it, Miss Talbot expressed her resignation in terms not consistent with the notion of the alleged repugnance. The matter thus

charged in Mr. Berkeley's petition was of a character deeply reflecting on other parties, and was unfounded in fact. In that point of view solely, the petition might be dismissed with costs ; but the petition had been the means of rendering a great and worthy service to the court and to the ward. The order of the court, therefore, was, that Mr. Berkeley's petition be dismissed, and that the costs be paid out of the estate.

**19.**—The Bishop of Exeter issues a pastoral letter to his clergy in lieu of his triennial charge. The epistle charges the Archbishop of Canterbury with holding heretical opinions, and concludes with the convocation of a diocesan synod.

**23.**—The hundredth anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries celebrated at Freemasons' Tavern. On the same day the three hundredth anniversary of Shrewsbury School was celebrated.

**26.**—Inquiry into the death of James Tomlin, barrister, who was killed by falling from his window in King's Bench Walk, Temple. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

**28.**—Died at Eaton-square, aged 81, Admiral Codrington, the hero of Navarino.

**30.**—The House of Commons agree to a motion offering a reward for the apprehension of persons connected with the St. Albans' election, who had hitherto eluded the service of the Speaker's warrant.

— Triple collision, attended with the loss of six lives, on the Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway, caused by the breaking down of a train in the tunnel between Frodsham and Sutton.

**May 1.**—Opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. This event drew together a greater assemblage of people than was ever known in London before ; as many as half a million, it was thought, being massed together in Hyde Park about noon, when the Queen drove from Buckingham Palace. The line of carriages of all descriptions reached westwards from the entrance gates of the Park to Kensington towards Hammersmith, and eastwards as far as Long-acre. The day on the whole was beautiful, one passing shower, which fell shortly before the Queen made her appearance, serving but to lay the dust and freshen the air. The Queen left Buckingham Palace a little before twelve o'clock. Nine carriages conveyed her Majesty, Prince Albert, two of the royal children, with a number of visitors and attendants, up Constitution-hill, and along Rotten-row, to the northern entrance of the Palace. As the *cortege* drew up, the reception of her Majesty was enthusiastic, and she entered the building amidst a burst of genuine good feeling. The doors had been opened at nine o'clock for the holders of season tickets. The crowd kept flowing in for more than an hour in such

dense columns, that the temporary barriers placed to protect the space round the throne were in part swept away, and the entire nave seemed to be permanently in possession of the spectators. The Duke of Wellington arrived early, and was particularly noticed, as was also Mr. Paxton, who designed the building, and the Mandarin Ifesing, of the Chinese junk. As her Majesty ascended the throne, attended by the Royal Family and the distinguished visitors to her Court, the organ pealed forth the notes of the National Anthem; and the immense choir collected for the occasion accompanied the music. At the close, Prince Albert joined the Royal Commissioners (who then drew near to the throne), and read to her Majesty the Report of their proceedings. After an account of the origin of the Exhibition, and the efforts made to accomplish its object, the Report proceeded: "Within the short period of seven months, owing to the energy of the contractors, and the active industry of the workmen employed by them, building has been erected entirely novel in its construction, covering a space of more than eighteen acres, measuring 1,851 feet in length, 456 in extreme breadth, capable of containing 40,000 visitors, and affording frontage for the exhibition of goods to the extent of more than ten miles." The Queen read a reply, cordially concurring in the prayer "that by God's blessing, this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind." The Archbishop of Canterbury approached the throne, and offered up a prayer, invoking a blessing on the undertaking. At the close, the choir joined in singing the Hallelujah Chorus. The Royal procession was next formed, and moved slowly round the interior of the building amid vehement cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, till it returned to the point from whence it started. The Marquis of Breadalbane then announced in a loud voice that the Queen declared "the Exhibition open," a flourish of trumpets giving intimation of the fact to the multitudes outside. The Royal party withdrew, as the choir took up the strains of the National Anthem. The barriers which had hitherto restrained the spectators within narrow limits were now withdrawn, and the pent-up mass spread over every part of the building.

**1.**—Lord John Russell's bill for admitting Jews into Parliament read a second time, by a majority of 202 to 177. There was no division on the second reading.

**2.**—Mr. Hume's motion, limiting the Income-tax for one year, that the entire scheme of taxation might be considered by a

Select Committee, carried against ministers by 244 to 230.

**3.**—San Francisco almost entirely destroyed by fire, being the seventh time the city had been so scourged during the four years of its existence.

**4.**—M. Schöffler, a Roman Catholic priest, suffers martyrdom at the town of Son Tay, Cochin China.

**5.**—Seven thousand pounds' worth of gold dust stolen from the carriages of the South Western Railway in the course of the transit from Southampton to London. One of the boxes was found near the Winchester railway station, secreted there, apparently, by one Pamplin, a tailor living in Soho. He was found guilty of receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen, and sentenced to transportation for ten years.

**10.**—The Metropolitan Local Commissioners of the Great Exhibition entertain the Foreign Commissioners at the Castle Hotel, Richmond.

—A court-martial, sitting at Colombo, acquit Captain Albert Watson of the charges of severity and untruthfulness brought against him in connexion with the suppression of the rebellion in Ceylon, 1848.

**12.**—The Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street opened by Prince Albert. Sir Henry de la Beche read an address to his Royal Highness, embodying in a concise form the origin and progress of the Institution. A tinge of sadness was cast over the ceremony by the death, in the course of the preceding day, of the curator, Mr. Phillips.

—Captain Somersét committed to the House of Correction twelve days for assaulting a policeman.

**13.**—Great match at York for 1,000 guineas, between Lord Eglinton's Flying Dutchman, the winner of the Derby and St. Leger in 1849, and Lord Zetland's Voltigeur, the winner of the same races in 1850. The former carried 8 st. 84 lbs., and was ridden by Marlow; the latter 8 st., and was ridden by Flatman. Voltigeur took the lead and held it at a great pace till round the last turn; the Dutchman then drew up, and at the gravel-road got his head level; he was a little first half-way up the distance, and won cleverly, but not easily, by a length.

—In the Court of Exchequer, Lord Campbell gives judgment in the case of Boosey v. Purday, involving an important feature in the law of copyright. The opera "La Sonnambula" was composed by Bellini, while residing as an alien at Milan, in 1831. When the work was complete it was legally assigned to Ricordi, also an alien. Ricordi came to England, and assigned to Boosey, the plaintiff, who was an Englishman born, the copyright of the opera "for and in Great Britain." Boosey published the opera on the 10th of June, 1831; and there had been no prior publication either in this

country or abroad. The defendant, Purday, pirated "A Cavatina from the opera of 'La Sonnambula' by Bellini," thus published; and the plaintiff then raised his action. On the authority of a previous case between the same parties, Baron Rolfe, now Lord Cranworth, directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant; a bill of exceptions was thereupon tendered; and the case brought into this court of error. Lord Campbell delivered the judgment of the court, establishing the right of an alien author to acquire a British copyright, by first publishing his works in this country. The court were of opinion that Baron Rolfe's direction was wrong, and that he ought to have directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff.

**16.**—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's comedy, "Not so Bad as we seem," performed at Devonshire House, in aid of the newly-organized Guild of Literature and Art. The Queen and Prince Albert were present. Among the amateurs were C. Dickens, D. Jerrold, J. Foster, R. H. Horne, Mark Lemon, and Frank Stone.

**17.**—Fall of an extensive building in course of construction in Gracechurch-street. An iron girder in the top storey was heard to give way with a crack, and the entire centre portion of the structure fell to the earth. Six of the workmen were killed.

**18.**—Fire in the Rose and Crown Tavern, Lower Thames-street, causing the death of the proprietor and three other of the inmates.

**20.**—James Young, a gentleman of property, residing in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, commits suicide by laying his neck across the rails near the Camden railway station when the Liverpool mail train was advancing at great speed.

**21.**—In a Convocation helden at Oxford, it was resolved, by 249 to 105, to affix the University seal to a petition praying the Queen to revoke the University Commission, or allow the University to be heard against that Commission by counsel.

**22.**—The Governor of New South Wales issues a proclamation at Sydney claiming the precious metals in the newly-discovered gold districts, and threatening with punishment all who should search, or dig, without a licence of 30s. per month.

— Mr. Fox's motion in favour of secular education lost in the Commons by a majority of 30.

**23.**—Died at Florence, where he discharged the duties of British Minister, the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, aged 59 years.

**26.**—First shilling day at the Great Exhibition : 9207. taken.

**27.**—Debate on Mr. Henry Baillie's resolution relative to the harsh measures taken by Lord Torrington in the suppression of the disturbances in Ceylon, 1848. He sought to affirm,

"That the conduct of Earl Grey in signifying her Majesty's unqualified approbation of Lord Torrington's administration of Ceylon, has been precipitate and injurious, tending to establish precedents of rigour and severity in the government of her Majesty's foreign possessions, and injurious to the character of this country for justice and humanity." After a discussion expending over two nights, and engaged in with great animation by both sides of the House, as it was understood the fate of the Ministry was involved in the result, the resolution was negatived by 228 to 202.

**28.**—Riot at Tamworth on the occasion of a meeting of farmers of North Warwickshire in the Town Hall, for the purpose of discussing the grievances they were subjected to by the Free-trade policy. The rioters compelled the Protectionists to leave the building, and subjected them to a great amount of rough handling in the streets. Vehicles of the farmers were seized and cast over the bridge into the river. The rioters showing a disposition to continue the disturbances next day, the military were called out, and cleared the streets. Sir Robert Peel had previously caused circulars to be issued among his tenantry disapproving of the meeting.

**31.**—Unveiling of Rauch's equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, at Berlin, in presence of the King and his Ministers.

— About this time various American female lecturers deliver addresses on a new costume, known as the "Bloomer," with a view of recommending its adoption in England.

— The Hollentots rise in rebellion against the colonists of Caesaria and, joining the chiefs already in revolt, greatly harass the British troops scattered over the colony.

**June 1.**—The United Kingdom Alliance for the legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks established at Manchester.

**4.**—Terence Bellew M'Manus, sentenced to penal servitude for his complicity in the Irish Rebellion of 1848, escaped from Launceston, Australia, and lands at San Francisco, where he receives a public welcome.

**6.**—Lord Naas again defcates the Ministry on their proposal for going into committee on the financial resolutions already agreed to. On the proposal that the Chairman leave the chair, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was outvoted by 140 to 123. Lord Naas's resolutions were afterwards defeated by 194 to 166.

**10.**—Three sons of the late Earl of Aldborough arrested at Leghorn for conspiracy.

**12.**—M. Victor Hugo sentenced to a fine of 500 francs and six months' imprisonment for writing an article in the *Evenement*, condemnatory of capital punishment.

**13.**—The *Plymouth* packet wrecked and all on board lost, including 18 emigrants.

**13.**—*Bal-costume* at Buckingham Palace, the period chosen for illustration being the reign of Charles II.

— The Government Bill for improving the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, read a first time.

**14.**—Died at Brighton, aged 60, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, K.C.B.

**16.**—Mr. and Mrs. Graham severely injured in a balloon which had ascended from Batty's Hippodrome, Kensington. In consequence of the silk getting torn by a flag-staff, the aéronauts were tossed about the north-western portion of London, at an altitude not much above the chimney-tops. They were ultimately jammed against the park front of Colonel North's house and thrown out on the roof.

— Third jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel celebrated in Westminster Abbey. A meeting was held next day in St. Martin's Hall, Prince Albert in the chair.

**17.**—Mr. Cobden moves an address, praying her Majesty to direct the Foreign Secretary to enter into communication with the French Government, with the view to a mutual reduction of armaments. Considerable discussion followed, after which the motion was withdrawn, Government concurring in its principle and object, but not engaging to enter into negotiations on the subject.

In his charge to the grand jury at Newcastle Assizes, Mr. Baron Platt takes occasion to comment on the conduct of the High Sheriff, Sir Horace St. Paul, for escorting the judges in a plain clarence carriage, instead of with the customary procession of javelin men, outriders, and trumpeters. "I cannot leave you," he said, "without expressing my regret, that in this great country, and in this great county of Northumberland, the gentry are so reduced as not to show the ordinary respect and loyalty to the Crown. It is not merely as judges that we come here: we are ministers under the Royal Commission. We have the honour to attend before you under the commission or sign manual of her Majesty; and in this country, where any disloyalty or any disregard to the administration of justice is considered a slur, I do regret that the usual and ordinary garniture by which that loyalty is displayed should not have been exhibited on the present occasion." The High Sheriff, rising in considerable perturbation, said, "I have been directly charged with disloyalty. I publicly declare that the accusation is unjust and unfounded. I am as loyal a subject as there is in any county in the kingdom." The judge,— "I must certainly say that, as a gentleman of ample means, that loyalty to the Crown and respect for her Majesty's commission has not been exhibited."

— The opening of the new Hospital of St. Mary's celebrated by a public dinner in (206)

the London Tavern, presided over by the Earl of Carlisle.

**21.**—The recipients of the "War Medal" entertain the Duke of Richmond to dinner, and present him with a piece of plate in acknowledgment of his exertions.

**23.**—Fire at Montague-close, Southwark; destroying three warehouses, and injuring the church of St. Saviour.

— The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and the Jewish Disabilities Bill, pass through committee.

**24.**—Lady Godiva procession at Coventry celebrated, with extraordinary splendour in presence, it was computed, of 60,000 spectators.

**25.**—The first stone of the City of London Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, laid by Prince Albert.

— A Diocesan Synod convened by the Bishop of Exeter commences its sittings. The Dean and certain of the Chapter declined to attend, but of the thirty-two rural deaneries only two refused to send delegates. After special prayer the bishop delivered an address in vindication of Diocesan Synods as the legitimate means of restoring and defending the rights of the inferior clergy. Declarations of faith with regard to baptism were agreed to after some discussion, as was also another, that "the appointment to a see of Plymouth by the Pope is schismatical and void, setting up altar against altar in our diocese, and usurping the primacy of England."

— Foundation-stone of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, at Victoria Park, laid by Prince Albert.

**26.**—Excessive heat. Thermometer in Hyde Park 90° in the shade. In the Champ de Mars, Paris, during a review eight soldiers fell victims to *coups-de-soleil*.

— Electioneering contest at Greenwich, between Alderman Wire and Alderman Salomons, who pledged himself, if elected, to take his seat in the House, and bring to an issue the question of the competency of Jews to sit in Parliament. He was elected by a majority of 887 votes.

**27.**—On the Committee bringing up the report of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Irish members retired in a body from the House, enabling Sir F. Thesiger to carry certain resolutions of which he had given notice, against the Government; they were three in number, and sought (1) to amend the first declaratory clause, so that it should apply to all rescripts, and not only to the one rescript establishing the hierarchy; (2) to give the prosecuting power to any individual with the sanction of the law-officers of the Crown; and (3) to make penal the introduction of bulls. The first was carried against Ministers by 135 to 100; the second without a division; and the third by 165 to 109.

**30.**—Mr. Thackeray concludes his course of lectures on English Humorists, in Willis's

Rooms, the closing lecture being on Sterne and Goldsmith.

**30.**—Discussion upon Mr. Disraeli's resolution, “That in the provisional state of the financial arrangements of the country it appears to this House to be most consistent with a due regard to the maintenance of public credit, and the exigencies of the public service, not to make any material sacrifice of public income in effecting such changes as may be deemed advisable in other branches of taxation.” “Mr. Disraeli,” said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, “would not jeopardize public credit; but only six days after Mr. Hume's motion was carried, Mr. Cayley moved the House to yield up 5,000,000/- for the repeal of the Malt-tax; if it is wrong to jeopardize public credit, surely it was as much endangered on the 8th of May as on the 30th of June; and yet on the division list in favour of that motion I find the name of Benjamin Disraeli. (Laughter.) Can it be that there are two Benjamins in the field—one Benjamin voting for the reduction of 5,000,000/- of taxes, and another Benjamin who is afraid that to meddle with a surplus of 1,600,000/- would endanger the finances of the country?” Resolution rejected by 242 to 129.

**July 1.**—The signatures to the petitions presented to the French Assembly, up to this date, for the revision of the constitution, amounted to 741,011; for the revision and prolongation of powers, 370,511; for the prolongation of powers alone, 12,103. On the 19th, when the question had been debated in the Assembly, 446 voted for the revision, and 278 against it. The majority being 97 short of the required three-fourths of the whole vote, the motion for revision was lost.

— The subject of Church Extension brought under notice by the Marquis of Blandford, in terms of the following resolution:—“That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the state of spiritual destitution existing throughout England and Wales, with a view that her Majesty might be pleased to direct the adoption of such measures as she might deem expedient, for affording more efficient relief to the spiritual wants of the people, and for an extension of the parochial system, corresponding to the growth of a rapidly increasing population, by the help which might be drawn from the resources of the Established Church itself.”

**4.**—The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill read a third time in the House of Commons by a majority of 263 to 49. Lord John Russell moved the omission of the clauses added by Sir F. Thesiger, making it penal to introduce bulls or publish them, and giving power to private informers to prosecute for penalties. The proposal of the Prime Minister was rejected in the one case by a majority of 79, and

in the other by a majority of 51. On the formal question of affixing a title to the bill, Mr. Grafton moved that it be entitled “A Bill to prevent the Free Exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion in the United Kingdom.” This was negatived without a division, and the bill was ordered, amid cheers from different parts of the House, to be taken up to the House of Lords. The motion, “That the bill do pass,” was carried somewhat unexpectedly, before a final discussion could be entered into upon its merits. In the course of the personal explanations which thereupon took place, Mr. Gladstone protested against the bill “as hostile to the institutions of this country, more especially to its established religion; because it would teach it to rely on other support than that of the spiritual strength and vitality which alone could give it vigour; because its tendency was to undermine and weaken the authority of the law in Ireland; because it was disparaging to the great principle of religious freedom, on which this wise and understanding people had permanently built its legislation of late years; and lastly, because it would tend to relax and destroy those bonds of concord and goodwill, which ought to unite all classes and persuasions of her Majesty's subjects.”

**4.**—Mr. George Peabody entertains the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence at a banquet in Willis's Rooms.

**5.**—A charcoal burner in Paris commits suicide by throwing himself from the Column of July.

**6.**—Died suddenly, at Dumfries, while on a visit to Mr. Aird, D. W. Moir, of Musselburgh, the “Delta” of “Blackwood's Magazine.”

**7.**—The steamer *Euxine* arrives at Southampton with 130 Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey.

**8.**—Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, attends an entertainment given by the Corporation of London, in the Guildhall, in honour of the Great Exhibition. The State procession left Buckingham Palace at 9 P.M., and passed through Pall-mall, the Strand, and City, in the midst of a crowd of spectators great beyond all precedent. At the Guildhall, the supper-tables were laid out in the most splendid manner; and among the rare wines produced from the civic cellars was sherry a hundred-and five years old, which had been bottled for the Emperor Napoleon. Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace between one and two o'clock in the morning, through a dense cheering multitude.

**10.**—William Canty, among the last survivors of the “receivers” or “putters up” of bank and jewel robberies, under the old police system, sentenced to ten years' transportation, for stealing, in company with another, the cash-box of the London and Westminster Bank. The bank officials had been warned of the intended design on their premises, and sub-

stituted dead weight for the ordinary precious contents of the box. The two thieves were seized with it in their possession a few minutes after leaving the bank. It was thought that Carty was one of the parties concerned in the robbery of Rogers' bank, and negotiated for the return of the notes.

**11.**—The revival of Convocation urged by Lord Redesdale, when formally moving for a copy of the petitions presented by the clergy and laity of the province of Canterbury, to both houses of Convocation, on the 6th of February last. The Archbishop of Canterbury declared himself unfavourable to the revival of Convocation, principally because it was liable to engender dissensions and controversy. The Bishop of London and the Bishop of Oxford supported Lord Redesdale, and ultimately the motion for papers was agreed to.

**13.**—Died at Hornby, near Lancaster, in his 82d year, the Rev. Dr. John Lingard, Roman Catholic historian of England.

**16.**—Cauldwell, a money-lender at Oxford, tried for shooting at an undergraduate named Alexander Ross. About midnight on the 26th of June, a party of collegians entered Cauldwell's premises, and attempted to throw certain canon over the battlemented coping of his house. Cauldwell was awakened, crept to his window, and fired a blunderbuss loaded with shot. The charge taking effect in Ross's neck and shoulders, his companions took him home, and then returned to smash Cauldwell's windows. Next day he was arrested by the University authorities, and charged with the crime of shooting to the danger of life. He avowed the act, justifying it as one of defence to his property, and alleging that many similar offences had recently been committed on his premises. The jury now returned a verdict of acquittal, which was received with applause in the court. Next day Cauldwell was tried on a charge of perjury connected with his money-dealing transactions, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

— At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Ann Hicks was charged with attempting to sell cakes near the Exhibition building. She said she had once been the occupant of a stall in the Park which had descended to her from her grandfather, who assisted in saving George II. from drowning in the Serpentine. In November last, Lord Seymour ordered all stalls to be removed from the Park—a proceeding she said which had driven one woman out of her mind, sent another to Kensington workhouse, a third to St. George's, and a fourth she had met that morning nearly broken-hearted trying to sell medals in the Park. On a reluctant promise being given not to sell cakes again in the Park, Ann Hicks was set at liberty. The case attracted much attention, and a considerable sum of money was raised for the poor woman's benefit, though the connexion of her grandfather with George II. was never clearly established.

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**17.**—The House of Lords reject the Bill for admitting Jews into Parliament, by a majority of 36.

— With reference to the English and French protests against German annexation and incorporation, the Frankfort Diet resolve that, "This is exclusively a German question, and that none of the non-German Governments shall be permitted to influence its decision." Prussia came to a similar resolution.

**18.**—Scene in the House of Commons on Mr. Salomons attempting to take his seat as member for Greenwich. Declining to repeat the words "on the true faith of a Christian," the Speaker ordered Mr. Salomons to withdraw, but instead of doing so he passed, amid a tempest of cheering and shouting, to the benches of the House and took his seat. In answer to Sir B. Hall, Lord John Russell said the Government had no intention at present to institute proceedings against Mr. Salomons for taking his seat in this informal manner.

**19.**—The inhabitants of Grahamstown having formed themselves into a Defence Association against the marauding Caffres, write to Sir Harry Smith:—"Within the last six weeks the enemy has swept from the district of Somerset alone upwards of 20,000 sheep, 3,000 herd of cattle, and 300 hares. Since the commencement of the war 200 farm-houses on the north-eastern border have been reduced to ashes, and a large amount of bread, corn, and other property has been wantonly destroyed. While the frontier colonists have become prostrated by the harassing events of seven months' hostilities, the enemy has received within the present week large accessions to his numbers, by the desertion of the Hottentot servants, who up to this time had remained faithful to their employers; and being at the present moment in possession of more cattle than before the war, is not likely to be subdued by famine." The Governor replied, "The course I have pursued in British Caffraria is the correct one. Had I swerved from a perseverance in it, however awfully the marauding parties have recently carried on their depredations, there would then have been a general rush into the colony of the whole of the Caffre tribes. In war, that must be attempted which carries with it a prospect of the greatest general benefit to the whole." He further intimated that he was in daily expectation of reinforcements from England which would enable him to make a more extended dispersion of the force under his command.

— Mr. Hume's motion to inquire into the conduct of Rajah Brooke defeated by a majority of 230 to 19.

Two letters published from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Aberdeen, on the present administration of law in Naples.

**20.**—As the monks of the Convent of Waldimar, near Moscow, were setting out in pro-

cession to visit an image of the Virgin at a neighbouring village, a wooden bridge thrown over the moat gave way, and out of 200 monks 158 were drowned.

**21.**—Collision in the Straits of Malacca between the steamers *Pacha* and *Erin*, both belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The *Pacha* sank in a few minutes with a valuable cargo, and sixteen of her passengers and crew.

— In the course of a discussion, in the House of Lords, on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Earl of Minto gave an explanation concerning his knowledge of the Pope's intention to introduce the hierarchy into England. So far as the paragraph in the Roman *Gazette* was concerned, he was not aware, till he entered the House, that a person described as the "Archbishop of Westminster" was therein mentioned. On a former occasion he had acknowledged that he was aware of the existence of an intention to create Cardinal Wiseman Archbishop of Westminster. Every one knew it. It was spoken of on all hands; and, he might even say, he knew of it before he went to Rome. — The Earl of Winchilsea characterised the measure as a paltry bill, below contempt, which endeavoured to vindicate in pounds, shillings, and pence, the wounded honour of our illustrious Queen. He would vote neither for it nor against it.

— Mr. Alderman Salomons again attempted to take his seat in the House. As he had on the 18th refused to take the customary oath, "Upon the true faith of a Christian," the Speaker now requested him to withdraw. Mr. Osborne moved as an amendment, that Mr. Salomons was entitled to take his seat, and on a division was defeated by a majority of 229 to 81. Mr. Salomons explained to the House the course he now intended to pursue, and also voted in two motions which arose in connexion with his case. The Speaker then directed the Serjeant-at-arms to remove Mr. Salomons, who had previously declared his readiness to leave the House, provided enough was done to make it appear that he acted under coercion. The Serjeant accordingly touched his shoulder, and he immediately rose and retired.

**22.**—Miss Talbot (see April 18) married to Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk.

**23.**—The *Randolph*, East India trader, wrecked on a reef off the Mauritius, and between 20 and 30 of her passengers drowned.

— Petition from the electors of London and Greenwich, praying to be heard at the bar of the House in support of the claims of Baron Rothschild and Mr. Salomons to sit as their representatives, ordered to be printed. A motion subsequently made that the petitioners be heard was negatived by 77 to 44.

**27.**—Superstitious dread of the eclipse at (209)

Vienna. The following "Christian invitation" was posted at the entrance of the Church of the Minorites:—"The 27th of July being the eve of a great phenomenon of nature, processions will be made by the faithful to the shrines of our Lady at Maria Zell and Klein Maria Tafel, to pray for the intercession of the Queen of Heaven that no harm may happen to our beloved city of Vienna. The faithful assemble at the Convent of the Carmelites, at six in the morning, and are requested to bring with them female children clothed in white to attend the Cross."

**28.**—Total eclipse of the sun, imperfectly seen in London from the cloudy state of the atmosphere.

— Henry Groom sentenced to death at Norwich for shooting John Ayton, in Holkham plantation, on the 4th inst. The victim was an old man who acted as superintendent in a brick-field, and was returning from Lord Leicester's with money to pay the workmen when the shot was fired. The money taken from his person was found in the prisoner's possession, wrapped in a piece of a letter taken from Ayton's pocket-book. Groom was executed on the 6th of August, after a full confession.

— Mr. Salomons informs the Speaker of the House of Commons that two actions have been raised against him for having taken his seat and voted as member for Greenwich.

**29.**—The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed without a division.

— In the House of Commons Mr. Heywood moved an address praying her Majesty to direct that the Crystal Palace might be preserved until the 1st of May next, with a view to determine if it could be adapted to purposes of public utility and recreation. Her Majesty replied that it would be necessary to consider carefully the engagements of the Royal Commissioners, and that she would direct inquiry into these, and various other matters of detail, which must be ascertained before a decision could be come to.

— The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state and operation of the laws relating to newspaper stamps make their report. They place in a strong light the evils and inconvenience of the present system, and conclude with the following summary of their views:—"Your Committee consider it their duty to direct attention to the objections and abuses incident to the present system of newspaper stamps, arising from the difficulty of defining and determining the meaning of the term 'news,' to the inequalities which exist in the application of the Newspaper Stamp Act, and the anomalies and invasions that it occasions in postal arrangements; to the unfair competition to which stamped newspapers are exposed with unstamped publications; to the limitation imposed by the stamp upon the

circulation of the best newspapers, and to the impediments which it throws in the way of the diffusion of useful knowledge regarding current and recent events among the poorer classes, which species of knowledge, relating to subjects which most obviously interest them, calls out the intelligence by awakening the curiosity of those classes. How far it may be expedient that this tax should be maintained as a source of revenue, either in its present or in any modified form, your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to state; other considerations, not within their province, would enter into that question. But, apart from fiscal considerations, they do not consider that news is of itself a desirable subject of taxation."

**August 2.**—The municipality of Paris entertain the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, in the Hôtel de Ville. On the 3d and following days *fêtes* in honour of the English visitors took place at Versailles and St. Cloud; there was also a reception at the British Embassy and a review on the Champ de Mars.

**4.**—Cardinal Wiseman preaches to an assembly of poor Irish, in an open court off Orchard-street, Portman-square.

**5.**—Mr. Paxton, designer of the Crystal Palace, entertained at a public dinner at Derby. The Duke of Devonshire was present, and spoke highly in praise of the guest.

— Extensive inundations in the Tyrol, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and other places situate on the great rivers flowing west and north from the Alps.

**6.**—Another of the Isaacs, and Samuel Harewood, who had been concerned in the Frimley outrage, were this day sentenced at Croydon Assizes to transportation for life, for burglary accompanied, as was the habit of the gang, with great violence, at Mrs. Stoner's, Kirdford, on the 3d of June, 1850. The police appeared to have been put on their track mainly through the information of Hamilton, a ruffian who had also "split" in the Uckfield burglary. It appeared that there were no less than six of them in Mrs. Stoner's house at the same time, all in masks, armed with pistols, and driving her from room to room till she produced all the money. Between executions and transports the gang was now understood to be broken up.

— Victoria Street, Westminster, opened.

— Died, at Victoria, Hong Kong, aged 48 years, the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, D.D., a Chinese scholar of great ability.

**7.**—In reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord Palmerston said he thought Mr. Gladstone had done himself very great honour by the course he pursued at Naples, and he had felt it his duty to send copies of that gentleman's pamphlet to our Ministers at the Court of Europe, thereby affording them an oppor-

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tunity of exerting their influence in this matter.

**8.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person. The Royal Speech referred as usual to the most prominent acts passed during the session:—"It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding very large reductions of taxes, the revenue for the past year considerably exceeded the public expenditure for the same period. I am rejoiced to find that you have thereby been enabled to relieve my people from an impost which restricted the enjoyment of light and air in their dwellings. . . . It has been very gratifying to me, on an occasion which has brought so many foreigners to this country, to observe the spirit of kindness and goodwill which so generally prevailed."

**9.**—Six men killed in descending the Malaga Vale Pit, Bedminster; the heavy wire-rope giving way when near the bottom, and falling on them along with the iron shield to which it was attached.

— Gounod's opera of "Sappho" produced at the Royal Italian Opera.

**10.**—Died, aged 73, Dr. Lorenz Oken, a very eminent Swiss physiologist and anatomist.

— Died, at Petit Brie, near Paris, in his 63d year, M. Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype.

**11.**—Died, a prisoner on the road to Allahabad, the Dewan Moolraj, late governor of Mooltan.

**12.**—Adonijah Edward Jordan, aged 29, sentenced to death, at Gloucester Assizes, for setting fire to his mother's dwelling-house, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm.

— Mr. Albert Smith and party ascend Mont Blanc. They reached the summit in safety, at 9.30 the following morning. On returning to Chamounix, they received an enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Vansittart ascended the same day.

— Fire in the church of the Invalides, Paris, occasioned by one of the candles on the altar coming in contact with the catafalque over the coffin of Marshal Sébastiani, whose remains were being interred. A number of battle trophies were destroyed.

— Professor Janse, violinist, dismissed from his post in the Imperial chapel at Vienna for assisting at a concert in London to benefit the Hungarian refugees.

**14.**—Severe earthquake in Italy, causing much destruction over the Peninsula, from Point Campanella, below the Bay of Naples, along the range of the Apennines, through the upper portion of the Basilicata, and the whole length of the Terra di Bari on the Adriatic coast.

**15.**—General Lopez having effected a landing on Cuba, at Cubanos, on the 12th, fifty of his followers were this day captured in small boats and taken to Havannah to be shot. They

were despatched generally in batches of six. Lopez was afterwards taken in the interior, wandering alone, and nearly exhausted from hunger. He was garotted early on the morning of the 1st of September. Facing the multitude of citizens and troops, he said, "I die for my beloved Cuba." Lopez then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and at the first twist of the screw his head dropped forward.

**17.**—The City Bridewell broken into and several articles of plate stolen.

**18.**—Explosion at Washington Colliery, near Newcastle, attended with the loss of thirty-five lives. From the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest it appeared that the pit was but indifferently ventilated; and that the underviewer in charge was absent drinking on the evening of the calamity.

**19.**—Aggregate meeting of Roman Catholics in the Rotunda, Dublin, for the inauguration of the Catholic Defence Association. The attendance of the newly-appointed dignitaries was very large, but the lay element was not so fully represented as was expected. Lord Gormanston moved that "the Most Reverend Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, be requested to take the chair." The Primate in addressing the meeting held up for imitation the example of the great O'Connell, whose loss he described as an irreparable calamity, and concluded with a prayer to "the most holy Queen of Heaven," for good counsel; and to "our good saints, St. Patrick, St. Malachy, and St. Lawrence O'Toole for direction, and a beneficial sanctifying influence on the undertaking." Resolutions demanding a redress of grievances, and expressive of undying hostility to the recently passed Titles Act, were carried with acclamation. John Reynolds, in seconding one of the resolutions, said: "That little fanatic and insolent creature, Lord John Russell, satisfied with introducing the bill, rummaged history—all the lying volumes that were compiled by all lying historians that ever defiled their pens in lying against the religion of the people—and delivered them in the shape of a speech in the House of Commons to 500 of his supporters, who swallowed it as political gospel."

**20.**—Vice-Chancellor Rolfe gives judgment in the case of Egerton *v.* Brownlow and others, trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater. The plaintiff filed a bill praying for a declaration that he should be declared equitable tenant in tail male in possession of the estates devised under the will, and that the trustees might be decreed to account with him for the rents and profits received by them since the death of Lord Alford. The question turned on the validity of certain clauses of the will of the late John William, Earl of Bridgewater, which the bill set out at full length. The effect of Sir Robert Rolfe's judgment was to deprive Lord Althorpe's male heirs of their rights to the immense estates in dispute, unless the present Earl Brownlow should be created Duke or

Marquis of Bridgewater, with limitation for the title to his heirs male by his late wife Lady Sophia Egerton.

**20.**—Destruction of the whaling ship *Ann Alexander*, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, in the South Pacific, by the repeated attacks of a whale which the crew had harpooned. Having destroyed two of the small boats first used in the attack, it rushed with great but well-directed violence against the vessel, and knocked a hole through her bottom about the foremast, and a little above the keel. The crew took to the remaining boats, and were picked up two days afterwards by the *Nantucket*, of Massachusetts.

**22.**—The United States clipper yacht *America*, 170 tons, beats the vessels of the Royal Yacht Club, at Cowes, the nearest on her arrival being eight miles distant. On the 28th, she beat the *Titania*, iron yacht, 100 tons, by fifty-two minutes out of six and a half hours' sailing.

**24.**—Lynch-law at San Francisco. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that "Samuel Whittaker and Robert Mackenzie came to their death by being hanged by the neck, thereby producing strangulation, by the act of a body of citizens, styling themselves the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, on the afternoon of Sunday, in front of the Vigilant Committee Room, in Battery-street, from the second storey thereof."

**26.**—The Emperor of Austria issues a decree dissolving all the National Guards of the empire, and substituting Burgher Guards as previous to 1848.

**27.**—Banquet at Bangor, to Mr. Robert Stephenson, in commemoration of the successful accomplishment of the great works at the Menai and Conway Straits. Tracing the recent advance of England to the abundance and cheapness of iron, he said: "There has been produced from the bowels of the earth, during the last twenty years, more crude stone than, when converted into railway bars and laid end to end, would form an iron girdle round the earth itself. We are daily producing from the bowels of the earth, a raw material in its crude state, apparently of no worth, but which, when converted into locomotive engine, flies with a speed exceeding that of the bird, and advances wealth and comfort throughout the country."

— W. R. F. Gawthorne, a Romish pervert, writing under the signature of W. Francis, practises a fraud on the Archbishop of Canterbury, to draw from him an opinion adverse to that expressed by the Bishop of London, that certain pastors of foreign Protestant Churches were not validly ordained. His Grace wrote to W. Francis, that throughout the Church there were few or none "who would deny the validity of the orders of these pastors, solely on account of their wanting the imposition of episcopal hands." The fraud was afterwards exposed by Mr. Page, of Christ

Church, Westminster, to whom Hawthorne offered to submit the "private" letters.

**26.**—Died of apoplexy, aged 77, Charles König, F.R.S., keeper of the mineralogical collections in the British Museum.

**30.**—The so-called Baroness von Beck dies in the police-office, Birmingham, shortly before the hour fixed for examining into the truthfulness of her alleged adventures in Hungary. Constant Darra, who had assisted the lady in her schemes since her arrival in Liverpool, was dismissed by the magistrates.

**31.**—Horne's coach factory, Long-acre, destroyed by fire.

— The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk attend divine service in the parish church of Arundel, thus indicating their secession from Rome.

**September 1.**—Seven young girls drowned in the Tyne, when attempting to reach a steamer, in a small boat, for the purpose of joining in an excursion to Marsden Rock. The boat put off at Howden, with seventeen passengers on board, but had scarcely got twenty yards from the shore when it was driven by the tide against two vessels lying in the river, and the whole were thrown out. Seven were drowned, and the other ten rescued with difficulty.

**2.**—The arbitrators appointed in the case award to Mr. Hobbs, an American locksmith, the two hundred guineas offered by Messrs. Bramah, to any one who would pick the famous lock exhibited in their window in Piccadilly.

**4.**—Fourteen men perish by a colliery accident at Aberdare. When descending the pit, the chain broke, and the carriage fell 180 feet, killing every man on the spot. An accident of a similar character, but less fatal in its results, happened on the same day in the Deep Pit, Kingswood, near Bristol.

**6.**—Accident at the Bicester station of the Buckinghamshire Railway, caused by the engine getting off the rails, and throwing down three of the nearest carriages. Six of the passengers were killed.—Two days afterwards an Exhibition excursion train ran into another on the Great Northern line near Hornsey. The damage to the carriages and injury to passengers were considerable, but no lives were lost.

— Skefiah Khan arrives in the *Euxine* at Southampton as ambassador for Persia to the Court of St. James's.

**10.**—The West India mail-steamer *Teviot* brings news that advices had been received from Sydney by way of the Isthmus, of the discovery of large quantities of gold in the neighbourhood of Bathurst.

**14.**—Died, at Cooperstown, New York, aged 62, James Fenimore Cooper, novelist.

**15.**—On laying the foundation-stone of the Central Market-place of Paris, Prince Louis (212)

Napoleon said, "I deliver myself with confidence to the hope that, with the support of good citizens, and with the protection of Heaven, it will be given to us to lay upon the soil of France some foundations whereupon will be erected a social edifice sufficiently solid to offer a shelter against the violence and mobility of human passions." Addressing M. Léon Faucher, the President said: "I am aware that every instant of your time is devoted to the duties of your office. I cannot but acknowledge such devotedness to the public good, and I accordingly nominate you Commander of the Legion of Honour." A deputation of 300 of the "Dames de la Halle," or market women, waited upon the President next day at the Elysée, to offer him their congratulations. Refreshments were laid out in the dining-room, where the President proposed as a toast, "A la santé des dames de la Halle de Paris," which was responded to by an elderly matron proposing "La santé de Napoléon."

**20.**—The Emperor of Austria enters Milan, the inhabitants maintaining a dead silence during the march of the Imperial cavalcade along the streets.

**22.**—The Austrian authorities at Pesth execute the Hungarian refugees in effigy, with all the solemnities which usually accompany the execution of a human being.

— Meeting of emigrants about to proceed to Australia, under the auspices of Mrs. Chisholm's Family Colonization Loan Society. The gathering took place on board the *Athenian*, in the East India Docks, and was presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, with Mr. Lowe, Mr. Sidney, and Mr. Foster, gave good advice to the emigrants, and much information concerning the colony.

**27.**—The French Government refuse permission to Kossuth to pass through France to England.

**October 3.**—A boa-constrictor in the Zoological Gardens performs the extraordinary feat of swallowing a coarse thick blanket which had been introduced into its case for the purpose of affording a little extra heat. It remained in the creature's stomach till the 8th of November, when the blanket was disgorged shorn of its woolly surface and somewhat reduced in size.

**4.**—A storm off Prince Edward's Island continuing for two days and causing the death of about 800 people.

**5.**—Whirlwind at Limerick, destroying a considerable amount of property in the town, and injuring many of the inhabitants.

**6.**—Commencement of the sale of the Natural History collection at Knowsley, formed by the late Earl of Derby. Amount realized, 7,000/-.

**7.**—Largest attendance at the Great Exhibition, the number being 109,915.

**8.**—The Queen visits Liverpool on her

return from Scotland, and is received with great enthusiasm. In the Town Hall the address of the Corporation was presented by the Mayor, Mr. Bent, on whom her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood. The Royal party afterwards proceeded to Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere. Salford and Manchester were visited on the 10th. In reply to the address of the Corporation of the latter town, her Majesty said: "I rejoice to have been enabled to visit your borough, the capital of one of the most important branches of industry carried on in my dominions; and I have derived the highest gratification from the favourable account you are enabled to give me of the condition of my people." Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on the Mayor, Mr. Potter.

**11.**—Closing of the Great Exhibition. At five o'clock all the organs in the building played the National Anthem, after which the ringing of a bell warned the visitors to depart. They moved out slowly but quietly, and by half-past six every person not connected with the building had retired. On the 13th and 14th the privilege of a separate inspection was granted to each of the exhibitors with two friends. The 15th was the day appointed to receive the reports of the juries relative to medals. About 20,000 persons were assembled in the building at mid-day, when Prince Albert took his seat on the throne presented to the Queen by the Rajah of Travancore. The medals awarded were of two kinds—Prize Medals, "whenever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained;" and Council Medals, in cases of "some important novelty of invention or application either in material or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design." Of the first 2,918 were awarded, and of the second 170. The total number of exhibitors was 17,000, and the task of the juries involved the consideration and judgment of at least one million articles. A report on the award of the juries was read by Viscount Canning, and replied to by Prince Albert, who thanked all the great bodies who had concerned themselves in the success of the Exhibition. A closing prayer was then offered up by the Bishop of London, and the choir completed the ceremony of the day by singing the Hallelujah chorus. The proceedings did not occupy more than thirty minutes. The entire sum drawn from the opening to the close of the Exhibition was £505,107. 5s. 7d., including season-tickets, catalogues, and refreshments. Of the money received at the doors £75,000. was in silver, and £1,000. in gold; 90z. of bad silver was taken, but it was a noticeable fact that the most of this was received on the half-crown and five-shilling days. The cash was received by eighteen money-takers. From them it was gathered by four money-porters, who carried it to as many collectors charged with the task of counting it. From them it went to two tellers,

who verified the sum and handed it to the custody of the chief financial officer. Each day's amount was kept in safes in the building till next morning, when it was taken in boxes of 600/. each in a cab to the Bank of England by a bank clerk and porter. On eight of the principal railways the receipts for the twenty-four weeks of the Exhibition was 2,952,802/, against 2,201,647/ for the corresponding period of 1850. On four of them the number of passengers was 11,505,544, compared with 8,671,300 in the preceding year.

**14.**—The Ottoman Porte interfering to prevent the construction of the Egyptian Railway, a meeting of merchants and others interested was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering and adopting such means as might be thought most advisable, to avert the danger now threatening important British interests connected with our colonies and possessions in the East. Resolutions were adopted, requesting the prompt and active interference of the Government, and expressive of sympathy with the Viceroy of Egypt.

**15.**—Meeting of the leading members of the Boards of Guardians for the province of Munster held at Limerick, to oppose repayment of the famine advances. A letter was read from Lord John Russell, mentioning that "any statement showing the heavy pressure of the poor-rate, and the difficulty of supporting the poor, will be attentively considered by the Government; but no Government can give any countenance to the doctrine of repudiation which has been so unfortunately broached in some parts of Ireland." Resolutions were adopted, disclaiming the wish to evade any payment which justice and sound policy might sanction, but earnestly impressing on the Government the strong conviction of the meeting "that the payment of the advances should be for the present suspended; that the calculation erroneously made of the liabilities of each district should be corrected; and that an intention of reconsidering the whole question should be at once announced."

**23.**—The Hungarian leader, Kossuth, arrives at Southampton, from Turkey. He received a warm welcome—particularly from the Hungarian refugees—and was presented with an address by the Corporation in the Town Hall. On the 25th the Mayor entertained M. Kossuth at his residence near Winchester.

—Burglary with violence at Portway, near Oldbury; the house attacked in this instance being occupied by an elderly maiden lady named Nicklin, her brother, in infirm health, and a niece. Mr. Nicklin was repeatedly shot at and beaten, and left for dead by his assailants. The gang was afterwards apprehended in connexion with another outrage in Cornwall, and sentenced to transportation for life.

**24.**—Burglary at Great Raveley, Huntingdon. The occupant, Mr. Fairley, was awoke during the night by a crash against his back door. Arming himself with a revolving pistol, he went to the top of the stairs, and saw by a light below the face of a man at the foot. The man then blew out the light and retreated, when Mr. Fairley discovered another person in the kitchen, at whom he fired, this shot being returned. He then saw other men, some of them with masks, and fired again, when several shots were given in return. They afterwards set fire to the parlour. Mr. Fairley becoming overpowered by the smoke and wounds he had received, and the burglars threatening to shoot his wife who came to his assistance, was compelled to submit. After this they ransacked the house, and made off with a quantity of valuables, having previously regaled themselves with what meat and drink they could find. At the Huntingdon Assizes, on the 10th of March following, three of the gang were sentenced to transportation for life.

**26.**—An equestrian statue of William of Normandy erected at Falaise, his native town. M. Guizot addressed the company on the merits of "The Conqueror."

**27.**—The Royal Commission for inquiring into the alleged corrupt transactions at the St. Albans' election commences its sittings at that place.

—Illegal and absurd behaviour of Mr. Ramshay, a judge in the Liverpool County-court. Mr. Whitty, of the *Journal*, having made severe comments on his conduct as a judge, Mr. Ramshay took occasion to say in the course of a case before him, "The witnesses, like many persons in this part of the country, appear not to have the slightest regard for the solemnity of an oath, and to be equally destitute of the feelings of humanity." In the report of the *Journal*, this was described as "Mr. Ramshay's opinion of the people of Liverpool." The judge thereupon resolved to proceed against Mr. Whitty for contempt, and despatched his officers to make immediate apprehension. Mr. Whitty refused to stir unless a proper warrant was exhibited, and on a second attempt being made, gave the two officers into custody. Attending under a summons on the Monday following, Mr. Ramshay fined his enemy in the sum of 5*l.*, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle. "It was me," he said, "who gave the order to bring him, and by the word 'bring,' I meant force to be used, if necessary. Even if it required ten thousand men, I would get him. I care for no man living who opposes me." The audience in court here burst into laughter, the judge continuing, "If you bailiffs don't take one of these men, I will fine you. Bring him before me this instant, or I will fine you." Two of the parties in court were dragged forward and fined 5*l.* Addressing himself to Whitty, the

judge said, "I tell you, sir, that you look like a man in whose eyes and in whose face the worst passions and the worst feelings of our human nature are delineated." Mr. Whitty preferring incarceration to payment, took his departure for Lancaster, amidst an immense and sympathising gathering of his townsmen. The fines in each case were ultimately paid by friends, and a hearty welcome given to the prisoners on their return to Liverpool. The Earl of Carlisle, as Chancellor of the Duchy, instituted an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, and at the close pronounced a judgment removing him from his judicial office.

**29.**—In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of our relations with Ava, a British force is despatched to Rangoon, and Commodore Lambert instructed to allow the Viceroy thirty-five days to obtain instructions.

— Ignatius Francis Coyle tried at the Central Criminal Court for forging and uttering a promissory note for 1,150*l.*. The note purported to be signed by Viscount Cliefden, and was given to Captain Alexander McGeachey Alleyne. Coyle was a bill-discounter and keeper of a betting-house near Leicester-square. Captain Alleyne had betted with him, gone shares in bets, and also lent him money. As a security for the money lent, Coyle gave Alleyne the note in question; he subsequently admitted it was forged, and imploring Alleyne to forgive him, obtained a qualified pardon. The Captain, therefore, refrained for a time from prosecuting the forger. The chief effort made in defence of the prisoner was an attempt to damage the character of Captain Alleyne, and his brother, in cross-examination. The jury found the prisoner guilty of uttering the note knowing it to be forged, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Newgate.

— Died, at Brighton, in his 57th year, William Wyon, the most celebrated of modern medallists and die-sinkers.

**30.**—Ingle Rudge, a London stockbroker, commits suicide in Mr. Routh's counting-house, by swallowing prussic-acid, while under temporary derangement, from inability to meet the claims made upon him on settling-day. The members of the Stock Exchange subscribed 1,000*l.* for his widow and children.

— The Corporation of London present an address to Kossuth, who was received by immense crowds on his route from Eaton-square to Guildhall. In his reply, he said:—"What I wish, is that the public opinion of England may establish it as a ruling principle of the politics of Europe to acknowledge the right of every nation to dispose of its own internal concerns, and not to give a charter to the Czar to dispose of the fate of nations." Next day he was presented with an address from "Republicans, Revolutionists, and Socialists, men, consequently,

not attracted towards you by either the *éclat* of your title, or the renown of your name." On the 3d of the following month, a great metropolitan demonstration was made in his favour at Copenhagen-fields. It was estimated that about 25,000 people were present on the occasion. Addresses from almost every town of note in the kingdom were forwarded up to the 20th of November, when the popular exile sailed for the United States.

**November 4.**—Prince Louis Napoleon, in his Message to the Assembly, says : "A vast demagogical conspiracy is now organizing in France and Europe. Secret societies are endeavouring to extend their ramifications even into the smallest communes. All the madness and violence of party is brought forth. While those men are not even agreed on persons or things, they are agreed to meet in 1852, not to construct, but to overthrow. Your patriotism and your courage, with which I shall endeavour to keep pace, will, I am sure, save France from the danger with which she is threatened." With reference to the proposed change in the Electoral Law by restoring universal suffrage, he says : " You will have presented to you the draft of a law which restores that principle in all its fulness, retaining at the same time in the Law of the 31st May everything which winnows universal suffrage from impure elements." On the 13th, a Ministerial bill founded on this proposal was thrown out by a majority of 355 to 348.

**5.**—Explosion on board a steam-tug, at Conham Ferry, near Bristol Bridge. The deck was blown out and hurled into the air, while the hull, shattered and torn asunder, sank to the bottom of the stream. There were four men on board at the time, three of whom were blown to pieces and the fourth much injured.

**9.**—When receiving the officers of the regiments newly arrived in Paris, the President of the Republic said : " If ever the day of danger shall arrive, I will not do as the Government which has preceded me did. I will not say to you, ' March and I will follow you ; ' but I will say to you, ' I march, follow me.' "

**10.**—The new West India mail-steamer *Demerara* grounded in the Avon, while being towed from the building-yard at Bristol.

**13.**—A new wire having been successfully laid across the Channel, telegraphic communication is renewed between France and England. The Stock Exchange markets were known in each of the capitals within business hours.

**18.**—Died, in his 81st year, Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III.

— A deputation waits upon Lord Palmerston to present addresses from the inhabitants of Finsbury and Islington, congratulating his lordship on the aid he rendered the Sultan of Turkey in effecting the liberation of Kossuth. In reply his lordship said, he was fully aware of the sympathies of the British nation in

favour of the cause of Hungary; but, of course, as the organ of her Majesty's Government, in friendly alliance with the great foreign powers which had been referred to, it could not be expected that he should concur in some of the expressions used in the addresses. The moral power of the British Government was immense, more than people generally imagined ; but it could be only effective so long as the people and the Government wrought together.

**20.**—Panic in Ward School, New York, occasioned by a false alarm of fire in the building. The children rushed with such force from the upper floors, that the balustrades of the stairs were thrown down, and about fifty pupils killed.

— Judgment given in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the action of libel raised at the instance of William Henry Clarkson, a Wesleyan superintendent minister, against John Kay, publisher of the *Wesleyan Times*, who had permitted to appear in his paper a series of articles insinuating that the plaintiff was the father of a bastard child, the mother being Charlotte Irons, a domestic formerly in Clarkson's household. The defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Queen's Bench Prison for four months.

**23.**—The distribution of the medals awarded by the London Exhibition gives rise to a threatening disturbance in Paris. 3,000 tickets were issued for a room in the Louvre, which could accommodate only 1,200. When the doors opened the rush was tremendous, and the Prince President could, with difficulty, reach the platform. A sort of order having been obtained, the Prince proposed an adjournment to a larger gallery, but this was found impracticable owing to the confusion in the crowd. The tumult was still increasing when he again stepped to the front of the platform and said : " Gentlemen, I am most desirous of seeing you around me, and as near as possible on this interesting occasion. As, however, this cannot be the case, I beg to propose an adjournment of the proceedings to another day." The crowd then began to disperse, and the President departed to the Tuilleries.

— A designing political article appears in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, a paper devoted to the policy of the Prince President, accusing the majority of the Legislative Assembly of conspiring against the head of the Government with the view of making General Changarnier military dictator.

**26.**—Died, at his chateau of Soult-Berg, aged 82, Nicolas-Jean de Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, and Marshal-General of France.

— Died, at Graefenberg, aged 52, Herr Priessnitz, founder of hydropathy.

**December 1.**—The St. Albans' Bribery Commission close their sittings.

**2.**—Louis Napoleon abolishes the Constitution of the Republic. After a reception of

unusual brilliancy at the Elysée, the President retired to his cabinet with a band of close friends, among whom were De Morny, St. Arnaud, Maupas, and a few others of less note. Under the instructions of Major Fleury, a battalion of gendarmerie was quietly moved to the neighbourhood of the Elysée, and surrounded the doors of the State printing-office. "From that moment," writes Mr. Kinglake, "until their work was done, the printers were all close captives, for no one of them was suffered to go out. For some time they were kept waiting. At length Colonel Béville came from the Elysée with his packet of manuscripts. These papers were the proclamations required for the early morning; and M. St. Georges, the director, gave orders to put them into type. It is said there was something like resistance; but in the end, if not at first, the printers obeyed. Each compositor stood while he worked between two policemen, and the manuscript being cut into many pieces, no one could make out the sense of what he was printing." One of them when put together was an address to the people. "Persuaded," said the President, "that the instability of the Government and the preponderance of a single Assembly are permanent causes of trouble and disorder, I submit to your suffrages the following fundamental basis of a Constitution, which Assemblies will afterwards develop:—(1) A responsible head, named for ten years; (2) Ministers dependent on the Executive Power alone; (3) a Council of State formed of the most eminent men, preparing the laws, and supporting the discussion of them before the Legislative body; (4) a Legislative body, discussing and voting laws, named by universal suffrage, without *scrutin de liste*, which falsifies the election; (5) a second Assembly formed of all the illustrious of the country, a preponderating power guardian of the fundamental compact and of public liberties. The system created by the First Consul at the commencement of the century has already given to France repose and prosperity, and it would again guarantee them to it, such is my profound conviction. If you share in it, declare it by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a Government with strength, monarchical or republican, borrowed from I know not what past or from some chimerical future, reply negatively. Thus, then, for the first time since 1804, you will vote with a knowledge of what you are doing, in knowing well for whom and for what. If I do not obtain the majority of your suffrages, I will then call for the meeting of a new Assembly, and I will give up the charge which I have received from you. But if you believe that the cause of which my name is the symbol—that is to say, France regenerated by the Revolution of '89, and organized by the Emperor—is still your own, proclaim it by consecrating the powers which I ask from you. Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have

disappeared, for in the decision of the people all will respect the decree of Providence." Another proclamation was to the following effect:—"In the name of the French people, the President of the Republic decrees:—Art. 1. The National Assembly is dissolved. 2. Universal suffrage is re-established. 3. The French people is convoked in its elective colleges from the 14th of December to the 21st of December following. 4. The state of siege is decreed throughout the first military division. 5. The Council of State is dissolved. 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree. (Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. DE MORYN, the Minister of the Interior, Palace of the Elysée, Dec. 2." A third proclamation was addressed to the army. "Vote," the President wrote, "freely as citizens, but do not forget that passive obedience to the orders of the Chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the general down to the soldier. It is for me, who am responsible for my actions before the people and posterity, to adopt the measures most conducive to the public welfare." Early on the morning of the 3d, when the proclamations had been put up on the walls, the city was well occupied by troops, and the most distinguished generals and members of the Assembly to whom the friends of law and order might have turned for help, were found to be in prison. The Deputies, availing themselves of a side entrance to the hall of Assembly, attempted to carry on such business as the outrage rendered necessary; but the military handled the body roughly, and the unfortunate members were compelled to retreat to the Mairie of the tenth arrondissement. Here they voted the act of the President high treason, and enjoined the High Court of Justice to proceed immediately to judgment. The decree had hardly been signed, when the military again broke in upon them, and after some little parleying, marched the whole body off to the barracks on the Quai d'Orsay. The judges met at the Palace of Justice, with the view of carrying out the decree of the Assembly, but suddenly broke up without coming to any decision. Some of the members of the Assembly still at large strove to raise the people in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and a barricade on a small scale was erected at the corner of the Rue St. Marguerite. Against this there marched a battalion of the 19th Regiment; "and then," writes Mr. Kinglake, "there occurred a scene which may make one smile for a moment, and may then almost force one to admire the touching pedantry of brave men, who imagined that, without policy or warlike means, they could be strong with the bare strength of the law. Laying aside their fire-arms, and throwing across their shoulders scarves which marked them as representatives of the people, the Deputies ranged themselves in front of the barricade; and one of them, Charles Baudin, held ready in his hand the book of the Constitu-

tution. When the head of the column was within a few yards of the barricade, it was halted. For some moments there was silence. Law and Force had met. On the one side was the *Code Démocratique*, which France had declared to be perpetual; on the other, a battalion of the line. Charles Baudin, pointing to his book, began to show what he held to be the clear duty of the battalion; but the whole basis of his argument was an assumption that the law ought to be obeyed; and it seemed that the officer in command refused to concede what logicians call the 'major premiss,' for, instead of accepting its necessary consequence, he gave an important sign. Suddenly the muskets of the front-rank men came down, came up, came level, and in another instant their fire pelted straight into the group of the scathed deputies. Baudin fell dead, his head being pierced by more than one ball. The book of the Constitution had fallen to the ground, and the defenders of the law recurred to their fire-arms." On Thursday the 4th, the hostility of the Republican party to the new system of things became more apparent, and barricades to the number of about one hundred were erected throughout the city. These were attacked one after another by the troops, and carried, after great loss on the part of the populace. It was rumoured that shots were fired from Torton's coffee-house, and it was immediately attacked by the soldiery. The same plea was urged for attacking M. Sallandrouze's carpet manufactory, which was riddled with cannon, and at least thirty of the workmen killed. Charges of large bodies of lancers were made every five minutes to clear the Boulevards. No quarter was given to the people, and a number taken between two barricades in the Rue Chapon were shot on the spot. Along the Boulevards, volleys were fired in at the windows, and great numbers killed. The large barrier at the Porte St. Martin was not taken till after two hours' hard fighting, and the loss of from fifty to a hundred lives. The total number slain was never truly ascertained, large bodies of prisoners being shot, it was said, secretly at night, in platoons, in the gardens of the Luxembourg, and on the esplanade of the Invalides. The number of soldiers killed was twenty-five. On the 5th there was no general renewal of the fighting, though numerous unprovoked outrages were committed by the soldiers.

**2.**—By mid-day the astounding news was received in London:—"Paris in a state of siege. The President re-establishes universal suffrage, and appeals to the people." Consols fell from 98½ to 96½, but as the telegrams during the day were of a reassuring description, so far as the prospect of peace was concerned, the price rose again to 97½.

— Concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of the Queen *v.* Holder Alleyne, M'Geachy Alleyne, (see Oct. 29) and T. D'Arcy, being a prosecution for con-

sspiracy to defraud Robert Blair Kennedy of the sum of 7,300*l.* By skilful management Kennedy had been induced to bet against a mare in the hands of the Alleynes 100*l.* that she could not trot twelve miles within the hour, and so on for various sums, up to 3,200*l.*, that she could not trot seventeen miles. A day was fixed for the match, but through the pressure of one or two of the parties on trial, Kennedy paid the sum total of his bets, on condition of obtaining half ownership in the mare. He subsequently ascertained that the mare, instead of being Pigeon, as represented, was no other than the American fast-trotter Fanny Jenks, which had accomplished 100 miles in ten hours, and could cover nineteen miles in one hour. At the time fixed for the match she was lame, and could not be trotted for any distance. The chief witness, beside Kennedy, was Coyle, then undergoing sentence in Newgate for passing a forged bill to Holder Alleyne. The jury found all the defendants guilty, and Lord Campbell sentenced them to be imprisoned for terms varying from two years to six months.

**2.**—President Fillmore in his annual Message to Congress, writes:—"In every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto." The President also referred to his correspondence with Turkey relative to the release of Kossuth and his companions.

— Explosion of a rocket factory at Dartford, Kent, and loss of seven lives.

**3.**—Reform Conference held at Manchester, to consider what course ought to be taken by the friends of Parliamentary Reform, in consequence of the intimation made by Lord John Russell that it was the intention of the Government to bring forward a measure of Parliamentary Reform in the next session of Parliament. Mr. Bright moved a series of resolutions for extending the franchise to all occupying rate-payers, changing the distribution of seats, so that no constituency should consist of more than 5,000 electors; for adopting the ballot; shortening the duration of Parliament, and abolishing the property qualification of members. These resolutions, after some discussion, were adopted almost unanimously.

— The merchants of London, with deputations from other cities in the kingdom, meet at the London Tavern, to take steps for obtaining a thorough reform in the Customs Department of the public business. Besides agreeing to a formal report on the subject, it was resolved

to wait on Lord John Russell, with the view of securing the re-appointment next session of the Select Committee on the Customs.

**4.**—Murder of Mr. Thos. Bateson, brother of Sir Robert, and manager of the estates of Lord Templeton in the county of Monaghan. When returning from the model-farm of Castleblaney, he was attacked by three men, who lay in wait for him in a hollow of the road near some plantations which afforded a cover. A shot was first fired, and then the three men rushed on their victim and beat him down with pistols or bludgeons. Mr. Bateson rose against his assailants three times, but at last fell as if dead, when a boy herding cows in the neighbourhood saw the men make their escape through the plantation. The unfortunate man lingered till the following evening, unable to give any account of the attack. His skull was fractured in several places, and a part of the brain shot away. Several persons were at once placed on trial for the outrage, but the jury refused to convict. (See April 10, 1854.)

**5.**—Concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the action raised by James Birch, proprietor of the *World* newspaper, against Sir William Somerville, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to recover 7,000/- for political services rendered to the Irish Government by devoting his paper to the cause of "law and order." The Earl of Clarendon was examined, and stated that he first knew of Birch by receiving communications from him, offering his paper in support of the Government, and, at the critical period of 1848, he felt it his duty as the head of the Government to accept the services of every man who offered himself in support of law and order. He had paid him from time to time as much as 3,700/-, the sum being in the first instance partly taken out of the public money, but afterwards repaid out of his own pocket. In cross-examining Birch, it appeared that one of his editors for whose services he claimed remuneration was at the same time sub-editor of the *United Irishman*. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant with sixpence costs.

**6.**—In the Court of Exchequer, in the case of Alderman Salomons, M.P., Baron Martin undertakes to prepare a special case, on which the opinion of the court could be taken to determine whether a Jew may or may not legally sit in the House of Commons.

**14.**—The result of the voting for Louis Napoleon as President of the French Republic was 7,439,219 against 640,737. The voting in Algeria was against the election. He, thereupon, issued decrees regulating the constitution of the Senate, the Legislative Corps, the Council of State, and the High Court of Justice.

**17.**—Lord John Russell advises the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from the office of Foreign Secretary on the ground that he had, first, in a conversation with the French

Ambassador, and next, in a despatch to Lord Normanby, expressed officially his approval of the recent proceedings of Louis Napoleon. The Cabinet having instructed Lord Normanby not to meddle in any way in the internal affairs of France, this interference on the part of our Foreign Minister was held to transgress the following instructions, laid down by her Majesty in 1850, for the guidance of her Secretary:—"The Queen requires, first, that Lord Palmerston will distinctly state what he proposes, in a given case, in order that the Queen may know as distinctly to what she is giving her royal sanction. Secondly, having once given her sanction to a measure, that it be not arbitrarily altered or modified by the minister. Such an act she must consider as failing in sincerity towards the Crown, and justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing that minister. She expects to be kept informed of what passes between him and the foreign ministers before important decisions are taken based upon that intercourse; to receive the foreign despatches in good time, and to have the drafts for her approval sent to her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with their contents before they must be sent off." Lord Palmerston was succeeded at the Foreign Office by Earl Granville.

**19.**—Died at Chelsea, aged 76, J. M. W. Turner, R.A., English landscape painter.

— Fire at Messrs. Collard and Collard's pianoforte manufactory, Camden-town, destroying many instruments of great value—200 in one floor alone.

**20.**—Explosion in Rawmarsh Colliery, near Rotherham, Yorkshire. Fifty workmen were blown to pieces in the pit, and of the twenty-three survivors two died from injuries received, seven were grievously hurt, and fourteen escaped with slight bruises. The coroner's jury found a verdict, that the deceased were accidentally killed, but added severe remarks upon the general lax manner in which this unusually fiery coal-seam had been managed.

— "An Englishman" commences a series of letters in the *Times*, noticeable from their brilliant invective and scornful castigation of Louis Napoleon and his Imperial designs.

**24.**—Another agrarian outrage in Ireland was perpetrated this day, Mr. Eastwood, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Dundalk, being beaten till he was insensible, then robbed, and afterwards thrown into a quarry hole.

— Fire at the Capitol, Washington, and destruction of the greater part of the valuable library collected there.

— Instructions issued by prefects of departments throughout France to the effect, that every political inscription, without exception, and in particular the words "liberty," "equality," and "fraternity" shall be immediately removed from the front of public edifices and private

dwellings. The trees of liberty to be cut down or rooted up. .

Opposition of the Constitutional party in France to the Imperial schemes of the President. M. Léon Faucher writes : " It is with painful astonishment I have learned that my name figures amongst those of the members of a Consultative Commission which you have just instituted. I did not think I had given you the right to do me so much injury. The services which I have rendered you, believing that I rendered them to my country, authorized me, I think, to expect another kind of gratitude from you. In any case, my character deserved more respect. You know that, during an already long career, I have no more belied my liberal principles than my devotion to order. I have never participated, directly or indirectly, in the violation of the laws ; and, in order to decline the post which you, without my consent, confer on me, I have only to recall that which I received from the people, and which I retain."

**26.**—The *Gazette* of this evening states that the amount of gold and silver in the cellars of the Bank of England is 17,413,564*l.*, being the largest amount ever deposited there.

**27.**—At Belper, Anthony Turner murders Mrs. Barnes, a widow lady of eccentric habits, by rushing into the room where she was sitting and cutting her throat with a carving knife which he had borrowed from a neighbouring provision dealer. Turner was tipsy at the time, but declared before the coroner that he was excited to the crime by the refusal of Mrs. Barnes to advance money for the support of her deceased husband's illegitimate child. He was tried at Derby Spring Assizes, found guilty, and executed.

**28.**—Erskine Mather, a young Englishman, belonging to South Shields, struck down in the streets of Florence by an Austrian officer at the head of his troops. He had stepped a foot or two within the line of march, but disclaimed any intention of passing between the band and the troops, as was alleged by the officer in defence. The negotiations connected with this outrage on a British subject were long and complicated. Reference was made to it at various meetings throughout the country, and the affair on several occasions engaged the attention of both Houses of Parliament. It ended in an apology from the officer, and the payment of 240*l.* by the Tuscan Government as compensation for the injury.

**30.**—Mutiny of convicts at Woolwich. On the return of one of the gangs on board the *Warrior* to dinner, they rushed down and took possession of two of the decks, defying the guards or any of the military to come near them. After a brief delay a party of marines with drawn cutlasses went below, and heavily ironed thirty-eight of the most outrageous, depriving the others of such trifling arms as they had procured. Seven were flogged as an example.

1852.

**January 1.**—Grand religious ceremony at Notre-Dame, to inaugurate Louis Napoleon's acceptance of the ten years' Presidency. The *Moniteur* of the same day publishes the following decree :—" The President, considering that the French Republic in its new form, sanctioned by the suffrage of the people, may adopt without umbrage the souvenirs of the Empire, and the symbols which recall the glory of that period ; and considering that the national flag should no longer be deprived of the renowned emblem which conducted our soldiers to victory in a hundred battles, decrees, (1) that the French eagle shall be re-established on the colours of the army ; and (2) that it is also re-established on the Cross of the Legion of Honour."

— The Statutes of the Roman Catholic Syndic of Thurles, as approved by the Apostolic See, regulating the administration of the sacraments in Ireland, and prohibiting the Catholic clergy from holding office in the Queen's colleges, read in all the Catholic churches and chapels in Ireland.

**3.**—John Mitchell, one of the Irish political convicts at large in Australia on a ticket of leave, succeeds in escaping to a vessel on the coast, which conveys him to America.

**4.**—Destruction of the West India steam-ship *Amazon* by fire. She sailed on her first voyage from Southampton on the 2d. At a quarter before 10 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, when the ship was about 110 miles W.S.W. of Scilly, a fire suddenly broke out forward on the starboard side, between the steam-chest and the under part of the galley, and shortly after the flames rushed up the gangway, in front of the fore funnel. The alarm bell was rung, and Captain Symons rushed on deck in his shirt and trousers. Wet sacks and other loose things were placed on the gratings of the spar-deck hatch, and a hose was brought to play on the main deck, but quickly abandoned in consequence of the heat. The deck pump was also kept at work until the men were forced to retire. The wind was then blowing half a gale from S. W. and the vessel going 8*1/2* knots, her average rate from the time of departure. Captain Symons ordered some hay between the engine-room crank gratings to be thrown overboard, and two trusses were hove over; but the fire soon igniting the main body, the hencoops on each side, and the paddle-boxes, the men were obliged to abandon the deck. Many were burnt in their berths, others suffocated, and a great number drowned in lowering the boats. Every possible exertion was made to put out the fire, but with no effect. The mail-boat, lowered with twenty or twenty-five persons in it, was immediately swamped and went astern, the people clinging to one another, and all sinking together. The

pinnace was next lowered, but she hung by the fore tackle, and was swamped. In lowering the second cutter, the sea raised her and unhooked the fore-tackle, so that she fell down perpendicularly, and all but two of the people in her were washed out. Captain Symons was all this time using his utmost exertions to save his passengers and crew. "Sixteen men," writes a survivor, "including two passengers, succeeded in lowering the life-boat; and about the same time I, with two men, the steward and a passenger, got into and lowered the dingy. In about half-an-hour the life-boat took the dingy's people into her, and bore down for the ship, with the dingy in tow; but the sea increasing, and being nearly swamped, they were obliged to cast the dingy off, and bring the boat's head to sea. The masts then went—first the foremast, and then the mizen. About this time a bark passed astern of the life-boat: we hailed her with our united twenty-one voices, and thought she answered us, but she wore and stood under the stern of the burning vessel, and immediately hauled her wind and stood away again. The gig, with five hands, was at this time some little way from us, but the sea was running so high we could render her no assistance, and shortly afterwards we lost sight of her. About 4 P.M. (Sunday) it was raining heavily, and the wind shifted to the northward; sea confused, but decreasing; put the boat before the sea. At five o'clock the ship's magazine exploded, and about half-an-hour afterwards the funnels went over the sides, and she sank. At noon we were picked up by the *Marsden*, of London." Over one hundred perished by fire or drowning. Mr. Eliot Warburton was among the number.

**9.**—Without being subjected to a trial of any kind, 468 prisoners of state were secretly conveyed from Ivry to Brest, thence to be shipped for Cayenne. Next day the *Moniteur* publishes decrees of proscription against numerous distinguished soldiers, politicians, and men of letters, whose presence in France, it was alleged, might impede the re-establishment of tranquillity.

**10.**—Sir Harry Smith superseded in his command at the Cape of Good Hope, and General Cathcart appointed.

The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers recommend that £10,000/- be set apart to start a co-operative engineering establishment. Lord Cranworth having been asked to arbitrate in the dispute between the workmen and their employers, writes to Lord Ashburton:—"I fear, from what has passed, that there is too much heat now to expect that any temperate advice will be attended to. Sure I am that a time will come when the workmen will deeply regret the steps they have taken, if they really are endeavouring by combination to deprive the masters of their natural right of managing their own business in their own way. I feel deeply

for the men, and I should have been very glad if we could have seen our way to suggest any sort of arbitration which could solve the difficulty, but I cannot." The masters issued a document explanatory of their position, in which they said: "All we want is to be let alone. With less than that we shall not be satisfied. Until we accomplish that we shall not re-open our establishments. With every respect to noble and distinguished referees whose arbitration has been tendered to us, and with no reason to doubt that their award would be honest, intelligent, and satisfactory, we must take leave to say that we alone are the competent judges of our own business, that we are respectively the masters of our own establishments, and that it is our firm determination to remain so. To this principle we recognise no exceptions."

**15.**—The African chief Sandilla sues for peace, but afterwards refuses to comply with the conditions laid down by Governor Smith.

**16.**—Severe snow-storm in the North of Scotland and loss of life near Cricke and Killen.

**18.**—As illustrating the value of the gold harvest in Australia, a letter of this date from Mount Alexander diggings records: "From where I write are the main diggings in the country. They extend for about ten miles, and three weeks since contained from 15,000 to 20,000 persons. Gold is still being found in several new places in the colony. To give you an idea of the business carried on, I may mention that I sent down 26 lbs. of gold and about 200*l.* in sacks last escort, the proceeds of one week."

**19.**—Discovery of the remains of a party of British missionaries who had perished by starvation in Patagonia. They left this country in the autumn of 1850, and landed at Picton Island, Terra del Fuego, on the 6th December following. Rumours that they had perished by the hands of the natives reached this country some months since, and Captain Moorshead, of her Majesty's ship *Dido*, was instructed to ascertain their fate on his way to the Pacific station. For some time no traces of the missionaries were found, but as the explorers were about to return to the *Dido*, certain writing was noticed on rocks across the river and elsewhere, which proved to be the words, "Go to Spaniard Harbour." Hastening to Spaniard Harbour, they saw on the beach a boat turned upside down; and on coming near to it, they found two dead bodies, which were identified by scattered books and papers near them, as those of Captain Gardiner and Mr. Maidment. On one of the papers was written legibly, but without date: "If you will walk along the beach for a mile and a half, you will find us in the other boat, hauled up in the mouth of a river at the head of the harbour, on the south side. Delay not; we are starving." Hurrying to the point indicated, they found the wreck of a second boat, and the remains of two more bodies, which they supposed

to be those of Mr. Williams, surgeon, and John Pearce, Cornish fisherman, other members of the expedition. The papers showed that all the others had died of starvation, and were buried near to where the survivors were found. The tale of their sufferings was told in the diary of Captain Gardiner, the superintendent, kept by him with tolerable regularity till near the hour of his death—the last words of it being scarcely legible from the weakness of the hand which wrote them.

**22.**—The Prince President of the French Republic decrees the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family. The dotation made by Louis-Philippe in favour of his children of the reversionary interest of the Orleans estates was also cancelled.

**23.**—Provincial Diets restored to Holstein.

**29.**—The Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, in addressing M. Montalembert and M. Dupin, Procureur-Général, who had protested against the confiscation of the Orleans property, write : “ We will not lower ourselves to point out how particularly odious the calumnies are when brought forward by a man who on two different occasions received proofs of the magnanimity of King Louis-Philippe, and whose family never received anything from him but benefit. We leave it to public opinion to do justice to the words as well as to the act which accompanies them ; and if we are to believe the testimonies of sympathy which we receive from every side, we are sufficiently avenged.”

**February 2.**—Martin Merino, a priest of the Franciscan order, attempts to assassinate the Queen of Spain when passing with her court along one of the galleries of the Escorial to the church of the Afocha. The stays worn by her Majesty caused the dagger to turn aside from the vital part aimed at, and the assassin succeeded in inflicting only a flesh wound, which, however, bled profusely. Merino was sentenced to death by the garotte, and executed on the Campo de Guardias, after being deprived, amid much ceremony, of his priestly office.

**3.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person ; the state procession passing for the first time under the great arch of the Victoria Tower. The Royal Speech indicated that bills would be introduced for improving the administration of justice in its various departments, and also for making such amendments in the Act of the late reign, relating to the representation of the people, as might be considered likely to carry into more complete effect the principles upon which that law was founded.

— Overthrow of General Rosas as Dictator of Buenos Ayres. A severe action was fought near the Passo del Rey, between the forces of Rosas and the allied Brazilian troops under the command of General Urquiza, when the former was completely defeated and a large portion of his army destroyed.

**3.**—Lord John Russell having explained the circumstances connected with the resignation of the Foreign Office by Lord Palmerston, in December last, the ex-Secretary said : “ It was obvious that if the Minister for Foreign Affairs were never allowed, in easy and familiar conversation with Foreign Ministers, to express an opinion on foreign events, whether important or not, not as the organ of the Government, but as an opinion which he had himself formed at the moment, then such a restriction on the conduct of Foreign Ministers would be extremely injurious and prejudicial to the public service. It was a misrepresentation of the fact to say that he had given instructions to Lord Normanby inconsistent with the relations of general intercourse between England and France. It was no instruction at all. He did not profess to give the opinion of the Government as that of England. It was his own opinion, and, whether right or wrong, it was shared by numbers in France. So far as his conversation with the French Ambassador went, he had merely expressed his individual opinion that there had been for some time such an antagonism between the President and the Assembly, that their co-existence had become an impossibility, and if one or the other side were to prevail it would be better that it should be the President.”

— The *Moniteur* publishes the organic decree for the election of deputies to the French Assembly : one deputy for every 35,000 electors, with an additional one when there was a surplus of 25,000 in the department. All Frenchmen twenty years of age, enjoying civil and political rights, to be electors.

**5.**—Mr. Forbes Mackenzie’s Bill regulating public-houses in Scotland read the first time in the House of Commons.

— Catastrophe at Holmfirth, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situate in a narrow pass, where several valleys converged towards the plain, and down which ran a narrow stream, the drainage of the neighbouring hills. In order to maintain an adequate supply of water for the factories thickly scattered along the valley, large reservoirs had been formed above the town, but the most of them were of inadequate strength, and from the recent long-continued rains were now unusually full. Soon after midnight of the 4th, the embankment of the Billberry reservoir, 150 yards long and 90 feet high, gave way, and the whole mass of the pent-up water, about 50 feet in depth, rushed down the gorge in one solid column. Mills and dye-houses, walls, cottages, barns, and stables, went down before the flood ; trees were uprooted, carts and wagons swept away. The numerous bridges which crossed the stream intercepted the rolling *dbris*, and formed dams behind which the waters for a time accumulated. Then rushing forward with increased force, the deluge swept through the hamlet of Holm, carrying away or wrecking whole streets of cottages, shops, and manufactures (in numerous

cases overwhelming the terrified inmates in the surging waters), and thence proceeded on its devastating course down the gorge for a distance of five miles, where the valley opened out into flatter ground, and the flood spread over a surface which, in a great measure, dissipated its power. Nearly a hundred human beings were overwhelmed in this destructive flood. In many cases whole families were drowned; one old man attending the corpses of nine children and grandchildren to the grave. The damage to property was estimated at 600,000/. Adults to the number of 4,986, and children to the number of 2,142, earning between them 4,000/ per week, were rendered destitute. The extent of the catastrophe excited universal sympathy throughout the kingdom and colonies, and the sum of 45,000/ was gathered in a short time for the relief of the sufferers. This not only met the claims made upon the fund, but helped to restore the reservoir to a condition which revived the industry of the valley. From the inquiry which took place before the coroner, it appeared that when the reservoir was constructed a waste pit was formed in the dam to carry off all water after it had risen to a certain height, and the orifice of this was, of course, below the level of the top of the embankment. As the embankment gradually settled down this was reversed, and the opening of this safety-valve became considerably above the top-level. When the waters therefore rose to the top of the dam, they began to pour over the edge, the embankment yielded, and in a moment the mass of water burst through the rotten works to rush onward with irresistible speed. The jury returned a verdict imputing gross and culpable negligence to the commissioners, engineers, and overlookers, and regretting that, in consequence of the commissioners being a corporate body, they could not find them guilty of manslaughter.

•—Lord John Russell obtains leave to bring in a bill to extend the right of voting for members of Parliament, and to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people. Disputing the right of every man to the suffrage, seeing that the only object in view ought to be the good government of the country, he wished to preserve the balance of county and borough representation, and also small boroughs, without which many able men would be excluded from Parliament. He did not in the meantime propose to disfranchise any constituency, but would deal with electoral corruption under another bill. He proposed to lower the franchise in boroughs, to householders rated at 5/- instead of 10/; in counties, to occupiers of houses rated at 20/; to copyholders and long leaseholders of 5/- instead of 10/; and, lastly, to give a vote to persons in counties or boroughs paying assessed or income-tax to the amount of 40s. per annum. The bill, which was but coldly received, was read a first time on the 12th, but afterwards withdrawn on the defeat of the Ministry.

18.—Lord John Russell introduces the Government Militia Bill. He proposed to establish it on the local, instead of the old regular militia plan; two-thirds of the officers to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and one-third by the Crown; the limits subjecting parties to the ballot to be, in the first year, 20 to 23 years of age; in the second, 20 to 25; and in the third, 20 to 30. The men were to be formed into battalions, and assembled for training, 28 days in the first year and 14 in each subsequent year. In the event of danger of invasion, the corps might be embodied and sent to any part of the country; 70,000 to be raised the first year, 100,000 the second, and 150,000 the third; the final extent to be determined by the Crown and Parliament hereafter.

17.—Decree issued in France, making the birthday of the Emperor Napoleon I. (August 15) the only national holiday.

18.—The representatives of Austria Prussia formally transfer the Government of Holstein to the Danish Commissary of <sup>int. and Kiel.</sup> The integrity of the Danish monarchy <sup>was</sup> secured, and the administration and independence of Schleswig and its old union with Holstein guaranteed by treaty.

20.—Died, in his 75th year, Sir H. J. Fust, Judge of the Court of Arches.

—Resignation of the Russell Ministry. On the Committee bringing up their Report on the Militia Bill, Lord Palmerston proposed to substitute the words "regular" for "local." Lord John Russell opposed the amendment, but, on a division, was defeated by 135 to 126 votes. Accepting this as an indication of want of confidence, he gave up the bill, and the Ministry tendered their resignation to her Majesty, which she was pleased to accept. Lord Derby was thereupon sent for, and undertook the formation of a Government.

21.—A letter from Sir G. Grey to Earl Fitzhardinge conveys the royal sanction to the formation of a Rifle Corps in Cheltenham.

—Publication of the forged "Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley, with an Introductory Essay by Robert Browning." In reviewing the book, the *Athenaeum* wrote: "On the whole, the contents are valuable chiefly for incorporation in some future edition of the complete essays and letters of Shelley." Suspicion having been excited by Mr. F. T. Palgrave's discovery that one of the so-called Essays descriptive of Florence, and bearing the post-mark of Ravenna, had been copied from an article by his father, in an old number of the *Quarterly Review*, a rigid inquiry was made into the history of the collection. It turned out that the letters had been purchased singly, from time to time, by Mr. White, bookseller, Pall Mall, the vendor being a lady who represented herself as acting for an invalid sister, with whom Mr. White latterly discovered to be

acting in suspicious complicity with the so-called George Gordon Byron. The letters were afterwards sent for sale to Sotheby and Wilkinson's, and purchased by Mr. Moxon, at high prices. Many glaring instances of plagiarism having been pointed out, the book was withdrawn from circulation. A collection of 147 pretended Byron letters, obtained through the same channel, had, in April 1849, been sold privately by Mr. White to Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, for £23. Mr. Moxon's experience prevented any of these coming before the public.

**25.**—The *Birkenhead* steam-ship, conveying troops to the Caffre War, wrecked in calm weather on Point Danger, about fifty miles from Simon's Bay, on the South African coast. In about twenty minutes, she broke into three pieces and went down, carrying hundreds with her, and leaving hundreds more struggling with sharks amid fragments of the wreck. The rush of water through the hole aft the foremast where she struck was so great that the whole of the men in the lower troop-deck must have been drowned in their hammocks. Captain Wright, of the 91st, writes: "The order and regularity that prevailed on board, from the time the ship struck till she totally disappeared, far exceeded anything that I thought could be effected by the best discipline. Every one did as he was directed, and there was not a murmur nor a cry among them till the vessel made her final plunge." Of 630 officers, seamen, soldiers, and boys on board, 438 were drowned.

**26.**—Died at Sloperton Cottage, near Devizes, in his 72d year, Thomas Moore, the poet.

**27.**—Ministerial re-elections. In the House of Peers Lord Derby, in explanation of his reasons for taking office and of the policy he proposed to adopt, contended that when the entire supply of an article came from abroad the whole increase of price caused by taxation fell upon the consumer, but that was not the case when the article was partly of foreign and partly of home supply; and he would not shrink from declaring his opinion that there was no reason why corn should be the solitary exception to the rule. Though a revision of our financial policy might be desirable, it was a question only to be solved by reference to the clearly-expressed and well-understood opinion of the intelligent part of the people.

**March 1.**—At the opening of the Aylesbury Assizes, Lord Campbell censures Mr. Scott Murray, the high sheriff of Berks, for permitting his Romish chaplain to ride in the carriage with the judges, and sit in the court with them in the garb of his order.

**2.**—Meeting at Manchester to reconstruct the Anti-Corn-law League.

**3.**—In the lists of the new Ministry, Sir E. Sugden (Lord St. Leonard's) appears as Lord Chancellor; Chancellor of the Exchequer,

Mr. Disraeli; Home Secretary, Mr. Walpole; Foreign, Earl of Malmesbury; Colonial, Sir J. Pakington.

**12.**—At a meeting of 160 members of the House of Commons, at Lord John Russell's residence, Chesham-place, it was resolved to ask the new Government to make a full declaration of its policy.

**15.**—In answer to Mr. Villiers' question, as to the policy of Government in reference to the food of the people, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said her Majesty's present Ministers believed that very great injustice had been done to the agricultural and other interests in 1846, and that it was desirable for the benefit of all classes that this injustice should be remedied; but they were not pledged to any specific measure, and no proposition could be made till the verdict of the country had been obtained. In answer to Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Derby made a similar declaration in the House of Lords. "The next election," he said, "must finally decide, at once and for ever, the great question of our commercial policy."

**22.**—The St. Albans Disfranchisement Bill passes through committee in the Commons, Mr. J. Bell making a final appeal to the House to spare the borough. The bill passed early in the session through the House of Lords, and received the royal assent.

**25.**—John Keene, of Albury, aged 20, and Janet Keene, his wife, aged 25, tried at Kingston assizes for the murder of the latter prisoner's illegitimate child, by throwing it down a well near Albury Heath. Keene was convicted and executed, and the female prisoner acquitted.

**26.**—Died in Dublin, in his 84th year, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, a man of singular piety and moderation.

**29.**—Lord Ellenborough moves for and obtains a return of the papers connected with the forfeiture of the territories held by Prince Ali Morad, forfeited on the ground of his having been guilty of fraud and forgery in obtaining them. Lord Broughton imputed to the machinations of Ali Morad, the Scinde War, which ended in the destruction of the power of the Ameers. Lord Derby stated that a light altogether unexpected had been recently thrown on the case of the Ameers of Scinde; and an inquiry had been directed to ascertain how far the Indian Government had acted at any time on the advice of Ali Morad.

— Imperial projects of the French President. At the swearing-in of the Senate and Legislative body, the President hinted that the Empire might yet be called into existence as a necessity. "If by underhand intrigues parties endeavour to sap the basis of my Government; if, in their blindness, they contest the legitimacy of the popular elector; if, finally, they endanger by their incessant attacks the

future prospects of the country, then, and only then, it may be reasonable to demand from the people in the name of the repose of France, a new title which will irrevocably fix upon my head the power with which they invested me." This intention to assume imperial power having been brought under the notice of the Russian and Prussian Cabinets, they replied that it would be a violation of the treaties of 1814 and 1815, inasmuch as these treaties excluded for ever the family of Bonaparte from the throne of France. They might not, however, be indisposed to recognise him as an elective emperor enjoying for life a station analogous to the kings of Poland, if such title were conferred on him by a new *plébiscite*.

**20.**—In the House of Commons the Home Secretary, Mr. Walpole, moves that a bill be prepared to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Militia. He proposed to raise, if possible, without abandoning the ballot, 80,000 volunteers, to be drilled and trained under the Regulations of the 43d George III., and to receive bounties of 3*l.* or 4*l.*, either paid at once or at the rate of 2*s.* or 2*s. 6d.* per month, as the volunteer might prefer. The number of days' training in the year would be generally twenty-one, but the Crown would have the power of increasing it to seven weeks, or limiting it to three days.

**April 1.**—Advices from the Cape mention that Sir H. Smith, placing himself personally at the head of his troops, had at last driven Macomo out of the Water Kloof, destroying his camp and capturing his chief wife, and was advancing on him and Sandilla united in their last stronghold of the Amatolas. Our loss in rank and file had been heavy, and there were credible statements that horrible tortures were inflicted by the Caffres on the English prisoners.

**2.**—In bringing up the Militia Bill, Mr. Walpole gives notice that he will move the insertion of a clause providing "that any person who shall serve in the Militia for two years shall be entitled to be registered and have a vote for the county in which he resides." He intimated on the 5th that he did not intend to press this motion, Mr. C. Williams declaring that the proposal originated in an after-dinner joke of Lord Derby's. The bill, after a minute discussion in committee, was read a third time on the 7th of June, and passed the House of Lords on the 21st of the same month.

— In Dublin, Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Primate, is elected successor of the late Archbishop Murray. A Papal bull, confirming the election, was received 4th June.

— On the motion of Lord Derby, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the Act regulating the affairs of the East India Company, with the view of ascertaining chiefly whether it would at this time be advisable to abolish the Court of Directors, and have the

nominal as well as the real ruling authority vested in a responsible department of Government.

**3.**—Thomas C. Wheeler, a young man residing in Kennington-road, in a fit of insanity, murders his mother by cutting her throat with a carving-knife, and then cuts off her head, which he placed on a table set out for dinner.

**5.**—In the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough submits a resolution requesting the production of papers relating to the Burmese war. In assenting, the Earl of Derby explained that the expedition now on its way to the Burmese shores, or already on them, was not intended to be against the capital or interior of the country; but only to strike a blow against Rangoon and Martaban, which, by terrifying the Burmese, and showing the efficiency of our forces, would induce them to accept our terms. The second time Commodore Lambert entered the Irrawaddy he only made the same demands as at first; and now, on his third entry, he bore word to the King of Ava, that if he would express his regret for what had occurred, and pay a sum to reimburse the expenditure of our preparations, hostilities would be suspended and peace restored. Lord Derby concluded by observing, that "if the steps taken shall not be sufficient before the rainy season to induce the Burmese authorities to tender their submission and to enter into terms of peace, then it will be for the Governor-General to consider what steps it will be his duty to take in the arduous struggle which will then be forced upon him."

— "Grand Promenade" demonstration in the Exhibition building, with the view of inducing the Government to preserve the structure for purposes of public utility and recreation. About 80,000 people present.

**14.**—Rangoon stormed by a force under General Godwin. "The advance," he writes, "to the east entrance of the pagoda was of about 800 yards, which the troops crossed in a most steady manner, under the fire of the walls crowded with the enemy. When the storming party reached the steps, a tremendous rush was made to the upper terrace, and a deafening cheer told that the pagoda no longer belonged to the Burmese. The enemy ran in confusion from the southern and western gates, where they were met by the fire of the steamers. All the country round has fallen with the pagoda."

**15.**—Seven children perish in a fire at Renton, near Glasgow. The flames extended over two small houses, and before any aid could be rendered the roof fell in, burying the whole of the children in the house at the time.

**17.**—The Goldsmiths' Company entertain her Majesty's Ministers. Lord Derby, illustrating his recent efforts to form a Ministry by the new gold discoveries, said: "It was supposed that the crop of statesmen was one of very limited amount, for which, if you were disposed to

search, you must dig in certain favoured localities, and confine yourself to searching for them there. I am happy to think, gentlemen, that to some extent I have been instrumental in dispelling that illusion. A fortunate adventurer, I have boldly opened a new mine, and I am happy to say that in the opinion of competent judges, so far as it has been yet worked, the ore that has been raised contains among it as large a proportion of sterling metal, with as little admixture of dross, as any that was ever drawn from the old and exclusive mines to which we were formerly confined."

**19.**—Baron Alderson delivers the judgment of the Exchequer Court in the case of *Miller v. Salomons*, who had taken part in the proceedings of the House after refusing to take the customary oath "on the true faith of a Christian,"—"I am of opinion," said the learned judge, "that these words do form a distinct and essential part of the oath; because they interpret, and give a peculiar and stringent sense to the previous words, and are, in fact, incorporated in and form part of each sentence in that oath, so that without them no part of the oath has exactly the same meaning that it has when they are added to it. I believe that they were advisedly and on great consideration originally adopted (perhaps on Sir Edward Coke's advice), and that they have been found effectual, and for that reason retained ever since. I think, therefore, that the oath is not taken at all if these words are omitted by the person swearing, and that Mr. Salomons has therefore voted without previously taking the Oath of Abjuration. I do most seriously regret that I am obliged, as a mere expounder of the law, to come to this conclusion, for I do not believe that the case of the Jews was at all thought of by the Legislature when they framed these provisions. I think that it would be more worthy of this country to exclude the Jews from these privileges, if they are to be excluded at all (as to which I say nothing), by some direct enactment, and not merely by the casual operation of a clause, intended apparently in its object and origin to apply to a very different class of the subjects of England. I regret also that the consequences are so serious, involving disabilities of the most fearful kind, in addition to the penalty sought to be recovered in this action, and in fact making Mr. Salomons for the future almost an outlaw. It is to be hoped that some remedy will be provided for these consequences, at least by the Legislature. My duty is, however, plain: it is to expound the law, not to make it; to decide on it as I find it, not as I wish it to be. It seems to me that the law on this point is quite clear, and that the judgment must be for the plaintiff." The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Parke concurred. Mr. Baron Martin was of opinion that the defendant had lawfully taken the oath.

**20.**—Mr. Horsman's motion for an address to her Majesty, praying that inquiry might be made whether due respect was paid to the decrees and canons of the Church in the in-

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stitution of Mr. Bennett into the vicarage of Frome, lost by 100 votes to 80.

**22.**—The House of Lords, after the second reading of the St. Albans' Disfranchisement Bill, agree, by a majority of 41 to 15, to hear counsel at the bar against the bill, but the privilege was declined.

**23.**—The Oxford University Commissioners conclude their inquiry, having met eighty-seven times since the 19th of October, 1850. Their elaborate Report, which ultimately led to various reforms, gave a complete review of the history, condition, and present working of the most important colleges. On the subject of subscription, the Commissioners express a well-founded conviction, "that the imposition of Subscription in the manner in which it is now imposed in the University of Oxford, habituates the mind to give a careless assent to truths which it has never considered, and naturally leads to sophistry in the interpretation of solemn obligations."

**25.**—General Rosas lands at Plymouth from Buenos Ayres.

**27.**—The Count de Chambord issues a manifesto from Venice, urging French Royalists to enter into no engagement in opposition to their political faith. The salvation of France, he urged, was connected with the re-establishment of the legitimate monarchy.

**28.**—The motion for the second reading of the bill abolishing tests in the Universities of Scotland, negatived by 172 to 157.

**30.**—The ordinary revenue for the ensuing year, exhibiting a probable deficiency of fully 2,000,000/. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing his budget, proposed to continue the Income-tax for another year, as a provisional remedy, until other means could be devised. The Government, he said, were not averse to considering the whole of our financial system, but it was impossible they could have done so hitherto, and he felt strongly that nothing could be more unwise than tampering with the indirect taxation of the country before they had laid down any fixed principle upon which our system of taxation should be based.

**May 3.**—Sir J. Pakington introduces a bill conferring a representative constitution upon New Zealand.

**5.**—The schooner *Titania*, the property of Mr. R. Stephenson, the eminent engineer, destroyed by fire in Cowes harbour.

**9.**—M. Arago refuses to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution. He writes to the Minister of Instruction: "Circumstances rendered me in 1848, as a member of the Provisional Government, one of the founders of the Republic; as such, and I glory in it at present, I contributed to the abolition of all political oaths. At a later period I was named by the Constituent Assembly president of the Executive Committee. My acts in that last-named situation are too well-known to the pub-

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lic for me to have need to mention them here. You can comprehend, Monsieur le Ministre, that in presence of these reminiscences my conscience has imposed on me a resolution which perhaps the director of the Observatory would have hesitated to come to. I have, therefore, to request you to appoint a day on which I shall have to quit an establishment which I have been inhabiting now for nearly half a century." On the same subject General Changarnier writes thus to the Minister of the Interior : "I have no need to deliberate so long upon a question of duty and honour. This oath, exacted by the perjured man who has failed to corrupt me—this oath I refuse." By special decree M. Arago was permitted to remain at the Observatory without taking the oath.

**10.**—The ceremony of distributing the eagles and standards to the French army takes place with imposing splendour in the Champ de Mars. When the distribution was completed, the President said : " Soldiers ! the history of nations is, in a great measure, the history of armies. On their success or reverse depends the fate of civilization and of the country. If conquered, the result is invasion or anarchy. If victorious, it is glory or order. . . . Soldiers ! resume these eagles, not as a menace against foreign powers, but as the symbol of our independence, as the souvenir of an heroic epoch, and as a sign of the nobleness of each regiment. Take again the eagles which have so often led our fathers to victory ; and swear to die if necessary in their defence." The standard-bearers then marched to the chapel erected on the ground for the purpose of getting their insignia blessed and sprinkled with holy water. The Archbishop pronounced a short address to the standard-bearers justifying the ceremony of blessing the insignia of war. At the close of the religious part of the ceremony it was noticed that the cavalry shouted " Vive l'Empereur " with great enthusiasm.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to assign the four seats for Sudbury and St. Albans to the West Riding of Yorkshire and the southern division of Lancashire. Mr. Gladstone moved the order of the day, there being, he argued, no urgency for the settlement of such a question as this. On a division, the Government proposal was negatived by 234 to 148.

— Colliery explosion in the Duffryn Pit, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, and loss of sixty-four lives. In trying to escape, the workmen had in several places fallen on each other and blocked up the passages leading to the shaft. They were found suffocated, piled up in heaps.—On the same day, the water broke into the Gwendraeth Vale Pit between Llanelly and Carmarthen, and, with one exception, drowned the whole of the twenty-eight men in the works at the time.

**11.**—Commencement of debate on Mr. Spooner's motion for a Select Committee to

inquire into the system of education carried on at the College of Maynooth. The motion for inquiry was supported by Government on the grounds that the condition of the grant had not been adequately fulfilled, and that the objects for which it was made no longer existed to the same extent. Mr. Gladstone said, while he would throw no obstacle in the way of the proposed inquiry, at the same time if the endowment was to be withdrawn, which was the logical consequence of the course the House was entering on, Parliament must be prepared to enter upon the whole subject of the reconstruction of ecclesiastical arrangements in Ireland. After a debate adjourned over several evenings till the 15th of June, the motion was abandoned by its proposer.

**18.**—International treaty relative to the succession of the Crown of Denmark, signed in London.

**19.**—Commencement of the sale of Marshal Soul's Pictures. The gem of the collection, Murillo's "Conception of the Virgin," was purchased for the Louvre, at 23,440/. Titian's "Tribute Money" was bought for our own National Gallery, at 4,500/. The total sum realized was 1,477,838 francs, or about 60,000/.

— A dispute between the London Booksellers' Association and the retail booksellers having been referred to Lord Campbell, Dean Milman, and Mr. Grote, as arbitrators, Lord Campbell this day delivered judgment, finding that the attempt made by the Association to establish the alleged exceptional nature of the commerce of books has failed, and that it ought no longer to be carried on under these regulations.

**20.**—The miners of the Downbrow Pit, Preston, making light of warnings in certain dangerous parts of the workings, enter one of them with a lighted candle, and thereby cause an explosion in which thirty-five lives are sacrificed.

**24.**—The escort from Mount Alexander diggings brings into Melbourne 31,478 ounces of gold, the result of a week's diggings, and the largest quantity yet obtained.

**29.**—Mr. Heywood's motion, for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the preservation of the Crystal Palace, with a view to its applicability to purposes of public recreation and instruction, lost by 221 votes against 103. The building was afterwards purchased for 70,000/ by Mr. Laing, M.P., chairman of the Brighton Railway, and others, for erection on a new site at Sydenham.

**31.**—James Birch, of the *World* newspaper, Dublin, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for an outrageous attack on the character of a widow lady, Mrs. French, daughter of Mr. Brewster, Q.C., who was leading counsel for Sir William Somerville, in the action of Birch *v.* Somerville.

**June 7.**—In his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, the Chancellor of the Exchequer says: “The time has gone by when the injuries which the great producing interests endure can be alleviated or removed by a recurrence to the laws which, previously to 1846, protected them from such calamities. The spirit of the age tends to free intercourse, and no statesman can disregard with impunity the genius of the epoch in which he lives. But every principle of abstract justice and every consideration of high policy counsel that the producer should be treated as fairly as the consumer; and intimate that when the native producer is thrown into unrestricted competition with external rivals, it is the duty of the Legislature in every way to diminish, certainly not to increase, the cost of production. It is, the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament, as soon as it is in their power, measures which may effect this end. One of the soundest means, among others, by which this result may be accomplished, is a revision of our taxation.”

**8.**—The floor of the Liverpool Corn Exchange gives way under an audience gathered to hear the two Protectionist candidates, Mackenzie and Turner. Two persons—workmen beneath—killed.

— In opposition to Ministers, and by a majority of 45, Mr. Horsman carries his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the facts connected with the institution of Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome. He afterwards abandoned the case, owing to the difficulty experienced in forming the committee, and because his opponents insisted that he should prepare the articles of charge against the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

**9.**—Owing to the disorderly proceedings of Mr. Feargus O'Connor in the House of Commons, arising from mental aberration, the hon. member, on the motion of Mr. Walpole, was committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms. He was afterwards removed, at the wish of his friends, to Dr. Tooke's establishment at Chiswick.

**10.**—Fire at Messrs. Clowes' printing-office, Duke-street, Southwark. In the warehouse, known as the “chapel,” about 200 tons of type were melted, 20,000 reams of paper, and a vast quantity of printed sheets destroyed, amongst the latter being the 8vo. edition of the Exhibition Catalogue.

— In the Arches Court, Sir J. Dodson gives judgment in the case of the Rev. Mr. Gladstone, affirming the decision of the Bishop of London, and admonishing the rev. gentleman against preaching or administering divine service in the unconsecrated chapel of Long-acre, and from performing divine service there or elsewhere in the diocese of London and province of Canterbury till he had obtained a licence. Mr. Gladstone was likewise condemned in the costs of the proceedings.

**14.**—Lord Malmesbury intimates the intention of Government to withdraw the Surrender of Criminals Bill, on the ground of a serious alteration which had just taken place in the law of France. Under that law, as it now stands, the French Government would seem to have the power to reclaim any criminal from any part of the world, wherever he committed the offence, though it were not committed on French ground, and though the party committing it were not a Frenchman.

**15.**—Royal proclamation prohibiting Roman Catholic ecclesiastics from engaging in religious processions, or appearing in their priestly dress in any other than their ordinary place of worship.

**17.**—Establishment of the Bay Island colony, Honduras.

**18.**—John Nicholls, schoolmaster, dies in Gray's-inn-lane from starvation. He was latterly reduced to earn his livelihood by writing bills for tradesmen's windows. The parish authorities allowed a loaf a week for the support of himself and his paralytic wife. The poor woman found him dead in bed at her side in the course of the morning. The following day, Nicholls became entitled to 120*s.* in cash, and an annuity of 60*s.* The coroner's jury returned a verdict, censuring the parochial authorities for their cruelty in the case.

**21.**—Came on for trial, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the action for libel raised by Dr. Achilli, formerly a priest of the Church of Rome, but now a Protestant preacher, against Dr. Newman, of the Oratory. The alleged libel was contained in a pamphlet published in October last, entitled “Letters on the present Position of Catholics in England.” “Mothers of families (this Achilli seems to say), gentle maidens, innocent children, look at me, for I am worth looking at. You do not see such a sight every day. Can any church live over the imputation of such a production as I am? I have been a Catholic and an infidel; I have been a Roman priest and a hypocrite; I have been a profligate under a cowl. I am that Father Achilli, who, as early as 1826, was deprived of my faculty to lecture for an offence which my superiors did their best to conceal; and who in 1827 had already earned the reputation of a scandalous friar. I am that Achilli, who, in the diocese of Viterbo, in February 1831, robbed of her honour a young woman of eighteen; who, in September 1833, was found guilty of a second such crime, in the case of a person of twenty-eight; and who perpetrated a third, in July 1834, in the case of another aged twenty-four. I am that Cavaliere Achilli who went to Corfu, made the wife of a tailor faithless to her husband, and lived publicly and travelled about with the wife of a chorus singer. I am that professor in the Protestant College at Malta, who, with two others, was dismissed from my post for offences which the authorities cannot get themselves to describe.” In another passage

Dr. Newman spoke of the Reformed Church : "In the midst of outrages such as these, my brothers of the Oratory,—wiping its mouth, clasping its hands and turning up its eyes,—it trudges to the Town Hall to hear Dr. Achilli expose the Inquisition." The defendant brought forward evidence in justification, and several women were examined, who deposed to the acts of immorality alleged against Achilli in Italy, and also in London. Evidence was also given of the judgment of the Inquisition, whereby, on the ground of such charges, he was deprived of all ecclesiastical functions for ever, and sent to a convent for three years.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty of libel and publication ; and found the 19th charge (that Dr. Achilli had been deprived of his professorship, and prohibited from preaching) proved. Lord Campbell directed a verdict to be entered for the Crown on both pleas, and stated that he would report the above special finding to the Court when necessary.

**29.**—Died at Washington, aged 75, Henry Clay, statesman.

— After lengthy and repeated discussions in both Houses of Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is able to-day to intimate that the misunderstanding between this country and Tuscany, arising out of the Mather case, has been entirely removed. "There had been a most ample acknowledgment of regret on the part of the Tuscan Government, and the very best sentiments now subsisted between the two Powers."

— Riot at Stockport between Irish Catholic and English Protestant working - men. The immediate exciting cause was a procession of children attending the Roman Catholic schools the previous Sunday. On their side two chapels were broken into, and their furniture torn out and burnt on the highway ; the retaliatory measures consisting of an attack on a school connected with St. James's Church, and the breaking of the windows of Mr. Graham, a surgeon who had rendered himself obnoxious to the Roman Catholic party. The rioters had repeated encounters with each other, and out of the 114 apprehended, 60 were suffering under injuries received in the disturbance. An Irishman, named Moran, who wounded several with a pitchfork, was himself struck down and beaten so unmercifully, that he died in the course of the evening. Ten English and ten Irish were committed for trial at Chester Assizes, and there sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two years to two months.

**July 1.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person, the Speech on the occasion giving intimation that it was her Majesty's intention to announce a dissolution with the least possible delay.

— The new Metropolitan Burial Act comes

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into operation, empowering parochial authorities to form cemeteries on the representation of ten or more rate-payers that the present place of burial is insufficient or dangerous to health.

**1.**—Collision off Northfleet between the Margate steam-ship *Duchess of Kent* and the *Ravensbourne* bound for Antwerp. The damage sustained by the former was so serious that she filled and sunk in deep water nine minutes after the accident. With one exception, the passengers were got off, either by the *Ravensbourne* or other boats close at hand when the collision took place.

**12.**—Election riots at Cork and Limerick. The interference with voters was carried to an extent which compelled the clerks to close the booths and suspend the polling. At Limerick one man was thrown from the gallery of the hustings, and spiked on the rails beneath. The military were attacked with stones, five of them unhorsed, and two officers wounded. The troops then charged with drawn swords, and next day thirteen persons were under hospital treatment.

— Accident at Burnley station to a train of thirty-five carriages returning with an excursion party of Sabbath-school children and teachers. Owing to an omission on the part of the pointsman, the train entered the station on the wrong rails, and came into collision with the buffers fixed in the wall of a bridge. Three children and one adult were killed on the spot.

**13.**—Election riot at Belfast between Protestants and Romanists. The chief seat of the disturbance was between College-square and Barrack-street, where many houses were wrecked, and, in the later stages of the struggle, two or three people seriously injured by the discharge of fire-arms. Respectably dressed women were seen supplying the combatants with paving-stones and brickbats from the rear of the houses, while girls were engaged breaking the more unwieldy missiles into smaller sizes for the use of the rioters. A troop of Dragoons, and two companies of the 46th Foot, were sent from the barracks, and succeeded in clearing the streets.

**22.**—Conflict at Six-mile Bridge, Clare, between the peasantry and a small body of military called out to protect the tenants of the Marquis of Conyngham to the polling-booth. Exasperated by the usage to which they were subjected, the soldiers fired upon their assailants, when six were shot and as many more wounded. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against one of the magistrates and eight of the soldiers. The bill was thrown out at Clare Assizes, and a cross prosecution raised against two priests withdrawn.

Curious case of bribery at Derby election. Flewker, - an election agent, having betrayed the confidence of the ministerial candidates, the chairman of the Opposition committee, with two or three policemen in plain clothes, all duly furnished with the sign and

pass-word, proceeded to one of the rooms in the County Tavern. Some opposition was made to their entrance at first, but on each placing his forefinger on his lip and using the words "It's all right, Radford sent us," they were at once admitted. In the room they discovered a man named Morgan, whom they at once apprehended. They found upon him 265*l.* in gold, and 40*l.* in notes, and on the table before him was a book in which were entered names and numbers from the register of voters, and against certain of them were figures indicating the sums paid. They also found upon him the following letter:—"A good and safe man, with judgment and quickness, is wanted immediately at Derby. I suppose that you cannot leave your own place; if not, send some one in whom you can trust in your place. Let him go to Derby on receiving this, and find the County Tavern in the centre of the town, and send his card to Cox, Brothers, and Company, lead-works, as coming from Chester. That will be enough. W. B., Monday." On examination before a magistrate, Morgan freely admitted that his book contained the names of electors who had received money for their vote. The note was afterwards traced to the Secretary-at-War, Major Beresford, and his complicity in the transaction led to a parliamentary inquiry (see Dec. 16).

**31.**—A diversity giving rise to much comment was noticed in the speeches delivered during the present election contest by ministerial supporters, regarding the views of the Cabinet on the subject of Free-trade. At Lynn, Lord Stanley said, "The question of Protection is set at rest, and I am glad of it." "Why," said Mr. Disraeli at the Bucks election dinner, "no one can suppose that the present administration has any intention or ever had any intention of taxing the food of the people, or of bringing back the laws repealed in 1846." In Lincolnshire, Mr. Christopher plainly stated, that he believed it to be Lord Derby's intention to restore Protection, a sentiment echoed with more or less distinctness by Mr. Walpole at Midhurst, Lord John Manners at Colchester, and Lord Granby at North Leicestershire. Not only, said Mr. Macaulay, did they suit their language to town or county constituencies, but individual candidates were seen from the same reason to change all their former professions. Lord Maidstone, a vehement Protectionist, adopted the policy of Sir Robert Peel when standing for Westminster; while Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Peel's Solicitor-General, made a speech at East Suffolk which might have been composed out of Lord Maidstone's hexameters. The one forgot his votes; the other his verse.

**August 2.**—Died, aged 52, Alfred Count d'Orsay, a fashionable writer and artist.

**5.**—The first pillar of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham fixed by Mr. Laing, the chairman of the company, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. Speeches

were delivered on the occasion by Sir J. Paxton, Sir C. Lyell, and Mr. Scott Russell.

**6.**—Numerous fires at Constantinople, presumed to be the work of incendiaries.

**8.**—A decree of the Prince President permits M. Thiers, and certain other exiles, to return to France.

**9.**—In the Encumbered Estates Court, Dublin, the number of estates disposed of were 777, in 4,083 lots, producing a total of 7,353,736*l.*

**10.**—Lord Frankfort appears at Bow-street Police-court on a charge of sending a letter of an improper character to Lord Henry Lennox. The letter, written under a feigned name, was similar in character to a bundle of others taken from Lord Frankfort's servant at the Post-office, informing different parties that the writer, having been trained under Wilmer Harris, still continued to arrange assignations between ladies and gentlemen. Lord Frankfort was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, but the case was removed by a writ of *certiorari* to the Queen's Bench. It came on for hearing there on the 3d December, when the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of defamation," and the court sentenced Lord Frankfort to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

— Establishment of an Association for promoting a cheap System of Colonial and International Postage, Earl Granville president.

**13.**—The Emperor of Austria returns to Vienna from a tour in Hungary, where he had been favourably received by the people.

**16.**—So great is the scarcity of harvest labourers in West Sussex, that the farmers apply for the help of the Fusilier Guards stationed at Chichester, to cut their wheat.

**20.**—Earthquake at St. Jago, Cuba, destroying the southern part of the city, and many of the inhabitants.

**21.**—American newspapers of this date announce the formation in Alabama and other Southern States, of a secret society called the "Order of the Lone Star," whose object was declared to be "the extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the whole of the Western Hemisphere and the Islands of the Atlantic and Pacific seas."

**28.**—Collision on Lake Erie between the steamer *Atlantic*, laden with Norwegian emigrants, and the propeller *Ogdensburg*. The former sank, and about 200 of those on board were drowned.

**30.**—Private Edward Dunn, of the 30th dépôt, Dover Castle, commits suicide by throwing himself from Shakspeare's Cliff.

**September 2.**—The Free Library of Manchester opened.

**5.**—Destructive flood in the valley of the Severn.

**6.**—Museum of Practical and Ornamental Art, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, opened in Marlborough House. The nucleus of the collection was formed with a Treasury grant of 5,000*l.* apportioned to the Board of Trade for the purchase of suitable objects from the Great Exhibition.

**7.**—Mr. Simpson, of Cremorne Gardens, with Monsieur and Madame Poitevin, appear at the Westminster Police-court, to answer a charge of cruelty to horses, in so far as they had on different occasions attached one to a balloon, and permitted it to ascend with a person sitting on its back. The evidence as to the cruelty attending the feat was of a contradictory character, but on Mr. Simpson promising that it would not be repeated, the summons was dismissed. At the Ilford Petty Sessions the same parties were fined 5*l.* each, for permitting a heifer to ascend bearing Madame Poitevin on its back.

**8.**—Bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel uncovered in the Market-place of Bury, the statesman's native town.

— Conference of Irish members in Dublin, to secure the passing of Mr. Sharman Crawford's Tenant Right Bill through Parliament.

**14.**—Died at Ramsgate, aged 40, Augustus Welby Pugin, an enthusiast in Gothic art, and an architect of great genius.

— The *Milan Gazette* announces that in future the two universities of Pavia and Padua would be open without restriction, as they were before the events of 1848.

— Death of the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle. Preserving to the last the activity for which he was distinguished, the Duke took his customary walk in the grounds on the 13th, inspected the stables, and gave directions regarding a journey to Dover. After dining with his customary cheerfulness on venison, he retired to rest apparently in his usual health. Early on the following morning when his valet came to awake him, his Grace did not get up, and ordered the apothecary, Mr. Hulke, to be sent for. He arrived at the Castle shortly before nine o'clock, and found his Grace complaining of uneasiness in the chest and stomach, though perfectly conscious, and answering all the questions put to him correctly. Medicine was ordered, and during its preparation the Duke took a little tea and dry toast. "At this time," writes J. W. Hulke, "there were no symptoms indicative of danger, and my father went home. Shortly he received another communication, stating that the Duke was much worse. My father and I directly went to the Castle. His Grace was in bed unconscious, breathing laboriously. Remedial measures which in former attacks had been useful, were now of no avail. Dr. McArthur soon arrived, and advised an emetic to be given, as this had been very serviceable on a former occasion. Soon after one o'clock he became very restless; he tried to turn on

the left side, and there was occasionally twitching of the left arm. Respiration was extremely difficult, but easier when he was raised. This induced us to place his Grace in an easy chair, and his breathing became immediately much more free, but the pulse sank. He was now brought into a more horizontal posture; the pulse rallied for a short time and then gradually declined. Respiration became very feeble, and at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock, P.M., he expired. So easy and gentle was the transition, that for the moment it was doubted. I held a mirror before his mouth. It remained bright. He was indeed no more!" The Duke of Wellington was born at Dangan Castle, Trim, 1st May, 1769.

**16.**—The Queen receives intelligence of the death of the Duke of Wellington. Writing at Alt-na-Giuthasach, her Majesty records:—"We were startled this morning, at seven o'clock, by a letter from Colonel Phipps, enclosing a telegraphic despatch, with the report, from the sixth edition of the *Sun*, of the Duke of Wellington's death the day before yesterday, which report, however, we did not at all believe. . . . We got off our ponies (at the Dhu Loch), and I had just sat down to sketch, when Mackenzie returned, saying my watch was safe at home, and bringing letters: amongst them there was one from Lord Derby, which I tore open, and alas! it contained the confirmation of the fatal news; that England's, or rather Britain's pride, her glory, her hero, the greatest man she ever had produced, was no more! Sad day! Great and irreparable national loss! Lord Derby inclosed a few lines from Lord Charles Wellesley, saying that his dear great father had died on Tuesday, at three o'clock, after a few hours' illness, and no suffering. God's will be done! The day must have come. The Duke was eighty-three. It is well for him that he has been taken when still in the possession of his great mind, and without a long illness; but what a loss! One cannot think of this country without 'the Duke,'—an immortal hero! In him centred almost every earthly honour a subject could possess. His position was the highest a subject ever had; above party, looked up to by all, revered by the whole nation, the friend of the Sovereign; and how simply he carried these honours. With what singleness of purpose, what straightforwardness, what courage, were all the motives of his actions guided! The Crown never found, and I fear never will, so devoted, loyal, and faithful a subject, so staunch a supporter. To us (who also have lost now so many of our valued and experienced friends) his loss is irreparable, for his readiness to aid and advise, if it could be of use to us, and to overcome any and every difficulty, was unequalled. To Albert he showed the greatest kindness and the utmost confidence. His experience and his knowledge of the past were so great, too; he was a link which connected us with bygone times, with the last century. Not an eye will be dry in the whole country."

**19.**—Evidently with the view of putting the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill to the test, "John, Archbishop of Tuam," writes to the Earl of Derby, as First Minister of the Crown, on this the anniversary of "the Feast of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin."

**20.**—The Queen, at Balmoral, causes the Earl of Derby to write to the Home Secretary, that she "had received with the deepest grief, on Thursday last, the afflicting intelligence of the sudden death of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington. . . . Her Majesty is well aware that, as in the case of Lord Nelson, she might, of her own authority, have given immediate orders for this public mark of veneration for the memory of the illustrious Duke, and has no doubt but that Parliament and the country would cordially have approved the step. But her Majesty, anxious that this tribute of gratitude and of sorrow should be deprived of nothing which could invest it with a thoroughly national character,—anxious that the greatest possible number of her subjects should have an opportunity of joining it,—is anxious, above all, that such honours should not appear to emanate from the Crown alone; and that the two Houses of Parliament should have an opportunity, by their previous sanction, of stamping the proposed ceremony with increased solemnity, and of associating themselves with her Majesty in paying honour to the memory of one whom no Englishman can name without pride and sorrow. The body of the Duke of Wellington will, therefore, remain, with the concurrence of his family, under proper guardianship, until the Queen shall have received the formal assent of Parliament of the course which it will be the duty of her Majesty's servants to submit to both Houses upon their re-assembling. As soon as possible after that approval shall have been obtained, it is her Majesty's wish, should no unforeseen impediment arise, that the mortal remains of the late illustrious and venerated Commander-in-Chief should, at the public expense, and with all the solemnity due to the greatness of the occasion, be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, there to rest by the side of Nelson,—the greatest military by the side of the greatest naval chief who ever reflected lustre upon the annals of England."

— During a "progress" in the southern departments of France, the President of the Republic presided at the inauguration of an equestrian statue erected to the Emperor Napoleon at Lyons. "Your town," he said, "has ever been associated with remarkable incidents in the different phases of the life of the Emperor. You selected him Consul on his way to cross the mountains to collect fresh laurels; you selected him Emperor, all powerful; and when Europe confined him to an island, you were again the first, in 1815, to salute him Emperor. . . . Prudence and patriotism require that the nation take counsel before fixing its destinies, and it is still difficult for me to know under what name I can render the greatest services. If the

modest title of President could facilitate the mission that was confided to me, and from which I have not shrunk, it is not from any personal interest that I would desire to change this title for that of Emperor. Let us, then, offer on this stone our homage to a great man. In doing so we at once do honour to the glory of France and the generous gratitude of the people. We thus record the fidelity of the Lyonnese to immortal recollections." In an address to his clergy, the Bishop of Châlons spoke thus of the President: "May he be blessed, this man of God,—this great man; for it is God who has raised him up for the happiness of our country, to cure all the wounds which sixty years of revolution have inflicted."

**21.**—The American ship *Mobile* wrecked in a storm off the Blackwater Bank, near Wexford. There were sixty passengers and a crew of twenty-three on board when the vessel struck; she went to pieces with such rapidity, that only one passenger and eight of the crew were saved.

During this month considerable attention was directed to a case of imposture and credulity at Shottesham, Suffolk, where a young girl, named Elizabeth Squirrel, was said to have lived three months without food, and to have been favoured during that time with numerous angelic visions. "Medical men," writes the *Ipswich Express*, "clergymen, Dissenting ministers, and members of the aristocracy, alike shared in the intense desire to gaze on this extraordinary child, and to listen to the words which fell from her, with as much weight as if she had really indisputable credentials that she was an oracle from heaven." On being subjected to a rigid watch, it was found that food must have been conveyed to her secretly.

**October 1.**—Eliot Bower, the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, murders Saville Morton, of the *Daily News*, by wounding him in the neck with a knife when leaving his house in the Rue de Seze. Bower was incited to the attack through revelations made by his wife (during an attack of fever) regarding the paternity of her youngest child. He fled immediately to England, but returned to take his trial before the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal on the 28th of December, and Mr. Bower was thereafter set at liberty.

**2.**—Died at Edinburgh, aged 84, Thomas Thomson, a Record scholar, and constitutional lawyer of great attainments, and intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott.

**5.**—In the will case of *Gilmour v. Gilmour* and others, tried before a jury at Glasgow, the Lord Advocate, on the part of the plaintiff, withdraws from the contest, as his client was now satisfied, from the evidence adduced, that no unfair means had been used to induce the testator, Allen Gilmour, to make the second will in favour of the defendant.

**7.**—Proclamation of the Empire at Sèvres : “The town of Sèvres, obeying its sentiments of affection and gratitude for Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the Envoy of God, and the elect of France, her saviour and her glory, proclaims him Emperor of the French under the name of Napoleon III., and confers on him and his descendants hereditary right.”

**8.**—Addressing the Chamber of Commerce at Bordeaux, the President said : “To promote the welfare of the country, it is not necessary to adopt new systems, but the chief point above all is to produce confidence in the present and security for the future. For these reasons, it seems, France desires a return to the Empire. There is one objection to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war ; certain persons say the Empire is only war. But,” speaking with strong emphasis, “I say the Empire is peace. Glory descends by inheritance, but not war.” On returning to Paris, the President received a royal reception, and was presented with addresses from the Municipal Council, imploring him to yield to the wishes of his entire people, “by resuming the crown of the immortal founder of your dynasty, as it is only under the title of Emperor that you can accomplish the promises of the magnificent programme you addressed to attentive Europe at Bordeaux.”

**12.**—The Earl of Derby elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in room of the late Duke of Wellington.

**13.**—Cannon, a ferocious London sweep, sentenced to death for a savage attack on police-constable Dwyer, at the “Bricklayers’ Arms” public-house. The savage first rushed against the officer, head downwards, and having thrown him upon the ground, commenced trampling upon his prostrate victim. He had been convicted twenty times before for assaults, chiefly on constables, but on this occasion, to his great astonishment, he was not indicted on the ordinary charge, but for inflicting bodily injury with intent to murder. He offered no defence, and was found guilty.

**16.**—Release of Abd-el-Kader. On returning from his tour in the provinces, Prince Louis Napoleon entered the Château d’Amboise, and informed the chief that his captivity was at an end. He was to be taken to Broussa, in the states of the Sultan, and as soon as the necessary preparations could be made he would receive from the French Government an allowance worthy of his former rank.

**18.**—Liverpool Free Library opened.

— The Bishop of Rochester gives judgment in the case of the Rev. Robert Whiston, removed from the Mastership of Rochester School, in 1849, for publishing a pamphlet exposing the administration of the Dean and Chapter. The Bishop pronounced the pamphlet libellous, as regards the Dean and Chapter; but thought Mr. Whiston might have been misled by legal opinions of high authority

upon the main charge against the Dean and Chapter, of illegally appropriating to their own use a disproportionate share of the cathedral revenues. Sentence of suspension confirmed till the 1st of January, 1853, on which day Mr. Whiston was to be reinstated in his office.

**22.**—The will of James Camden Neild proved in Doctors’ Commons by the keeper of her Majesty’s Privy Purse, and other executors. He bequeathed all his real personal property to the Queen, for her own private use and advantage. The estate was sworn to as under £250,000.

— Edward Gurling, a keeper in the Zoological Gardens, dies after a few hours’ illness, from the effects of the bite of a *cobra* snake which he had rashly taken out of its case and placed round his neck. The wounds were small punctures on each side of the nose.

**24.**—Died at Marshfield, aged 70, Daniel Webster, American statesman.

**26.**—Lord Roden writes to Lord Shaftesbury that he had received a reply from the Tuscan Minister for Foreign Affairs, declining to receive a deputation on the subject of Madia. “They are Tuscan subjects,” writes the Minister, “and have been condemned to five years’ imprisonment by the ordinary tribunals for propagating Protestantism, which is prescribed by our laws as an attack upon the religion of the state. Their punishment is the application of these laws, and their appeal for a reversal of their sentence has been rejected by the Court of Cassation.”

**27.**—Conference at Jerusalem between representatives of the Greek and Latin Churches, and certain Turkish dignitaries, for the purpose of arranging the rival claims to the Holy Places—a dispute with which the Porte, as protecting power, had been for three years greatly troubled. Alif Bey read an order from the Sultan permitting the Latins to celebrate Mass once a year, but requiring the altar and its ornaments to remain undisturbed. “No sooner,” writes the British Consul, “were these words uttered than the Latins, who had come to record their triumph over the Orientals, broke out into loud exclamations as to the impossibility of celebrating Mass upon a schismatic slab of marble, with a covering of silk and gold instead of plain linen ; among schismatic vases, and before a crucifix which had the feet separated instead of one nailed over the other.” The Conference broke up in confusion.

**28.**—Conference of the Religious Equality Association, in the Rotunda, Dublin. The main object of the association was the abolition of the present Church establishment. A resolution was passed disclaiming any intention of demanding a portion of the revenue of the Established Church for the Roman Catholic Church. Irish members were also urged to

keep in opposition to any Government not willing to concede perfect religious equality.

**31.**—The Fire Annihilator Works, Battersea-fields, destroyed by fire.

**November 1.**—A meeting held at the London Tavern to consider Mr. Pearson's scheme for making a City railway terminus communicating with the railways north of the Thames, by means of four underground lines. The meeting passed resolutions approving of the scheme, and took steps also for carrying it into effect.

— The directors of the Submarine Telegraph Company celebrate the re-opening of telegraphic communication between London and Paris by sending a message to the Prince President, expressive of their wish that "this wonderful invention may serve, under the Empire, to promote the peace and prosperity of the world."

**2.**—At the request of several prominent pleaders in his Court, the Lord Chancellor consents to adjourn the sittings in Chancery from Westminster to Lincoln's-inn for the present term.

— Mr. Macaulay addresses his constituents at Edinburgh for the first time since his re-election. In a speech of great power and brilliancy, he touched upon the principal political topics of the day, commenting with severity on certain recent ministerial blunderings, most notably on Mr. Walpole's proposition to confer the franchise on Militiamen, as possessing the qualification of "youth, poverty, ignorance, a roving disposition, and five-feet two."

— Great Free-trade meeting in Manchester, designed to afford an opportunity to the advocates of unrestricted commercial intercourse, on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, for declaring their firm adherence to the principles of Free-trade adopted in 1846. It was attended by 79 members of Parliament.

**4.**—The new Parliament opened by commission, the Commons meeting for the first time in their new chamber in the Palace of Westminster. Mr. Shaw Lefevre was unanimously re-elected Speaker, and the swearing-in of members thereafter proceeded with.

**7.**—The French Senate pass a *Senatus Consultum* re-establishing the Imperial dynasty; Louis Napoleon to be Emperor, with the title of Napoleon III.; the Imperial dignity to be hereditary in the direct descendants, natural and legitimate, of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their descendants. A decree deposited in the Archives fixed the order of succession in the Bonaparte family, in case he should leave no direct legitimate or adopted heir.

**8.**—The *Victoria* steamer wrecked in a storm off Wingo Beacon, near Gottenburg.

**9.**—The shock of an earthquake felt on the shores of Dublin and Wicklow. Taking nearly

a circular direction, it was noticed in England as far as Gloucester. No actual damage was done.

**10.**—Died at his residence, Pimlico, aged 62, G. A. Mantell, LL.D., Vice-President of the Geological Society.

— At a meeting of the Society of the Friends of Italy, in the Music Hall, Store-street, London, Kossuth apologised to Mazzini and others for not making a speech. "In consequence of my duty I have taken the rule that for the future I have only a single speech reserved for due time, and that speech is, 'Up, boys, and at them—follow me!' Until I have an occasion to deliver that speech, I will have none else. So I am done with oratory."

— The two Houses of Convocation commence a sitting of one week's duration. Various discussions took place on the renewal of Synodical action, but they led to no result. The Bishops of Oxford, Salisbury, Chichester, and St. David's joined in a protest against the Primate adjourning the Synod *sine consensu fratrum*.

— In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the Attorney-General obtains a conditional order to quash the verdict of the coroner's inquest against the soldiers engaged in the Six-Mile-Bridge affray.

— Lying in state of the Duke of Wellington. The body was brought from Walmer to Chelsea Hospital this day, and lay in state there till Monday, the 15th, when it was removed to the Horse Guards, where the Audience Chamber had been prepared for its reception. On Saturday, the 13th, one of the days on which the public were admitted to the lying in state without tickets, a frightful confusion took place, two women being crushed to death, and others seriously injured. On some of the days 100,000 people passed through the hospital. The Queen, Prince Albert, and several of the Royal children visited on the 11th, and on the 15th the new Duke of Wellington, with a number of relatives and the entire household, passed some time uninterrupted in the hall.

**11.**—The new Parliament opened. The Queen attended in person and delivered the Speech from the throne. It opened with a reference to the death of the Duke of Wellington, and a desire that steps should be taken to indicate the loss sustained by the nation.

—"It gives me much pleasure to be enabled by the blessing of Providence to congratulate you on the generally improved condition of the working classes. If you should be of opinion that recent legislation, in contributing with other causes to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament in its wisdom has decided that it should be subjected." A

liberal and generous policy was recommended towards Ireland, and bills promised relating to improvements in the educational systems of Oxford and Cambridge, secondary punishments, and law reform. In the debate which followed, Lord Derby took occasion to intimate, that in consequence of the result of the elections the Government did not intend to revive the question of Protection. "On the part of myself and my colleagues, I bow to the decision of the country, and having so bowed I declare on their part and on mine, that, while desirous to the utmost of our power to mitigate that unavoidable injury which the adoption of the policy to which I refer has inflicted, and must inflict upon important classes, I do not adopt it with any reserve whatever. I adopt it frankly as the decision of the country, and honestly and fairly I am prepared to carry it out as the decision of the country." In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said : "Neither he nor any of his colleagues had the slightest intention to propose any policy which would give artificial prices, or attempt to give what hon. gentlemen on the other side have mentioned as compensation for the losses occasioned by changes in the legislation which has regulated the commercial interests of this country; but what we do say is—and I will state it as distinctly as I can succeed in expressing myself, with none of those cloudy words for which the noble lord has given me credit,—that we think those commercial changes have been effected without at the same time a change, a corresponding change, in our financial system; and I say, notwithstanding what the noble lord has asserted, that it is our intention, believing that a proper revision of our taxation has not taken place, to put before this House a policy that will place our financial system more in harmony with our commercial system."

**15.**—On the motion for considering a message from the Queen respecting the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered at some length into the characteristics and achievements of the warrior-statesman. Next evening a critic in the *Globe* drew attention to one passage of noticeable neatness, describing the various accomplishments a general required to possess, as taken almost word for word from an eulogy pronounced by M. Thiers on Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr, in 1829, and quoted in the *Morning Chronicle* of July 1st, 1848. "The Duke of Wellington," says the *Globe*, "has experienced the vicissitudes of either fortune, and his calamities were occasionally scarcely less conspicuous than the homage which he ultimately secured. He was pelted by a mob. He braved the dagger of Cantillon. The wretched Capefigue even accused him of peculation. But surely it was the last refinement of insult that his funeral oration, pronounced by the official chief of the English Parliament, should be stolen word for word from a trashy panegyric on

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a second-rate French Marshal." On the 21st, Mr. G. S. Smyth, the writer of the article in the *Morning Chronicle*, sent a letter to the *Times*, stating that Mr. Disraeli, instead of being indebted to him, was the person who had first drawn his attention to M. Thiers' striking eulogium on the military character.

**16.**—Mr. Hume's motion for a call of the House, prior to the discussion of Mr. Villiers' resolutions, carried by 147 to 142. This motion was withdrawn on the 22d.

**18.**—Funeral of the Duke of Wellington. Before daybreak this morning the troops commenced to take up their positions in and about Whitehall. At eight o'clock the hangings of the tent covering the funeral car were unfurled, and the first minute-gun fired. Some idea of the grandeur and extent of this great military display may be realized from the fact that, though the Rifles led the way when the first gun was fired, it was an hour and a half before the car was in motion, and half an hour later still before the extreme rear started. The Rifles were then close upon Charing-cross. The route of the procession was from Whitehall, through St. James' Park, up Constitution-hill, and along Piccadilly, St. James's street, Pall-mall, Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to St. Paul's. Galleries crowded with spectators were erected almost along the entire line, while beneath these again, and closely packed, were spectators in the streets, who had gathered, it was estimated, to the number of a million and a half. A few policemen were sufficient to preserve peace and order in this mighty multitude. The car reached the Cathedral door a few minutes past twelve o'clock. Under the dome on either side of the area rose the segments of an amphitheatre, in which were the seats allotted to the two Houses of Parliament, the foremost being occupied by the Ministry, Judges, and high functionaries of State. Following the choristers, along the nave came various groups of soldiers, the foreign marshals carrying the Duke's colours, and Prince Albert, with the Sword of State before him, and a company of officers following. The coffin was conveyed upon a wheeled bier, the pall being flung back and the white feathers of the Duke's hat waving in the wind which swept along the nave. Dean Milman read the service, in a clear and sonorous voice. At its conclusion, Garter King-at-Arms proclaimed the style and titles of the Duke, a wand was broken and thrown down on the coffin, and the ceremony closed with a benediction pronounced by the Bishop of London. The military engaged in the procession were then marched back to their quarters, and the huge assembly of spectators quietly dispersed.—In addressing the House of Lords the following night, Lord Derby said : "When, amidst solemn and mournful music, slowly and inch by inch the coffin which held the illustrious dead descended into its last long resting-place, I was near enough to see the

countenances of many of the veterans who were companions of his labours and of his triumphs, and was near enough to hear the suppressed sobs and see the hardly-checked tears, which would not have disgraced the cheeks of England's greatest warriors, as they looked down for the last time upon all that was mortal of our mighty hero. Honour, my lords, to the people who so well knew how to reverence the illustrious dead! Honour to the friendly visitors—especially to France, the great and friendly nation, that testified by the presence of their representative their respect and veneration for his memory! They regarded him as a foe worthy of their steel. His object was not fame nor glory, but a lasting peace. We have buried in our greatest hero the man among us who had the greatest horror of war. The great object of this country is to maintain peace. To do that, however, a nation must possess the means of self-defence. I trust that we shall bear this in mind, not in words only, but in our actions and policy, setting aside all political and party considerations, and that we shall concur in this opinion—that, in order to be peaceful, England must be powerful; but that, if England ought to be powerful, she ought to be so in order that she should be more secure of peace."

**20.**—Miss Berry, the last survivor of the Horace Walpole "set," died this day at her house in Curzon-street, in her 90th year.

**21.**—The Court of Queen's Bench grant a rule for a new trial in the case of Achilli *v.* Newman, on the ground that the verdict formerly given for the plaintiff was against evidence. The matter did not proceed further.

**22.**—Judgment against the Crown in the Irish Queen's Bench on Attorney-General Napier's notice to quash the inquisition finding a verdict of wilful murder against the soldiers in the Six-Mile-Bridge affray.

— Mr. Villiers introduces his series of Free-trade resolutions, declaring it to be the opinion of Parliament "That the improved condition of the country, and particularly of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially of the Act of 1846, which established the free admission of foreign corn, and that that Act was a wise, just, and beneficial measure; That it is the opinion of this House that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of Free-trade, as opposed to that of Protection, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burden to which they are exposed, and will most contribute to the general prosperity, welfare, and contentment of the people; And that this House is ready to take into its consideration any measure consistent with the principles of these resolutions which may be laid before it by her Majesty's Ministers." On the first night of the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an amendment, "That the House acknowledges with satisfaction that the cheapness of provisions occasioned by recent legislation

has mainly contributed to improve the condition and increase the comfort of the working-classes, and that unrestricted competition having been adopted after due deliberation as the principle of our commercial system, this House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in those measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce." As the Ministry looked upon the question in the light of a vote of confidence or no confidence, this amendment was withdrawn in favour of one more skilfully framed by Lord Palmerston, and introduced the second night of the debate: "That it is the opinion of this House that the policy of unrestricted competition, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burthen, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people; and that the House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with these principles, which, in pursuance of her Majesty's gracious speech and recommendation, may be laid before it." The discussion extended over three nights, when, on a division, Mr. Villiers' motion was negatived by a majority of 256 to 236, and Lord Palmerston's amendment carried by 468 votes against 53, the latter representing the minority into which the great Protectionist party had now dwindled.

**23.**—Large importation of Australian gold. Three vessels arrive in the Thames, bearing seven tons of the precious metal. One of them (the *Lagie*) carried the unheard-of quantity of six tons. She made the passage from Melbourne to the Downs in 76 days.

— General Sir Chas. Napier makes application in the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information against Mr. Murray, publisher, in respect of an article in the *Quarterly Review*, alleged to reflect unjustly on his character in regard to his proceedings with the Amerees of Scinde, and on the conduct of his troops towards the women of the Amerees on taking possession of Hyderabad. Lord Campbell thought the application not well founded, and refused the rule.

**24.**—Decree of imprisonment passed by the Tuscan judges against Francesco and Rosa Madia for reading the Scriptures in their own house, and otherwise acting in hostility to the religion of the State.

**25.**—In the debate on Mr. Villiers' resolutions, Colonel Sibthorp created great amusement by his earnest advocacy of Protection. "Let them go," he said, "to the farmer, the tradesman, the labourer, and ask each of them what he had been and what he was now, and they would soon find out the truth. Why, half of the farmers were on the parish. And then they talked of emigration as a means of improving the country! Did any one ever hear of improving a country by sending people out of it? When all classes had been injured

by these Free-trade measures, as they were called, and when nothing else could be done to ruin them, they had got up the Great Exhibition. (A laugh.) Talk about the good effects of that display! He affirmed that one effect of it was, that there never was more disease in the metropolis than ever since. (A laugh.) The noble lord's resolution was a trap to catch the unwary, but he had not been caught in it yet. (A laugh.) He believed the day would come when those who advocated the cause of Free-trade would admit with sorrow that they never were more mistaken in their lives. For himself, he would not vote for either of their resolutions. (Cheers and laughter.) He would not do anything to place his countrymen in the power of those whom he looked on as plunderers and robbers from the beginning, and who would first rob us of our trade and of our independence, and then rob us of our honour—males and females. (Cheers and laughter.)"

**27.**—Died, in her 37th year, Ada, Countess of Lovelace, only daughter of Lord Byron.

**December 1.**—The Corps Législatif announce the result of the appeal to the people on the subject of reviving the Empire:—Ayes, 7,864; Noes, 253; 145; Nil, 63,326. The proclamation of the Empire took place at Paris next day, and throughout France on the 5th. The oath of allegiance was now made to express obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the Empire.

—Lord Malmesbury announces the recognition of the French Empire by the British Government. On making a similar intimation in the House of Commons on the 6th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it had been announced in a friendly way to the Government, that in accepting the new title, the Emperor did not, in any sense, wish to assert an hereditary claim; but, on the contrary, accepted all the acts of the Governments from 1814.

—Mutiny on board the English ship *Berenice* in the straits of Gaspar. The Java and Manilla men, who made up the greater part of the crew, under the pretence that their rations were improperly withheld, attacked Captain Candy, when on deck, and murdered him in the presence of his wife; her they afterwards attacked and murdered along with two servants, while the third mate and a French passenger were drowned in their attempt to escape. Having attached weights to the whole of the bodies and thrown them into the sea, the mutineers set fire to the ship, and escaped in a small boat to Maraybaya.

**8.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his financial statement. His main propositions were five in number, and affected the duties on malt, hops, and tea, the House-tax, and the Income-tax. **1.** The duty on malt to be reduced from 2s. 7½d. and 5 per cent. to

1s. 3½d. and 5 per cent. on the bushel. This duty to be levied uniformly on all malt made from barley, bere or bigg; the discrimination in favour of bere or bigg being abolished. The drawback allowed to spirits distilled from malt in Scotland to be likewise repealed. The loss to the revenue from this reduction was estimated at 2,500,000/. Instead of the absolute prohibition of the importation of malt, imposed by the existing law, foreign malt to be admitted at a duty of 1s. 8d. and 5 per cent. upon a bushel. **2.** The Excise duty on native hops to be reduced from 2d. and 5 per cent. to 1d. and 5 per cent. per lb. The Customs' duty on foreign hops to be reduced from 2l. 5s. to 1l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.; or from about 4d. to nearly 2d. per lb. The loss of revenue by this reduction was estimated at 120,000/. **3.** The duty on tea to be reduced from its present rate of 2s. 2½d. per lb., the reduction being 4½d. in 1853, and 2d. in each of the next five years, when the duty would remain fixed at 1s. **4.** The tax on inhabited houses,—shops, public-houses, and farm-houses,—to be increased to 1s. and 1s. 6d. in the pound, and to be extended to houses worth the annual rent of 10/. or upwards. The tax so augmented was estimated to produce 1,723,000/. a year. **5.** With respect to the Income-tax, the tax on farmers' profits, Schedule B, to be reduced from 3½d. to 1¾d. in the pound in England, and from 2½d. to 1¼d. in the pound in Scotland. The tax on Schedules D and E (trades, professions, and offices) to be reduced from 7d. to 5½d. in the pound. The duties in Schedules C and E (funds and public offices) to be extended to Ireland. In Schedules A and C (land and funds) the minimum to be reduced from incomes of 150/. to incomes of 50/. a year. In Schedules B, D, and E, (farmers' profits, trades, professions, and offices) the minimum to be reduced from incomes of 150/. to incomes of 100/. a year. The Income-tax, so modified, was estimated to produce 5,421,000/, nearly the same as its present amount. The reduction, in all branches, would affect the revenue to the extent of over 3,000,000/. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also proposed to extend the Income-tax to property and salaries in Ireland; and with reference to that source of income generally, he proposed to introduce a distinction between permanent and precarious incomes, making the exemptions on industrial incomes commence at 100/. a year, and on incomes arising from property at 50/. a year. By this means he calculated that for the financial year (1853-54) there would be 2,500,000/. in hand to meet an extra expenditure of 2,100,000/. The Budget was unfavourably received by the Free-trade party in the House, and the discussion upon it unusually protracted.

**10.**—In the Dublin Commission Court, Henry Kirwan, artist, was found guilty of murdering his wife with a sword-cane, and afterwards throwing her into the water at Ireland's Eye. He had been married twelve

years, but during the whole of that time had been living with another woman, by whom he had eight children. Neither of the women knew of the other until six months before her death, when Mrs. Kirwan learned the fact. On the 6th of September last, the Kirwans went to the island above mentioned in Dublin Bay, for the avowed purpose of sketching. He had then a sword-stick with him. Another party visited the island, and at four o'clock saw Mrs. Kirwan alive; the couple being then alone on the island. At seven o'clock, cries of distress were heard. When the boatmen returned at eight o'clock, according to instructions, Mrs. Kirwan was missing; and after a search her body was found on a rock, with marks of violence in various places. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" and the body was buried in a part of Glasnevin cemetery, so wet that in two months it had decomposed. The position of the corpse on the beach was described by one of the boatmen:—"Her bathing dress was up under her arms, and there was a sheet under her; her head was lying back in a hole, and her feet were in a pool of water about the size of my hat. I saw cuts on her forehead and under her eye; there was also blood coming down from her ears, her side, breast, and other places." Kirwan told the boatman that his wife left him to bathe at half-past six o'clock; but the continued fall of the tide proved that she could not have been drowned, or carried by the water to the spot where she was found. The clothes were found in a spot which had been previously searched, and after Kirwan had been a short time away from the searchers. Mr. Justice Crampton passed sentence of death, but a reprieve was afterwards granted.

**10.**—Died, at Haileybury College, aged 62, Professor William Empson, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*.

**15.**—The Turkish frontier, from Dulcigno northwards, blockaded by the Turkish fleet in order to prevent the Montenegrins receiving munitions of war or provisions by sea.

**16.**—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the bribery alleged to prevail at last Derby election, report that the evidence satisfied them, that an organized system of bribery was carried on in the borough. The letter found on Morgan and addressed to Frail, of Shrewsbury, they were also satisfied was written by the Right Hon. William Beresford, Secretary-at-war, and a member of the House. They did not think, however, there was sufficient evidence that the arrangements, scheme, and object referred to in the petition, were known to be concurred in by that gentleman, "but your committee are of opinion that the equivocal expressions of that letter ought, at least, to have suggested to him an idea of the improper use to which that letter might have been, and in fact was applied. And they think it exhibited a reckless indis-

ference and regard to consequences which they cannot too highly censure."

**16.**—Fall of the Derby Ministry. On this the fifth evening of the debate on the Government resolutions for carrying the budget into effect, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to his assailants. Criticising the financial proposals of Sir Charles Wood, in 1848, Mr. Disraeli said: "Talk of recklessness, indeed, why, in the whole history of finance, there is nothing like this recklessness of the right hon. gentleman. And what was the ground on which he withdrew the monstrous and enormous proposition which he vainly sought to justify? When he was defeated, baffled, and humiliated—(cheers)—he came down to the House and found that he had sufficient revenue, without doubling the Income and Property-tax. Why, history will not credit it. (Hear, hear.) The future historian will not be believed who tells us that a minister proposed to double the Property and Income-tax, and when refused that he came down to say that he had sufficient ways and means without it. (Vehement cheering.) And then he tells me, in not very polished and scarcely parliamentary language, that I do not know my business. (Loud cheers.) He may have learned his business. (Laughter.) The House of Commons is the best judge of that. (Cheers.) I care not to be his critic; but if he has learned his business, he has still to learn that petulance is not sarcasm, and that insolence is not invective. (Loud and prolonged ministerial cheering.) . . . We had last night from the member for Carlisle a most piteous appeal to the House upon the hardship of taxing poor clerks of between 100*l.* and 150*l.* a year. He stated that 150*l.* was exactly the point where skilled labour ends. You can recall the effective manner in which the right hon. gentleman said that—(great laughter)—an unrivaled artist in my opinion when he tells us that this is the point where the fustian jacket ceases to be worn, and broadcloth becomes the ordinary attire. (Much laughter.) Such, sir, was the representation of that eminent personage, for whom I have great regard—I don't so much respect him, but I greatly regard him." (Roars of laughter.) A good deal of amusement and no little astonishment was created by a Shandean allusion to the national "reserve of producing power," which he observed had been overlooked by Mr. Lowe in his criticism. "The reserve of producing power we possess may be inferred from the fact that now, in a south-eastern county, the Census shows that to 100 married women of from 20 to 45 years of age, there are 70 women of the same ages unmarried, and of whom only 7 bear children notwithstanding. (Continued laughter.) I have a confidence in this reserve of producing power, which the hon. and learned gentleman, with his colonial experience, has not given this country full credit for." The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded: "I know what I have to face—I have to face a

coalition. (Cheers.) The combination may be successful. A combination has been before this successful; but coalitions, though they may be successful, have always found that their triumphs have been but brief. (Cheering again.) This I know, that England does not love coalitions. (Cheers.) And I appeal from the coalition to that public opinion which governs the country—that public opinion whose wise and irresistible influence can control even the decrees of Parliament, and without whose support even the most august and ancient institutions are but as the baseless fabric of a vision." Mr. Gladstone followed, and closed the debate censuring the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the unwarrantable licence he had assumed in his speech. Amid frequent and noisy interruptions from the Ministerialists, he was heard to say: "The right hon. gentleman must permit me to tell him that he is not entitled to charge with insolence men of as high position and of as high character in this House as himself. I must tell him that he is not entitled to say to my right hon. friend the member for Carlisle, that he regards but does not respect him. And I must tell him that whatever else he may have learnt, he has not learnt to keep within those limits in discussion, of moderation, and of forbearance, that ought to restrain the conduct and language of every member of this House, the disregard of which, while it is an offence in the meanest amongst us, is an offence of tenfold weight when committed by the leader of the House of Commons." Speaking of the statement as a scheme of finance, he said if the House gave the sanction of its high authority to this unsound and delusive scheme, the day would come when they would look back on their vote with a bitter lament and ineffectual repentance. On a division on the House-tax resolution, a majority of 19 appeared against the Government, the numbers being—for, 286; against, 305. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House adjourned at four o'clock on Friday morning till Monday the 20th, when intimation was made in both Houses that Ministers had tendered their resignation to her Majesty, who had sent for Lord Aberdeen.

**18.**—The *Moniteur* contains a decree of the Emperor to the following effect:—"In case of our leaving no direct heir, legitimate or adopted, our well-beloved uncle, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and his descendants, direct and legitimate, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of the females, are appointed to succeed us."

**20.**—Proclamation, at Rangoon, of the annexation of Pegu. "The Court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and insults which British subjects had suffered at the hands of its servants, the Governor-General of India in Council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms. The forts and

cities upon the coast were forthwith attacked and captured; the Burmah forces have been dispersed wherever they have been met; and the province of Pegu is now in the occupation of British troops. The just and moderate demands of the Government of India have been rejected by the king; the ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury that was done, has been disregarded; and the timely submission, which alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his kingdom, is still withheld. Therefore, in compensation for the past, and for better security in the future, the Governor-General in Council has resolved, and hereby proclaims, that the province of Pegu is now, and shall be henceforth, a portion of the British territories in the East."

**20.**—In intimating the resignation of his Government, Earl Derby declared, in the House of Lords, that it had fallen before an unprincipled combination of parties in the Lower House, who had leagued themselves together for its destruction from the first moment of the session.

—Mr. Gladstone, M.P., insulted at the Carlton Club by certain Conservative members who had been feasting Major Beresford on his so-called acquittal by the committee on the Derby election.

**22.**—Dispute between the Greek and Latin Churches concerning the holy places at Jerusalem. Stated in bare terms (says Kinglake), the question was whether, for the purpose of passing through the building into their grotto, the Latin monks should have the key of the chief door of the church of Bethlehem, and also one of the keys of each of the two doors of the Sacred Manger, and whether they should be at liberty to place in the sanctuary of the Nativity a silver star adorned with the arms of France. In pursuance of urgent instructions from the French emperor, M. de Lavalette pressed his case with such success, at Constantinople, that on this day the Latin patriarch, amid great ceremony, was permitted to replace the glittering star in the sanctuary of Bethlehem, and had handed over to him, at the same time, the key of the great door of the church and the keys of the Sacred Manger. Indignant at this outrage on the orthodox Church, Count Nesselrode wrote to Baron Brunnow:—"It may happen that France, perceiving any hesitation on the part of the Porte, may again have recourse to menace and press upon it so as to prevent it from listening to our just demands. The Emperor has, therefore, considered it necessary to adopt, at the outset, some precautionary measures in order to support our negotiations, to neutralize the effects of M. Lavalette's threats, and to guard himself in any contingency which may occur, against a Government accustomed to act by surprises." One of the "precautionary measures" was the despatch of the 5th corps d'armée to the frontiers of the Danubian provinces.

**26.**—Meeting of ladies at Stafford House, to agree upon an address to the women of the United States on the subject of slavery. The Duchess of Sutherland read a draft of the proposed memorial, stating that “a common origin, a common faith, and we sincerely believe, a common cause, urge us at the present moment to address you on the subject of that system of negro slavery which still prevails so extensively; and, even under kindly disposed masters, with such frightful results in many of the vast regions of the Western world.” The address was replied to by Mrs. Tyler, wife of the ex-President, who pointed out where the Duchess might find fitting objects for her sympathy in London, in Ireland, and on her own Highland estates. “Leave it,” she said, “to the women of the South to alleviate the sufferings of their dependants, while you take care of your own. The negro of the South lives sumptuously in comparison with 100,000 of your white population in London.”

**27.**—The Earl of Aberdeen explains the circumstances which had induced him to undertake the formation of a Ministry, and points out the policy intended to be pursued on various public questions. With regard to foreign powers he would adhere to the principle pursued for the last thirty years, and which consisted in respecting the rights of all independent states, in abstaining from interference in their internal affairs, while at the same time we asserted our own rights and interests; above all, his earnest desire would be to secure the general peace of Europe. This policy might be observed without any relaxation of those defensive measures which had been lately undertaken after, perhaps, too long neglect. At home, the mission of the Government would be to maintain and extend Free-trade principles, and to pursue the commercial and financial system of the late Sir Robert Peel. A crisis in our financial arrangements would speedily occur by the cessation of a large branch of the revenue, and it would tax the ingenuity of all concerned to readjust our finances according to the principles of justice and equity. The questions of education and legal reform would receive every attention at the hands of the Government; nor would an amendment of the representative system, undertaken without haste or rashness, be excluded from its mature consideration.

— New writs ordered to supply fourteen vacancies in the House of Commons caused by acceptance of office in the new Administration.

**30.**—The Prince of Augustenburg, in consideration of a sum of 3,500,000 dollars, signs an act, renouncing for himself and his family all right to the succession of any part of the Danish dominions. The Prussian plenipotentiary at Frankfort who negotiated this renunciation was Herr von Bismarck.

1853.

**January 1.**—List of the new Coalition Ministry published. First Lord of the Treasury, Earl of Aberdeen; Secretaries of State—Foreign, Lord John Russell; Home, Viscount Palmerston; Colonial, Duke of Newcastle; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Lord President, Earl Granville; Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Board of Control, Sir C. Wood; Secretary at War, Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert; First Commissioner of Works, Sir W. Molesworth. In the Cabinet, without office, Marquis of Lansdowne. The re-election of Ministers to the seats vacant through the acceptance of office commenced to-day.

— The Marquis of Chandos declines to contest the University of Oxford in opposition to Mr. Gladstone. An opponent was afterwards found in the person of Mr. Dudley Perceval, of Christchurch, son of a former Premier, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

**3.**—Mr. Max Müller appointed to a Lecture-ship of Modern Literature in Oxford University.

— Ministerial re-elections. The new Foreign Secretary, in his address to the electors of the City of London, thus defended his party from the charge of factious combination brought against it by Lord Derby:—“If an omnibus, with some dozen passengers, were seen going down Ludgate-hill at a furious pace, and breaking into the shop-windows, and injuring everybody that was going by, why every man would concur—the men that were going eastward and the men that were going westward—all would concur in stopping that omnibus, and telling the coachman to get off his box. And how much surprised would all those passengers with the policeman at their head be, if the coachman were to say, ‘Why, this is a factious combination. You, gentlemen, are going some of you one way and some another, and yet you have all combined to prevent me driving my omnibus into the shops.’ Such, however, was the charge made against us—a charge, however, which I think you will say we need not be very much concerned at.” At Tiverton, on the same day, the Home Secretary said he trusted the new Government would be able to maintain peace abroad with dignity and honour. He asked for the Government nothing but that which an Englishman will always accord—a free stage and no favour—a fair trial and a just and impartial judgment. At Carlow, Mr. Sadleir, who had accepted the appointment of a Lord of the Treasury, lost his election by 8 votes.

— Railway accident near the Oxford station of the London and North-Western Company's Buckinghamshire branch. In consequence of the late rains, a portion of a tunnel between Wolvercote and Oxford had fallen in: The

injury was partially repaired ; but meanwhile the up line only had been reserved for traffic, while the down line was appropriated to the use of the contractors until the tunnel should have been suitably restored. One set of rails, therefore, was assigned to the traffic. On this evening, as a coal train was expected at the Oxford station at 5.20, the passenger train was not to start till 5.30. The driver, the fireman, and the guard of the last-named were warned of this by the station-master, who then retired into his office. Soon after, a ballast-train engine entered the station by the down line (the contractors') without any train behind it ; when the driver of the passenger train, without stopping to inquire whether or not this was the coal train of which he had received information, put his own train in motion with unusual speed, and set out on his fatal journey. At the bridge, a little way out of Oxford, the signalman, who should have shown a red light, showed a green or "go on" lamp, which encouraged the driver to pursue his way at an increased speed. The result was a collision with the coal train, then advancing from an opposite direction. The consequences were of the most fearful kind. The engine of the passenger train was turned round and thrown into a ditch. The first engine attached to the coal train fell upon it, the wheels of each being transfixed, while the second engine ran into a ditch. The third-class and second-class carriages were completely broken up, and the passengers scattered about in every direction. The crash of the collision was heard at a great distance, and parties resident in the neighbourhood were therefore soon on the spot, endeavouring to render assistance. The two engine-drivers and three out of the four stokers were killed on the spot, two of the passengers died soon after from injuries received, and nearly the whole of those in the carriages were more or less injured.

4.—Nomination-day at Oxford University. Mr. Gladstone was proposed by Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel, and Mr. Perceval by Archdeacon Denison. In conformity with the etiquette of University elections, neither of the candidates were present. The opposition offered to Mr. Gladstone was based principally on his recent votes on ecclesiastical questions, and his acceptance of office in a Ministry composed of Conservatives, Whigs, and Radicals. The *Times* wrote of the new candidate as "a very near relative of our old friend, Mrs. Harris. To remove any doubt on this point, let him be exhibited at Exeter Hall, with documentary evidence of his name, existence, and history ; his first class, his defeat at Finsbury, his 'talents,' and his principles. If we must go to Oxford to record our votes, it would at least be something to know that we were voting against a real man and not a mere name." The *Morning Chronicle*, in a similar strain, said : "A section of the Carlton Club, doubtless under the auspices of Major Beresford, are

making a tool of the Oxford Convocation for the purposes of the meanest and smallest political rancour against Mr. Gladstone."

5.—Convention entered into between the Persian Government and Colonel Shiel, the British Minister at the court of Teheran, whereby the Shah undertook not to send troops to Herat, unless the Herat territory was invaded by a foreign army, and in that case, if troops were sent, to withdraw them as soon as the foreigners should retire. He engaged, also, not to interfere in the internal affairs of Herat, "except so far as interference existed in the time of Yar Mahomed Khan (who had paid tribute-money to the Shah as a sign of nominal fealty), and to recall within four months the Persian agent from Herat." If, however, Great Britain interfered in the affairs of Herat, the convention was to be invalid. The British Minister on his part undertook to use all his influence to induce foreign powers to leave Herat in a state of independence.

6.—Sir Hamilton Seymour, meeting the Emperor of Russia in the Palace of the Archduchess Helen, is engaged in a conversation by his Majesty, which proves the first of a series of confidential communications on the affairs of Turkey. These affairs (the Emperor said to our ambassador) were "in a very disorganized condition, the country itself seems to be falling to pieces. The fall will be a very great misfortune, and it is very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding upon these affairs, and that neither should take any decisive step of which the other is not apprised." On the 21st Feb. the Emperor repeated :—"I tell you, if your Government has been led to believe that Turkey retains any element of existence, your Government must have received incorrect information. I repeat to you that the sick man is dying, and we can never allow such an event to take us by surprise. We must come to some understanding ; and this we should do, I am convinced, if I could hold but ten minutes' conversation with your Ministers—with Lord Aberdeen, for instance, who knows me so well, who has full confidence in me, as I have in him. And, remember, I do not ask for a treaty or a protocol ; a general understanding is all I require—that between gentlemen is sufficient ; and, in this case, I am certain that the confidence would be as great on the side of the Queen's Ministers as on mine." On the 22nd February, the Emperor said :—"There are several things which I will never tolerate. I will begin with ourselves. I will not tolerate the permanent occupation of Constantinople by the Russians. Having said this, I will say that it never shall be held by the English or French, or any other great nation. Again, I never will permit an attempt at the reconstruction of a Byzantine empire, or such an extension of Greece as would render her a powerful state ; still less will I permit the breaking-up of Turkey into little republics—asylums for the

Kossuths and Mazzinis, and other revolutionists of Europe. Rather than submit to any of these arrangements, I would go to war, and, as long as I have a man and a musket left, would carry it on." The Emperor then went on to say that, in the event of a dissolution of the Ottoman empire, he thought it might be less difficult to arrive at a satisfactory territorial arrangement than was commonly believed. "The Principalities are," he said, "in fact, an independent state, under my protection; this might so continue. Servia might receive the same form of government. So again with Bulgaria. There seems to be no reason why this province should not form an independent state. As to Egypt, I quite understand the importance to England of that territory. I can, then, only say, that if, in the event of a distribution of the Ottoman succession upon the fall of the empire, you should take possession of Egypt, I shall have no objection to offer. I would say the same thing of Candia; that island might quit you, and I do not know why it should not become an English possession."

**10.**—Robert Ferdinand Pries, a grain merchant, of Crosby-hall Chambers, examined at : Mansion House, on the charge of uttering forged bills of lading, whereby he had fraudulently obtained the sum of 18,000/. from Tolsford and Co., bankers, New Broad-street. The prisoner was further charged with obtaining 51,000/, by a similar fraud from Collman and Stolterfoht, and 9,000/. from Monteaux and Co. Being committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, he was there convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. So enormous were the prisoner's transactions in grain that they affected the price of the general market, and the fluctuations consequent thereon were for a time attributed to political action. The sum lost in one operation was estimated at 100,000.

**12.**—The Irish Tenant League censure Messrs. Keogh, Sadleir, and Monsell, for taking office under Lord Aberdeén.

**13.**—Lord John Russell urges upon Sir Henry Bulwer the necessity of remonstrating with the Tuscan Government on the subject of the Madiai. "As this is a matter affecting a Tuscan subject, it may be said that her Majesty's Government have no right to interfere. If this means that interference by force of arms would not be justifiable, I confess at once that nothing but the most extreme case would justify such an interference. But if it be meant that her Majesty has not the right to point out to a friendly sovereign the arguments which have prevailed in the most civilized nations against the use of the civil sword to punish religious opinions, I entirely deny the truth of such an allegation."

**20.**—After a poll extending over fifteen days, Mr. Gladstone is elected member for Oxford University by a majority of 124, the numbers being—Gladstone, 1,022; Perceval, 898. Christchurch polled for Mr. Gladstone

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153, to 92 against; Balliol, 67 to 37; and Exeter, 103 to 40. Mr. Perceval had small majorities in Queen's, New, St. John's, Wadham, and Magdalen Hall. Of the Professors and others in authority, 74 voted for Gladstone, 15 for Perceval, and 12 remained neutral. In 1852, Mr. Gladstone polled 1,108 votes; and in 1847, 997.

**20.**—Dr. Price, head master of Christ's Hospital, committed suicide by hanging himself from the bedpost. He was understood to be in a deranged state at the time.

**22.**—The Emperor Napoleon announces his intended marriage with Mademoiselle de Montijo, Countess of Teba.

**23.**—Lord John Russell writes to Lord Cowley regarding the dispute between Russia and Turkey about the Holy Places:—"Her Majesty's Government cannot avoid perceiving that the Ambassador of France at Constantinople was the first to disturb the *status quo* in which the matter rested. Not that the disputes of the Latin and Greek Churches were not very active, but without some political action on the part of France those quarrels would never have troubled the relations of friendly Powers. In the next place, if report is to be believed, the French Ambassador was the first to speak of having recourse to force, and to threaten the intervention of a French fleet to enforce the demands of his country. I regret to say that this evil example has been partly followed by Russia; and although the report of the march of 50,000 Russian troops to the Turkish frontier appears to have been unfounded or premature, yet it is but too certain that, if the quarrel is prolonged, the Emperor means to support his negotiations by arms."

**20.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Coleridge delivers judgment in the adjourned case of Achilli *v.* Newman. He expressed the conviction of the court, that Dr. Newman honestly believed the truth of the allegations he made against Dr. Achilli, and that he did not compose and publish the libel from personal malice, but because Dr. Achilli had assailed a religion Dr. Newman held dear, and had done so in Birmingham, where it was extremely important his authority should not be lessened. Still, it was not to be denied that he had repeated the offensive expressions, as if they were matter for exultation and merriment, and, as it would appear, with utter recklessness of their great importance and serious nature. "Firmly attached as I am, and I believe ever shall be, to the Church of England, in which I have lived and in which I hope to die, yet there is nothing on my mind on seeing you before me but the deepest regret. I can hardly expect that you will take in good part many of the observations I have felt it my duty to make. Suffer me, however, to say one or two words more. The great controversy between the Churches will go on, we know not, through God's pleasure, how long. Whether

henceforward you will take any part in it or not, it will be for you to determine; but I think the pages before me should give you this warning, upon calm consideration, that if you engage in this controversy, you should engage in it neither personally nor bitterly. The best road to unity is by increase of holiness of life. If you for the future sustain, as you may think you are bound to do, by your publications the cause of the Church of Rome, I entreat you to do it in a spirit of charity, in a spirit of humility, in a spirit worthy of your great abilities, of your ardent piety, of your holy life, and of our common Christianity. The sentence of the court is that you pay to her Majesty a fine of 100*l.*, and that you be imprisoned in the first class of misdemeanants in the Queen's Prison, until the fine be paid." The fine was instantly paid, and Dr. Newman left the court with his solicitor.

**29.**—Marriage of the Emperor of the French to her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, Comtesse de Teba. The civil celebration was performed in the Tuileries by M. Fould, and the ecclesiastical, on the 30th, in Notre-Dame, by the Archbishop of Paris.

**February 3.**—The Earl of St. Germans (with his Countess) makes a triumphal entry into Dublin, as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. One of his first official acts was to restore the Earl of Roden and Messrs. Beers to the Commission of the Peace, and Mr. Kirwin to his magisterial duties at Roscommon.

— Sir Charles Wood, the new Secretary to the Board of Control, addresses his Halifax constituents at a banquet, in language which Mr. Disraeli afterwards brought under the notice of Parliament:—"Take our nearest neighbours. Such a despotism never prevailed in France, even in the time of Napoleon the First. The press gagged, liberty suppressed, no man allowed to speak his opinion, the neighbouring country of Belgium forced to gag her press, no press in Europe free but ours, which, thank God, he cannot gag. And hence his hatred of our press, that alone dares to speak the truth."

**6.**—Renewed disturbances at Milan, and circulation of insurrectionary proclamations, addressed to the Italians by Mazzini, and to the Hungarians by Kossuth.

**7.**—Dissolution of the National Society for the Protection of British Industry.

**9.**—A family of eight persons suffocated in a fire in Morgan's Royal Oak inn, near Brecon.

— Came on for hearing in the Court of Exchequer the action for libel raised by the Hon. Lennox Butler against Mr. Oliveira, M.P. The alleged libel was uttered during the last election contest at Hull, when the defendant described the plaintiff as a person who had been expelled from the Star Club some years since for refusing to pay the sum of 10*l.* &c.; and further that he (Oliveira) had threatened to kick Butler out of his house. Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages 100*l.*

**10.**—Re-assembling of Parliament, pursuant to the adjournment of 31st December last. Lord John Russell made a statement of the measures intended to be brought forward during the session.

**11.**—Judgment given in the Rolls Court against Mr. George Hudson in the suit at the instance of the York and North Midland Railway. The defendant was ordered to account for all the shares appropriated by him, as well as for those alleged to have been presented to persons of influence in Parliament, to facilitate the passing of the Company's bills.

**12.**—Three soldiers, belonging to the 7th Royal Fusiliers, perish in the snow on Dartmoor, when on their way to Dartmoor Prison.

**14.**—The Lord Chancellor explains the intention of the Government with respect to Law Reform, and lays on the table a bill for the registration of assurances in England. The measures in contemplation were: (1) a bill of relief to suitors in Chancery; (2) three bills in regard to lunacy; and (3) a bill abolishing second and third class certificates in cases of insolvency.

**15.**—The Liverpool and Dublin steamer *Queen Victoria* strikes upon the rocks of Howth during a snow-storm, and sinks almost instantly with between sixty and seventy of the crew and passengers. About an equal number were saved. From an inquiry made into the cause of the disaster, it appeared to have been owing mainly to the negligence of the captain and mates, who went down with the vessel. Though unable to see the light through the storm, they neither slackened speed nor took soundings.

**17.**—Mr. Kinnaird proposes, but afterwards withdraws, a motion for an address to the Queen on the subject of the persecution of Protestants in Tuscany. Pointed reference having been made to the Madiai case in the course of the debate, Mr. Lucas replied that they had both been engaged in a system of proselytism at the instigation of foreign emissaries. At this moment, he said, acts of persecution were going on against Roman Catholics in Protestant countries quite as deserving of our interference as the case of the Madaias, and he intended to bring some of them before the House.

— The Queen's Advocate applies to the Prerogative Court for delivery out of the registry of the will and codicils of the late Napoleon Buonaparte, who died at the island of St. Helena, 5th May 1821, leaving property within the jurisdiction of the court not exceeding 600*l.* The learned judge, in compliance with the wish of her Majesty's Government, granted the request, though not in the precise terms of the application.

— The Earl of Cardigan urges the Government to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In answer to an address presented at his first levee by the Corporation of Dublin, the new Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl

of St. Germans, said :—"I am persuaded that the abolition of Lord-Lieutenant would be productive of much practical inconvenience, and of little countervailing practical advantage ; I am moreover persuaded that the maintenance of this office is desired by the great body of the Irish people : and I therefore think that its abolition would be highly inexpedient."

**18.**—Joseph Libeny, a Hungarian, attempts to assassinate the Emperor of Austria, on the ramparts of Vienna, by stabbing him in the neck. He was immediately seized, tried, and executed.

— Debate in the House of Commons on our relations with France, and the language used by the Secretary of the Board of Control, to his constituents at Halifax, regarding that power. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Disraeli, "that there is a considerable prejudice in this country against the present ruler of France, because he has terminated what we esteem a parliamentary constitution and has abrogated the liberty of the press. It is unnecessary for me to say, that it is not probable I shall ever say or do anything which should tend to depreciate the influence or to diminish the power of Parliament or the press. (Hear, hear.) My greatest honour is to be a member of this House, in which all my thoughts and feelings are concentrated ; and as for the press, I am myself a gentleman of the press, and have no other scutcheon." (Cheers.) Passing on to the peculiar position of France with reference to the change of rulers, and expressing a hearty sympathy with the fallen dynasty, Mr. Disraeli alluded to the discretion and moderation which should be exercised by the responsible advisers of her Majesty, when speaking of neighbouring friendly Powers. . . . "If I had to form an opinion of the policy of the Cabinet from the first declaration made by so eminent a member of it as the First Lord of the Admiralty, I should certainly be induced to suppose that some great change was about to occur. How are we to account for such a declaration? I will not be so impertinent as to suppose it was an indiscretion. (Hear, and laughter.) An indiscretion from All the Talents? Impossible! (Laughter.) Can it be then design? I will not misrepresent the right honourable gentleman; I will not commit the mistake I made the other day. . . . Some people are uncharitable enough to suppose that the present Government have neither a principle nor a party; but in Heaven's name why are they a Ministry if they have not got discretion? (Hear.) That was the great point upon which the Cabinet was established. Vast experience, administrative adroitness — safe men who never would blunder. These were the men who not only took the government without a principle and without a party, but to whom the country ought to be grateful for taking it under such circumstances." Mr. Disraeli afterwards addressed himself to the President of the Board of Control. "I know the right

honourable gentleman is in the habit of saying very offensive things without meaning it; I know he has outraged the feelings of many individuals without the slightest intention of doing so ; and, therefore, in reference to his peculiar organization, I can only say that it is a very awkward accomplishment. As regards the First Lord of the Admiralty, he has had a great deal of experience, to be sure, but then he has been a long time in Opposition ; and something might be said for him in the way of excuse on that account, if, indeed, so great a personage could descend to an excuse. (Laughter.) The right hon. baronet might say, or some one might say for him, that he had been a good many years without attending a Cabinet Council—that no new Council had been summoned before he went to his constituents—that he was called upon unexpectedly, and without previous arrangement and understanding with his colleagues—that it was a strange thing he should have made such a business of it, but still these things would happen sometimes. (Cheers and laughter.) But what is the position of the President of the Board of Control? He was hardly out of office till he was in again. (A laugh.) He had been in office for five or six years, and a hardish time he had of it, no doubt (a laugh); but, nevertheless, he agreed again to lend his gravity to the councils of his royal mistress. (Laughter.) He was properly anxious that the people of this country should have none but discreet men to administer their affairs, and, therefore, without making any stipulations as to the policy or principles of the Government, he became a Minister again, and attended twenty Cabinet Councils before he went down to make the Halifax demonstration. (Cheers and laughter.) And yet, with this renovated sense of responsibility—knowing how much depended on everything said by a Minister under these circumstances—the right hon. gentleman, fresh from Cabinet Councils, knowing all the questions at issue, goes to his constituents, and describes the ruler of the French in language which I have more than once referred to, and will not now repeat." Pointing out the peculiar necessity for a cordial alliance with France at this time, on account of the threatening aspect of the Eastern Question, Mr. Disraeli took occasion to comment on the anomalous position occupied in the Ministry by Lord John Russell. "We understood from the first that the noble lord had accepted office as Secretary of State provisionally ; but people were surprised at this ; and then there came forth a paragraph, in which they were 'authorized to state' that this was a mistake, that the noble lord was not to hold office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but was to have some office where there was nothing to do somewhere in the neighbourhood of Waterloo-bridge. (A laugh.) In fact, the only place the description met was that of the toll-gatherer of that unfortunate bridge. (Roars of laughter.) Well, sir, that paragraph was not satisfactory,

The noble lord, whatever the opinions of some of us may be, is rather a favourite of the people of England (hear, hear), and they did not consider that exactly the treatment to which a man of his position was entitled. (Cheers.) There was then another paragraph, in which it was stated 'on authority' that all the other paragraphs were erroneous, that the noble lord was going to resign the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but was certainly to continue leader of the House, and that he was to have a room allowed him in the office of the Secretary of State. (Laughter.) But the climax was reached when a fourth and rather an angry paragraph, written, it seemed, with some feeling of personal indignation, appeared, in which it was stated that nothing could be more erroneous or premature than the announcements that the noble lord was going to remain in the Foreign Office—that he was not to continue leader of the House of Commons—that he was to have a room in the Foreign Office—a small room, I think it said—but that he was to be allowed two clerks. (Much laughter.) Sir, I confess I must protest against this system of shutting up great men in small rooms (renewed laughter), and of binding to the triumphal chariot-wheels of administrative ability all the same and genius of the Whig party. (Cheers.) I think I have a right to ask the noble lord frankly, 'Are you Secretary of State, or are you not?' (Loud cheers.) Appealing from the great Liberal and Whig parties to the Radicals, "Where," asked Mr. Disraeli, "are the Radicals? Is there a man in the House who declares himself to be a Radical? Not one. He would be afraid of being caught and turned into a Conservative Minister. . . . We have now got a Ministry of 'progress,' and every one stands still. (Cheers.) We never hear the word 'Reform' now; it is no longer a Ministry of Reform, it is a Ministry of Progress, every member of which resolves to do nothing. (Laughter.) All difficult questions are suspended. (Hear, hear.) All questions which cannot be agreed upon are open questions. Now, I don't want to be unreasonable, but I think there ought to be some limit to this system of open questions. (Cheers.) It is a system which has hitherto prevailed only partially in this country, and which never has prevailed with any advantage to it. Let us, at least, fix on some limits to it. Let Parliamentary reform, let the ballot, be open questions if you please; let every institution in Church and State be open questions; but, at least, let your answer to me to-night prove that, among your open questions, you are not going to make one of the peace of Europe." (Cheers.) Sir James Graham, in reply, taunted Mr. Disraeli, not only with decorating the tomb of Wellington with a branch plucked from the funeral wreath of a French marshal, but with describing other friendly Powers, in presence of representatives of their own nation, as our "scandalous and discomfited allies." "He says the press is his escutcheon. I must say the leaders

in the *Morning Chronicle* are also his supporters, and his *Standard-bearer* is to be found in the evening press." (Laughter.) Reminding him of the dislike of the people of this country to misquotations as well as to coalitions, the member for Carlisle denied that, even in the heat of a contested election, he had used the words attributed to him by Mr. Disraeli. "I must be allowed," he said, in concluding, "to state that, although willing and anxious to maintain the most friendly relations with France, and though desirous that not one word should fall from me to excite their enmity, still, if I am not, either on the hustings or in this House, to say that which my heart dictates, and my mind and conscience dictate, then certainly I am not fit to be a Minister, or to sit in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) I am still a member of a free community, a community that dares to defend the truth, and loves the truth, and is still the guardian of this happy country, which, after all, is the last refuge of the liberties of Europe. (Cheers.)"

**21.**—John Williams, a native of Boston, United States, tried before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, for the murder, on the highway, of Andrew Mather, tollkeeper at Cleekhinion, Berwickshire. The daughters of the murdered man found the prisoner sleeping beside the body of his victim, and under the plaid which Mather had worn when attacked. Williams was found guilty, and executed at Greenlaw.

**24.**—Accident in the Ealing cutting of the Great Western Railway, resulting in the death of one of the Directors of the Company, Mr. Gibbs, of Clifton, and the serious injury of another, Dr. Pritchard Smith.

**27.**—Termination of the Caffre War by the submission of the powerful Gaika chief Sandilla. The conditions granted by General Cathcart extended the royal mercy and pardon to the rebel chief and his people, but declared that the Gaika tribes cannot be permitted to retain the Amatolas and their other frontier lands, which are forfeited to the Government.

**28.**—St. George's Church, Doncaster, destroyed by fire. The alarm was given at an early hour in the morning, when the whole of the lower part of the edifice, from the west end of the nave to the opposite extremity of the chancel, was in flames. About two o'clock the roof of the nave fell in, carrying with it the fine perpendicular window; then the south side of the roof of the chancel, when the flames shot above the battlements in one uninterrupted line from end to end of the sacred edifice; and, finally, about half-past two, the roof of the tower dropped into the belfry, where the fire was raging with the fury of a furnace. Within an hour afterwards, the entire fabric, with all its galleries, screenwork, stalls, organ, and decorations, was utterly consumed. The destruction of this fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture excited a wide-spread regret, and meetings of the local gentry and

clergy were at once held to take steps for rebuilding the church in something like its original splendour. The oldest part of the edifice destroyed was said to date back to 1070 A.D., and the nave and tower to the reign of Henry III.

**March 2.**—Prince Menschikoff, accredited to Constantinople as Russian Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, visits the Grand Vizier, but refuses to call upon the Foreign Minister

Fuad Effendi, on the ground that the Russian Minister at Constantinople had accused him of breach of faith. In consequence of this insult Fuad Effendi resigned his office, and was succeeded by Rifaat Pasha, Lord Stratford, who reached Constantinople soon after, wrote to Lord Clarendon, that at an interview with the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs they had informed him, "That since the arrival of Prince Menschikoff the language held by the Russian Embassy to them had been a mixture of angry complaints and friendly assurances, accompanied with positive requisitions as to the Holy Places in Palestine, indications of some ulterior views, and a general tone of resistance, at times bordering on intimidation."

— The *Times* writes: "We have already intimated that the time is fast approaching when the maintenance of the Ottoman empire in its present form will be found to be impracticable, acknowledged to be undesirable; but whatever political vicissitudes the Christian and Slavonic provinces of Turkey may witness, they can pass under no form of government more barbarous and oppressive than that which has so long overwhelmed them. We profess, therefore, to feel no anxiety for the maintenance of the Ottoman empire, which bears the stamp of a tyrannical past, a worthless present, and an extinct future."

**4.**—Accident near the Dixenfold station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. While the express train was proceeding at the rate of between forty and fifty miles an hour, one of the driving-wheels of the engine broke, causing it to fall across the line. Three of the carriages following were hurled off the rails and smashed to pieces, and the passengers injured in the most frightful manner. Three of them, with the engine-driver, were killed on the spot; and two others died after lingering for some days.

— Second reading of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill, in the House of Commons, carried by a majority of 83.

**8.**—The jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society celebrated in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Since its commencement the Society had instituted 8,000 branches, and circulated 43,000,000 copies of the Scriptures.

— Gervinus, author of an "Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century,"

condemned to four months' imprisonment by the High Court of Mannheim for exciting to sedition in that work. This sentence was afterwards cancelled as too lenient, and a new trial ordered for inciting to high treason.

**11.**—Died, aged 66, M. J. B. Orfila, eminent French chemist and physician.

— Second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill, in the House of Commons, carried by 263 votes to 212, on Sir F. Thesiger's amendment to discuss it that day six months.

**12.**—Another explosion in the Risca Vale Colliery, near Newport, and loss of ten lives.

**13.**—Disturbances at Yeadon, near Leeds, between the Wesleyans and Reformed Methodists; one of the latter shot.

**14.**—Abraham Sewell, a maniac, aged 38, living at West Auckland, Durham, murders his mother, aged 82, by beating her when in bed with a poker and rolling-pin, and inflicts serious injury upon his father, when attempting to protect the old woman.

**17.**—Santa Anna elected President of the Mexican Republic.

**19.**—Fire in the Prince of Wales' Tower, Windsor Castle. The state apartments with their priceless furniture were for some time placed in the greatest jeopardy, but the exertions of the firemen and assistants, headed by Prince Albert, confined the fire to the room in which it originated, and two storeys of bedrooms above.

**25.**—Explosion in the Arley Coal Mine, Wigan. On the officers of the pit effecting a descent into the works, they found the strong doors dividing the up-cast from the down-cast shaft blown to atoms, and among the fragments fifteen of the workmen dead. A little further on twenty men and boys were found alive, then two others, and near the extremity of the workings various groups of suffocated miners were found. Fifty-eight perished in all.

— Election riot at Blackburn, dispersed by the military after several houses had been broken into and wrecked.

**31.**—The correspondence of Lord Nelson with Lady Hamilton, and of the Queen of Naples with Lady Hamilton, amounting in all to about 600 letters, sold at Sotheby and Wilkinson's. The naval hero's last letter, written on board the *Victory*, before going into action at Trafalgar, was bought for the British Museum at 23*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* The entire collection brought

**April 1.**—Wreck of the London and Aberdeen steamer *Duke of Sutherland*, at the entrance of Aberdeen harbour, and loss of sixteen of the passengers and crew. While trying to avoid the risks caused by a south gale the vessel struck upon the dangerous rocks beyond the pier-head, and in about ten minutes commenced to break up under a violent sea. A few of the crew launched the life-boat; but they had not pulled many yards from the wreck

when she was upset, and those who had sought refuge in her were only saved by the exertions of people on shore. A coble put off to the wreck, but also upset, and six out of the seven men who manned her were drowned. A few were got off the steamer by rocket lines. Those washed off and drowned were two ladies (cabin passengers), three steerage passengers, the commander, Captain Howland, who attempted to reach the shore by the rocket line, and ten of the crew.

**1.**—Manchester made a city by Royal Charter.

**4.**—The merchants, bankers, and traders of London having presented an address to the Emperor of the French, expressive of their desire for the continuance of cordiality and goodwill between this country and France, Lord Campbell called the attention of the House of Lords to the occurrence, as a transgression of that rule which authorized the carrying on of intercourse between independent nations by ambassadors only, or some other official appointed by Government. He wished to know whether the deputation which was said "to have waited on the Emperor had been sanctioned by the Government of her Majesty. The Earl of Clarendon said that sanction had not been given or asked, but the Address itself, though unnecessary, was at the same time unobjectionable.

—Lord John Russell explains the intentions of the Government with respect to National Education, and obtains leave to introduce a Bill on the subject. He showed what had been done with respect to the education of the poorer classes since public day-schools were established, examined the voluntary and secular system, deciding against each, and gave an outline of the Government measure, which embraced an extension of the present system, and a plan for dealing with educational charities. Of secular education he said:—"The people of this country act on a right instinct when they openly declare that there shall be religious training, which shall comprise all the great doctrines of Christianity. Therefore neither I nor the present Government can be a party to any plan proposing a secular mode of teaching."

**7.**—At ten minutes past one o'clock this afternoon the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince (Leopold).

**8.**—Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, brings forward his resolutions on the National Debt. His plan consisted of three parts: first, the liquidation of certain minor stocks amounting to 9,500,000*l.*; second, a change in the issue of Exchequer Bonds; and third, a voluntary commutation of the Three per Cent. Consols and the Three per Cent. Reduced, making together a capital of nearly 500,000,000*l.*, thereby laying the foundation of a permanent irredeemable Two and a Half per Cent. Stock, which was the ultimate aim of the Government, and the key to the resolutions he sub-

mitted to the House. These resolutions, after considerable discussion, were agreed to.

**11.**—The Lord Chancellor moves the second reading of a bill for altering the punishment of transportation. He thought they should only leave as subjects for transportation those who were now liable for fourteen years and upwards, including cases of receiving stolen goods, outrages, assaults on the person, attempts to do grievous bodily harm, house-breaking, burglary, and cattle-stealing. For the remaining class, he thought that those who would have been transported for seven years should henceforth be kept in penal servitude for four, and so on, in proportion up to fifteen, for which term he proposed ten years' penal servitude. In the House of Commons, Mr. Keating objected to the ticket-of-leave clauses; but the bill ultimately passed the Commons as it came from the Lords.

**12.**—Mr. Brett moves the presentation of an address to the Queen, praying that the orders given for the gradual abolition of Kilmainham Hospital may be cancelled: The motion was opposed by the Secretary of War chiefly on the ground that the pensioners preferred out-door relief; but on a division the House authorized the Address by a majority of 198 to 131.

**14.**—Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution for abolishing the advertisement-duty carried against Government by 200 to 169. The resolutions proposed at the same time relative to the stamp and paper duties were negatived by considerable majorities.

**15.**—The Jewish Disabilities Bill read a third time in the House of Commons,—majority 288 to 230.

**18.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech of five hours' duration, introduces the financial scheme of the Government. The main features were the extension of the legacy-duty, gradual reduction of the Income-tax, equalization of spirit-duties, abolition of soap-duty, universal penny receipt stamp, reduction of duty on cabs and hackney-coaches, and the equalization of assessed taxes. The resolutions moved in terms of the Budget showed that 123 articles at present paying duty would be set free altogether, and in the case of 133 the present duties were to be reduced. The total relief he estimated at 5,384,000*l.* On the subject of the Income-tax—the colossal engine of finance—Mr. Gladstone said:—"If the Committee have followed me, they will see that we stand on the principle that the Income-tax ought to be marked as a temporary measure; that the public feeling that relief should be given to intelligence and skill, as compared with property, ought to be met, and may be met; that the Income-tax in its operation ought to be mitigated by every rational means compatible with its integrity; and, above all, that it should be associated in the last terms of its existence, as it was in its first, with those remissions of indirect taxation which

have so greatly redounded to the profit of this country, and have set so admirable an example—an example that has already in some quarters proved contagious—to the other nations of the earth."

**28.**—Died, aged 80, Ludwig Tieck, German poet, novelist, and translator.

**29.**—The Government Jewish Disabilities Bill thrown out in the House of Lords on the second reading, by a majority of 49.

— Wreck of the *Rebecca*, of London, on the west coast of Van Diemen's Land, while on her passage home from Sydney. She struck on a reef when sailing at the rate of eight and a half knots an hour, and drifted shoreward, where she went to pieces under a heavy sea. Of 30 persons on board 11 were saved.

**May 2.**—The Budget resolutions, relating to the Income-tax, carried, after three nights' debate, by 323 to 252 votes.

**3.**—Wreck of the American emigrant ship *William and Mary*, in the channel of the Bahamas, and loss of 170 lives. The captain, the most of the crew, and about thirty passengers, got off in two of the boats, and were picked up by passing vessels.

**5.**—Prince Menschikoff presents his *ultimatum* to the Porte in the shape of a note accompanied by the draught of a proposed convention or arrangement which the Porte was to sign within five days, under a threat of serious consequences if a longer delay took place. The note (which was written in the third person, in the name of the Ambassador) demanded that "The Orthodox Eastern religion, its clergy, and its possessions, shall enjoy for the future, without any prejudice, under the protection of his Majesty the Sultan, the privileges and immunities which are assured to them *ab antiquo*, and, upon the principle of perfect equity, shall participate in the advantages accorded to the other Christian sects." He could not consider any delay in answering other "than as a want of respect towards his Government, which would impose on him the most painful duty." After an interview with Lord Stratford, Rifaat Pasha wrote on the 10th that, while the Porte was willing to negotiate with respect to certain of the demands made by Russia, it was "contrary to international rights that our Government should conclude a treaty with another on a dangerous matter, affecting not only those things on which her independence was grounded, but, as it is well known, her independence itself in its very foundations." On the 12th Prince Menschikoff succeeded in obtaining a private audience of the Sultan, but his Highness having previously been informed by the English Ambassador that, in the event of imminent danger, he was instructed to request the aid of her Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, the Russian Envoy did not succeed in his attempt to turn the Sultan from the line of policy advised by England, viz, to treat

as two distinct things the original question of the Holy Places and this new claim for a Russian Protectorate under a secret treaty. The Ottoman Council declining to enter into the treaty or convention required by Russia, Prince Menschikoff took his departure from Constantinople with the Embassy on the 15th. Having ascertained on leaving that the Sultan was about to issue a firman confirming the privileges of the Greek Church, Prince Menschikoff wrote to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs: "Whatever may be the motive of this determination, a declaration or any other act which, although it may preserve the integrity of the purely spiritual right of the Orthodox Eastern Church, tends to invalidate the other rights, privileges, and immunities accorded to her religion and clergy from the most ancient times, and which they enjoy to the present moment, will be considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an act of hostility to Russia and to her religion."

**5.**—In Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Lawless made a motion to exempt Ireland from the Income-tax. A "scne" was created by Mr. Duffy's declaration "that in the worst days of Walpole and the Pelhams more scandalous corruptions did not exist than he had seen practised under his own eye in corrupting Irish members." The debate was at once interrupted by Mr. V. Scully and Mr. J. Ball, rising together. Amid great confusion, Lord John Russell challenged Mr. Duffy to make good his words or retract them. The words were ordered to be taken down; and on being reported to the House, the chairman formally called upon Mr. Duffy to explain or retract. Mr. Duffy said, if the House granted him a committee, he would lay all the facts before it; and then withdrew. Next night he made an explanation expressive of regret if he had offended against any rule of the House.

**6.**—Commencement of the sale of Louis Philippe's Spanish and Standish galleries at Christie's. The first, containing 528 pictures, produced 27,000/.; and the second, 244 pictures, 10,000 guineas.

**8.**—Died at Rome, where he was held in high regard, Father Roothan, General of the Jesuits.

**10.**—Attempt made to extort money from Mr. Gladstone, by charging him with improper conduct towards a female in the Haymarket. Walking home from the Italian Opera, whither he had gone in his brougham after the division on the Nunneries Bill, he was accosted by one of the unfortunates frequenting that locality: while listening to her story, a person named Wilson stepped forward, and, addressing him by name, said he would expose him in the *Morning Herald*, unless a sum of money was paid there and then, or a situation promised in Somerset House. After some little delay, during which the female passed into her lodgings, a policeman was procured, and the offender given into custody. He was tried at

the Central Criminal Court, on the 15th of June, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

**12.**—Opening of the Dublin Exhibition, erected by Mr. Dargan, for displaying works of industry to his countrymen by way of encouragement and example. The ceremony was performed by the Lord-Lieutenant (the Earl of St. Germans), accompanied by the Countess and a large train of Irish nobility and gentry, knights of St. Patrick, officials, and dignitaries.

**17.**—Destruction by fire of Brogden's North Shore Cotton Mills, Liverpool. Advantage had been taken of the absence of the workmen during the Whitsun holidays to execute some repairs in the machinery, and it was supposed the disaster originated through the carelessness of some of the tradesmen thus employed. The value of the buildings, machinery, and goods destroyed was estimated at 80,000l.

— The Governor of Jamaica, in opening the Legislature, censures both Houses for attempting, under cover of providing for the principal supplies, to appropriate its grants so as to defeat former permanent appropriations.

— At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society Mrs. Beecher Stowe was present, with some friends from America, and received a flattering welcome. Eight days afterwards, she was presented with an address by the same body in Willis's Rooms.

**19.**—The ship *Argyll* foundered at sea near the coast of Newfoundland, while on her passage to Quebec. The passengers and crew, numbering 17 persons, escaped in the boats, but only to endure such privations from famine and exposure, that 15 of them perished. The survivors were picked up by a French brig in lat. 50° N., long. 32° W. The *Aurora* of Hull went down next day, with 26 of her passengers and crew, in lat. 46° N., long. 38° W.

**24.**—The Edinburgh Adelphi Theatre destroyed by a fire which broke out about five P.M., apparently in the music-room.

**27.**—In answer to Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell said that the most perfect confidence and accordancce subsisted between her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French. They each took the same view of the Russian proposals. In the present state of the negotiations, it would be improper to produce the instructions upon which Lord Stratford acted; but he might say the policy which dictated them was that of maintaining inviolate the faith of treaties and the independence of Turkey.

**30.**—Lord John Russell declines to inform Mr. Disraeli whether or not the British fleet had been ordered to the Dardanelles.

— Election of Chamberlain for the City of London. Sir John Key, alderman of the ward of Bridge Without, and twice Lord Mayor, the candidate started by the Corporation, obtained 3,185 votes, against Mr. Scott, of

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the Chamberlain's office, who polled 2,914. This was the largest number of the Livery who ever voted in such a contest.

**June 1.**—Count Nesselrode sends from St. Petersburg a despatch, informing Baron Brunow of the Emperor's intention to occupy the Principalities. On the same day a despatch was forwarded from the Foreign Office here to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, authorizing him in certain specified contingencies to send for the fleet, which would then repair to such place as he might point out. Next day instructions were sent to Admiral Dundas to proceed at once to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, and there place himself in communication with her Majesty's Ambassador.

— Lord Illoham's Judges Exclusion Bill thrown out in the Commons on the motion for a third reading. With the exception of a short speech on the new India Bill, on the 24th, this was the last occasion on which Mr. Macaulay addressed the House. He spoke with great vigour against the bill. There was no more reason, he said, for excluding judges from the House of Commons than from the House of Lords, where every member was in some measure a judge. Without affording any compensating benefit whatever, it was a measure which would at once lower the influence and lessen the usefulness of the House of Commons. "I see," he concluded, "no special reason for excluding the Master of the Rolls; and, I would, therefore, leave our door open to him. I would open it to the Judge of the Admiralty, who has been most unwisely excluded. I would open it to other great judicial officers who are now excluded solely because their offices did not exist in 1705, particularly to the two Lords Justices and the three Vice-Chancellors. In this way we should, I am convinced, greatly facilitate the important and arduous work of law-reform; we should raise the character of this House; and I need not say that with the character of this House must rise or fall the estimation in which representative institutions are held throughout the world. But, whether the extensive changes which I have recommended shall be thought desirable or not, I trust that we shall reject the bill of the noble lord. I address myself to the Conservative members on your left hand; and I ask them whether they are prepared to alter, on grounds purely theoretical, a system which has lasted during twenty generations without producing the smallest practical evil. I turn to the Liberal members on this side; and I ask them whether they are prepared to lower the reputation and to impair the efficiency of that branch of the legislature which springs from the people. For myself, sir, I hope that I am at once a Liberal and a Conservative politician; and in both characters I shall give a clear and conscientious vote in favour of the amendment."

— At the Custom House tea deliveries at

the reduced duty are made to-day to the amount of 200,000/-.

**2.**—Explosion on board the *Times* screw-steamer in Dublin harbour. Two of the passengers were killed on the spot, and ten died after their removal to the hospital.

**3.**—Sir Charles Wood introduces the new Bill for the government of India, in a speech of five hours' length. He proposed to continue the relations of the Board of Control to the Board of Directors as they stand, but to change the constitution and limit the patronage of the Court of Directors. The thirty members of the Court were to be reduced to eighteen—twelve elected in the usual way, and six nominated by the Crown from persons who have been Indian servants for ten years. With respect to patronage, now entirely in the hands of the Court of Directors, it was proposed to do away altogether with nomination by favour, and to make civil and scientific appointments depend on merit alone. The bill gave rise to frequent and lengthy discussions in the Commons, but was finally passed with some trifling amendments on the 28th of July. Sir John Pakington's motion for abolishing the salt monopoly was carried against the Government by 117 to 107. In the House of Lords the bill was severely criticised by Lord Ellenborough, but was ultimately carried through all its stages there, and in due course received the royal assent.

Messrs. Keogh, Monsell, and Sadleir, having resigned their appointments under Lord Aberdeen, in consequence of the language used by Lord J. Russell regarding the Catholic religion in the debate on the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, Lord Aberdeen now writes to these members of his party:—"While the vote on that occasion had the sanction of the Government, the reasons for that vote given by Lord John Russell and the sentiments of which you complain are not shared by me, nor by many of my colleagues." This explanation led to a withdrawal of the resignations.

**5.**—Fire on the premises of the Patent Gutta Percha Company's Wenlock Basin, City-road, and destruction of property valued at 100,000/. The flames spread to two vessels lying in the basin, and from them to a range of warehouses on the opposite side. Among the premises destroyed was a Patent Fire-wood Factory, and the works of a Patent Cooperage Company.

**6.**—Wreck of the *Nassau* thirty-five miles south of Bombay, and loss of about 350 passengers, chiefly Indian pilgrims coming from Arabia.

**8.**—Drummond's (Duke de Melfort) Restitution Bill read a second time in the House of Lords; the object, as explained by the Lord Chancellor, being the removal of the attainder against the earldom of Perth, forfeited for the adherence of the fifth Earl to the fortunes of the Stuarts in the Rebellion of 1745.

**9.**—Gavazzi riots in Canada. At Quebec the reverend padre was thrown out of his pulpit, and at Montreal the disturbance was so serious that the military called out to repress it were compelled to fire in self-defence. Seven persons were killed, six severely or mortally wounded, and ten or twelve others slightly injured.

— During the Commemoration at Oxford, the Earl of Derby is installed as Chancellor, and a large number of his friends and political supporters receive the honorary degree of D.C.L.

**10.**—Exhibited in Wyld's Globe, Leicester-square, a nugget found at Ballarat diggings, sixty-six feet below the surface, weighing 134 lbs. 11 ozs., and valued at 6,000/-.

**11.**—In the House of Commons, Mr. Keogh entered into an examination of the charges made against him with reference to the formation of the late and the present Government—charges which, he said, impeached his veracity, and were derogatory to his personal honour.

**12.**—Count Nesselrode addresses a circular note to the Russian Ministers and diplomatic agents throughout Europe, explanatory of Prince Menschikoff's mission to Constantinople, and designed to "rectify the false statements which may have been circulated about it in the countries in which they resided." A note was appended to the circular, showing the terms Russia was willing to accept for the protection of "the orthodox religion of the Orient, its clergy, churches, and possessions." This note, and another dated the 20th, was answered by M. Drouyn de Lhuys on behalf of France, and by the Earl of Clarendon on behalf of England.

**14.**—Formation of a military encampment on Chobham Common, the force comprising four regiments of cavalry, three battalions of Guards, two brigades of infantry, each comprising three regiments, one troop of Royal Horse Artillery, three batteries of Horse Artillery, a company of Sappers, and a Pontoon train. A variety of military displays were made in the presence of large gatherings between the 21st of June, when operations in the field commenced, and the 20th of August, when the camp broke up.

**16.**—More personal explanations in the House of Commons between Mr. Keogh, Lord Naas, and others, as to the offer of office to the former by Lord Derby.

**21.**—St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, a Middle Class Training Institution, opened.

— The Liverpool Election Committee report that they found neither Mr. Turner nor Mr. Forbes Mackenzie duly elected to serve in the present Parliament.

**23.**—In the debate on the second reading of the India Bill, Lord Stanley in a very thin House moved, "That further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent government of India; and that at this late period of the

session it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement." Mr. Macaulay supported the bill as one introducing present improvements, and leaving scope for future reforms. The chief part of his speech was devoted to the question of admission to the Civil Service of India by competition. "It seems to me," he said, "that there never was a fact better proved by an immense mass of evidence—by an experience almost unvaried—than this; that men who distinguished themselves in youth above their contemporaries in academic competition almost always keep to the end of their lives the start they have gained in the earlier part of their career. Look to the Parliament from the time when parliamentary government began in this country—from the days of Montagu and St. John to those of Canning and Peel. You need not stop there, but come down to the time of Lord Derby and my right honourable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Has it not always been the case, that the men who were first in the competition of the schools have been the first in the competition of life? Look also to India. The ablest man who ever governed India was Warren Hastings, and was he not in the first rank at Westminster? The ablest Civil servant I ever knew in India was Sir Charles Metcalfe, and was he not a man of the first standing at Eton? The most distinguished member of the aristocracy who ever governed India was Lord Wellesley. What was his European reputation? What was his Oxford reputation?" Noticing the academical triumphs of Lord Ellenborough himself, who was now so much opposed to the Government Bill, Mr. Macaulay referred to the great array of judges who had been eminent in youthful study, and concluded by expressing his approval of the measure, because it provided the best means that can be imagined for effecting the gradual admission of natives to a share in the higher offices of the Government. The debate was continued over a week and resulted in the second reading of the bill by a majority of 182.

**26.**—The Emperor of Russia issues a manifesto, in which he declares that, "having exhausted all the means of persuasion, and all the means of obtaining in a friendly manner the satisfaction due to our just reclamations, we have deemed it indispensable to order our troops to enter the Danubian Principalities, and thus show the Porte how far its obstinacy may lead it. Nevertheless, even now, it is not our intention to commence war. By the occupation of the Principalities, we wish to have in our hands a pledge which will guarantee to us in every respect the re-establishment of our just rights."

**27.**—Professor Faraday sends to the *Athenaeum* a description of the nature and results of the indicator he had constructed for exposing the current delusion of table-turning.

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**27.**—The rivers of Bolivia flowing into the Amazonas and La Plata declared free to the navigation of all nations.

**July 1.**—Explosion at the Bent Grange Colliery, Oldham, resulting in the death of seventeen men and boys.

**2.**—The Russian troops, in two divisions, cross the Pruth and occupy the Principalities.

**4.**—The Leith steamship *Trident* destroyed by fire in St. Katherine Docks.

**6.**—Died Lady Florentia Sale, widow of Gen. Sir Robt. Sale, and author of "Journal of the Disasters in Afghanistan."

**8.**—The American squadron, under Commodore Perry, anchors in the Bay of Jeddo, and commences negotiations with the Japanese.

**9.**—Inundations throughout South Wales, caused by heavy rains. At Brecon, the river Honddu rose with great rapidity, and carried away the bridge from its foundations. The inhabitants of certain streets only escaped by retreating to the upper storey of their dwellings.

**13.**—Earl Shaftesbury challenged to fight a duel. In a speech on the Juvenile Mendiants Bill, he cited the judgment of Lord Eldon in the case of William Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley (Lord Mornington), to show that the proposed detention of children whose parents are immoral was nothing new in law. Lord M. resented this as an interference with his private affairs, without taking notice of his justification in being twice elected for Essex, and writes to the Earl that he must apologize or fight. Lord Shaftesbury, in answer, briefly defended his quotation from an ordinary legal authority, and, so far as the challenge was concerned, referred Lord M. to the magistrate at Bow-street, or to his solicitors. Lord Mornington rejoined that this added to the original insult, and was besides "very absurdly impudent." In a case before the Lords Justices in Chancery, the same week, Lord Mornington wrote, "I have ever felt as a peer of the realm that I am more bound to respect the law than other men."

**14.**—Wreck of the *Fazl Kereem*, an Arab ship which left Aden the previous day with the Calcutta and Bombay mails, transferred from the East India Company's steamer, *Ajadha*. Out of 191 persons on board, only eleven were saved, ten escaping in the long boat, and one floating ashore on a plank.

— The New York Exhibition opened by the President of the United States.

**15.**—The Merchant Shipping Bill passes through Committee in the Commons.

— The city of Venezuela, in S. America, destroyed by an earthquake. As many as 800 persons were said to have been buried in the ruins; an entire company of artillery, with Colonel Percy, perishing in their quarters.

**22.**—In a discussion on the Succession Duties Bill, the Earl of Malmesbury denounced the scheme as cruel in principle. It took a

man at a time and fleeced him ; and when he had disappeared, it took another and fleeced him ; so that it would be impossible ever to collect a numerically strong expression of opinion respecting it against the Minister of the day. By the bill Chancellors of the Exchequer would in future be like vultures soaring over society, and watching for a harvest of dead meat.

**27.**—Archbishop Whately, ex-Chancellor Blackburn, and Mr. Baron Green withdraw, under pressure, from the Irish Board of National Education.

— Cab-strike in the metropolis, in retaliation for the new Act passed, reducing the fares from 8d. to 6d. per mile.

**31.**—The representatives of the four great Powers (Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia), assembled in conference at Vienna, agree upon a note to be submitted to Russia and Turkey, as a basis for settling the differences between these Powers. The propositions, which originated with Austria, and were slightly altered by France, were accepted by the Emperor of Russia.

**August 1.**—Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, gives judgment in the case of the Hon. and Rev. Earl of Guildford and the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, the question being brought before him in the form of an information to obtain a decree for the regulation and future management of two charities ; one the hospital above referred to, the other the Alms-house of Noble Poverty—separate institutions, but both practically one charity. The hospital was founded in the twelfth century, by Henry de Blois ; the alms-house in 1446, by Cardinal Beaufort ; and they were intended to support thirteen poor men, and give a dinner every day to one hundred poor men, with other benefits for the indigent. Three several times the Master of the hospital had attempted to obtain the revenues for his own use ; first, in the fourteenth century, when William of Wykeham successfully resisted the attempt. He was opposed by William de Stowell, then the Master of the charity, and by Sir Roger de Cloud his successor, when the dispute was referred to the Pope, who condemned Sir Roger in costs, and decided in favour of William of Wykeham. The second attempt was in the reign of Elizabeth, when an Act was passed to confirm the original trust, providing that no Master should have power to grant lands, and that the funds of the charity must thenceforward be applied for the relief of the poor. The third attempt was made in 1696, when the brethren and two chaplains agreed to a document called *Consuetudinarium*, or settlement of the custom of administering the funds of the hospital, making over the revenues to the Master. This was sanctioned by the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester, though Sir John Romilly now described it as one of the

most extraordinary and nefarious deeds which the court had ever perused. It commenced by stating, that after diligent search no deeds or documents had been discovered for the government of the charity, although at the very time the Master and brethren were in possession of the original deed, the Pope's Bull, the statutes of Henry and Elizabeth, and the documents of the House of Noble Poverty. Under this glaring and discreditable deed the charity was carried on for a century and a half, though not without warnings, from time to time, that the funds were being misappropriated. Sir John Romilly now decided that an injunction must be issued to restrain the granting of any lands or fines of the charity, and an inquiry directed as to the laws now existing, the present state of the charity, and the appropriation of the funds. The Attorney-General had left it to the court to settle the time at which the present Master, the Earl of Guildford, should be called upon to render an account ; but from the framing of the information the court could not go further back than the date of filing. The costs of the Bishop of Winchester to come out of the funds.

**1.**—Sir James Graham introduces the Naval Coast Volunteers Bill, which passes without opposition, through both Houses, before the close of the session.

**6.**—Mutiny on board the *Aratoom Oscar*, trading between Hong Kong and Calcutta ; the Chinese sailors murdering Captain Lovett and five other of the passengers and crew.

**8.**—Commenced at Gloucester Assizes the case of Smyth (or Provis, the impostor) against Smyth and others. The object of the action was to recover certain estates in the county of Gloucester, formerly the property of Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., of Ashton Hall, near Bristol, the plaintiff claiming to be the son and heir of Sir Hugh Smyth, who died in the year 1824. Sir H. Smyth was known to have been twice married, but had no issue by either marriage. The plaintiff claimed to be the son of Sir H. Smyth by a third and earlier marriage, alleged to have taken place in Ireland, with Jane, the daughter of Count Vandenberg, in the year 1796, and to have been born at Warminster, in the county of Wilts. His mother having died in childbirth, he was brought up by a woman named Lydia Reed, and his birth was for some reason kept secret. Plaintiff went abroad, and on his return to this country he was not made acquainted with his pedigree, till recently, when, by the discovery of certain documents, he came to the knowledge that he was entitled to a baronetcy, and estates which were variously estimated to be worth from 20,000*l.* to 35,000*l.* a year. The defendant was the grandson of Sir Hugh Smyth's sister Florence, and still a minor. The plaintiff was put into the witness-box on the second day of the trial and made to tell the story of his life under the

searching pressure of Sir F. Thesiger. He stood the first day's examination with rare coolness ; but on the morning of the third day appeared chop-fallen and disconcerted. The first decisive blow given to his story was when it was shown that a letter, in his handwriting, sealed with the Smyth seal, was dated the 13th March, while he had sworn that he did not obtain an impression of the seal before the 17th, and had then to get it engraved. What defence he would have made at this point of the evidence it is impossible to say ; but he turned pale, and requested permission to retire. At this moment a telegram from London brought the news that the police had discovered that the plaintiff applied to an engraver at 161, Oxford-street, in January last, to engrave the Bandon crest on the ring which had been produced during the trial as a relic, and the words "F. Cookin" on a brooch, which he had sworn was in his possession as another family relic for years. Upon this a dramatic scene occurred. The plaintiff admitted that this was true, and Sir F. Thesiger sat down deeply moved. The court was hushed in silence. Sir F. Thesiger then rose again, and said he should not spare his feelings longer. Sir F. Thesiger : You said yesterday, that for eighteen months during the years 1818 and 1819 you were in the house of Dr. Williams, in Parliament-street, suffering from illness? Plaintiff : I did not say Dr. Williams. Sir F. Thesiger : Now, were you not during those eighteen months in Ilchester Gaol, under a conviction for horse-stealing? Plaintiff : No, I was not. Sir F. Thesiger : Were you not sentenced to death, under the name of Thomas Provis, for stealing a gelding, the goods and chattels of George Hadden? and was not your sentence commuted to eighteen months' imprisonment, in consideration of your youth? Plaintiff : It was not I ; it must be some other person. Sir F. Thesiger : Have you got the marks of the evil on your neck, and also on your right hand ? The witness hesitated, but at last bared his neck and hand : and there the marks were apparent. Those on the right hand were the marks he alleged to have been inflicted in childbirth, and which he represented in a deed as the indeible marks of identity of the Smyth family. Sir F. Thesiger : You mentioned in one of your letters that you were at Colonel Hadden's on a visit? Plaintiff : I do not remember the name. Sir F. Thesiger : Was his name George Hadden? Plaintiff : I do not know. Here Sir F. Thesiger drew attention to the fact that the motto on the deed of 1823 was "*Qui capit capitum.*" The cross-examination was continued for a short time longer ; when the judge spoke to the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Bovill ; and that gentleman, rising, said that after so appalling an exhibition he and his brethren would not continue the contest any longer. The plaintiff was then removed to Gloucester Gaol. He was tried on the 1st April ensuing, on charges of forgery and

perjury, and sentenced to twenty-one years' transportation.

**S.**.—Grand naval review at Spithead. Some idea of this demonstration may be formed from an enumeration of the aggregate of guns, horse-power, and tonnage in the fleet, and from the number of men employed for the full complement of each ship. There was an engine power of 9,780 horses (nominally, but in reality double that amount) ; 44,146 tons, of shipping ; and ships' companies that should altogether have amounted to 10,825 hands, although the actual number fell short of that by 1,000. The fleet comprised twenty-five ships of war, thirteen of which were screw steamers, nine paddle-wheel, and three sailing ships of the line. There were no less than 1,087 guns, the smallest being 32-pounders, and the largest throwing 84-pound shells ; but the 68-pounders were the chief features of the armament. At forty-five minutes past ten the *Victoria* and *Albert* entered between the leeward ships of the fleet, passing first the *Vesuvius* and *Terrible*, and then proceeding straight down the line towards the *Duke of Wellington* at the weather extremity. As the royal yacht passed up the line, she was followed by the *Vivid* and *Elfin* ; by the *Fairy*, with the members of the Prussian royal family on board ; by the *Banshee*, with General Simpson, Governor of Portsmouth, and several other distinguished officers ; by the *Black Eagle*, *Bulldog*, and *Hecla*, laden with the Lords of the Admiralty and their friends ; by the *Stromboli* and *Gorgon*, bearing on their decks both Houses of Parliament ; by the *Lizard*, *Fly*, and several other vessels, carrying pendants and freighted with persons who had been provided with tickets for the day. Nearly every yacht-club was represented, from the clipper schooner of 200 tons down to the Thames cutter of 10, clothed in their snow - white canvas, big jibs and gaff-topsails set. The dusky forms of numerous steamers, struggling under the enormous loads of living creatures whoswarmed from stem to stern, on paddle-box, deck, rigging, and yards, contrasted with the livelier lines of the sailing vessels, and relieved their monotony. Her Majesty was greeted in the most enthusiastic manner by the passengers in the steamers which happened to be near enough to see her. After the Queen and suite had inspected the *Duke of Wellington*, the signal was given to weigh, and her Majesty led the fleet out to sea, the royal yacht occupying a central position between the *Duke* on the starboard and the *Agamemnon* on the port side, and slightly in advance of both. A few miles below the Mole the signal was given to form line abreast, which the ships did at cable length from each other, the line from end to end extending a distance of three miles. At 2.40 the signal was given "to chase," and later in the afternoon the exciting series of manœuvres culminated in an engagement between the most powerful vessels of the fleet. An Admiralty

order was issued next day expressing her Majesty's high approval of the exemplary conduct exhibited on the occasion by admirals, captains, officers, and men. "The Queen received also with peculiar pleasure the hearty proofs of goodwill and attachment to her person and family which mingled grateful feelings with proud recollections, and added happiness to conscious strength, in witnessing the evolutions of such a fleet ready to defend the power of the Crown and the independence of the nation."

**8.**—Hans Smith Macfarlane and Helen Blackwood executed at Glasgow, for their share in the murder of a ship-carpenter named Boyd, whom they threw out of the window of a brothel, when in a state of helpless intoxication.

—The head waiter of the George inn, at Portsmouth, shot in the lobby of that house by the accidental explosion of a fowling-piece which Mr. Powell, of Chichester, had taken with him to the review and neglected to discharge or uncap before packing up.

**12.**—After a litigation of thirteen years, the House of Lords decided against the validity of the Braintree Church-rate.

**15.**—Accident at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. While seventeen workmen were engaged on the scaffolding at the north end of the middle transept, constructing "trusses" for the erection of the iron ribs, the platform suddenly gave way, and the whole of the men fell to the floor of the building, a distance of 102 feet. Ten of them were taken up dead, and two more died after removal to Guy's Hospital. The other five sustained severe injuries.

**16.**—Lord John Russell, in concluding his promised explanation relative to the Eastern negotiations, said he thought, from the acceptance of the Vienna note by Russia, there was now a fair prospect of securing the objects in view without involving Europe in hostilities or exposing the independence and integrity of Turkey.

**17.**—Robbery at Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, the seat of Lord Denman. A box containing the freedom of the City of London, three gold coronation medals, and two or three articles of silver plate was carried off. The crime was traced to a man named Simpson, who offered a piece of the stolen silver plate for sale at York, and who appeared to have obtained access to the house through the culpable conduct of the under-butler.

**18.**—Lieutenant Bellot, of the French navy, drowned at Cape Grinnel, Wellington Channel, while aiding in the search for Sir John Franklin by carrying the Admiralty despatches to Sir Edward Belcher.

**19.**—The House of Lords reverse the decision of the judges in the Bridgewater Will case. When the late Earl died, in 1823, it

was found that he had devised a great portion of his vast property to Lord Alford, son of Earl Brownlow, with remainder in succession to the Egertons of Tatton, Milton, and Malpas, in Cheshire, and their heirs male; but he annexed to the possession of the estates the strange condition, that the possessor under the will should obtain the marquisate or dukedom of Bridgewater within five years, or that the property should pass to the next heir. Lord Alford became possessed of the property, and assumed the name of Egerton, in 1849, on the death of the Countess of Bridgewater; but he died in 1851 without having fulfilled the condition of the will; and his son filed a bill in Chancery against the trustees, praying that he might be declared equitable tenant in tail-mail in possession. To this Mr. Charles Henry Egerton, brother of the late Lord Alford, demurred; and Lord Cranworth decided, that, as the late Lord Alford had not attained to the dignity of Marquis or Duke of Bridgewater, the estates passed to Mr. Charles Henry Egerton. Against this decree the son of the late Lord Alford, John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton, appealed to the House of Lords. The general arguments for the appellant were, that the condition was a subsequent condition and therefore illegal; that it was against public policy thus to tie up the estates and embarrass the Crown; that Lord Alford could not comply with the proviso, for he could not make himself Marquis or Duke of Bridgewater, and that therefore the condition could not be performed. Counsel having been heard, the Lord Chancellor, on the 30th ult., submitted several questions to the judges for their opinion. Certain of the judges affirmed the decision of the courts below, but Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonard's took an opposite view, and the Lord Chancellor therefore now pronounced judgment reversing the decree.

**19.**—The Porte declines to accept the Vienna note without certain alterations, to which Russia will not consent.

**20.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. Lord Palmerston expressed the belief of the Government that Parliament might be prorogued without anxiety. With reference to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, the Emperor of Russia (he was confident) would take the earliest opportunity of the settlement of the difference with Turkey, to evacuate the territory of his own accord. The Royal Speech referred to the Eastern difficulty in these words:—"It is with deep interest and concern that her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. The Emperor of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences the continuance of which might involve Europe in war. Acting in concert with the Allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, her Majesty has good reason to hope that an

honourable arrangement will speedily be accomplished."

**22.**—Private O'Neill, of the 12th Foot, shoots Corporal Brown in Belfast barracks for threatening to report him for misconduct. When seized in the barrack-yard, O'Neill admitted firing the shot, and expressed himself as highly satisfied with the result.

**24.**—Joseph Mobbs, of the Minories, known as "General Haynau," from his systematic course of brutality towards his wife, completed his career of cruelty early this morning by cutting her throat. He afterwards attempted to commit suicide, but failing in the attempt was tried for the offence, and executed 21st November.

**29.**—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, visit Dublin, and inspect the Exhibition of Irish Industry there. Mr. Dargan was presented, and kissed hands.

— Died at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, Sir Charles James Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, aged 71.

**31.**—Bread riot at Liége, leading to the suspension of the Corn-laws.

**September 4.**—The cholera broke out with great severity at Newcastle. It appeared in London on the 11th, in the same quarter where the disastrous outbreak of 1849 took place.

**8.**—Fall of a house in the Strand, adjoining Arundel-street, causing the death of the occupant, Mr. Thompson, tailor, his wife, and foreman. The coroner's jury found that the accident was owing to the gross negligence of Mr. Abraham, surveyor to the Duke of Norfolk, in not causing the party wall to be sufficiently shored up and underpinned before the excavations for certain new buildings adjoining were commenced. When put on his trial, the judge interrupted the statement of counsel for the Crown, by saying that it was clear the indictment could not be sustained, as the law of manslaughter had not been understood by the jury.

**10.**—Fire at the ship-building yard of F. Scott Russell & Co., Millwall, destroying property valued at 100,000/. The fire was discovered almost simultaneously by a policeman on duty in the neighbourhood and by the watchman employed on the premises. It was at first thought the flames could be confined to the building in which they broke out, but the combustible nature of the stock afforded such ready and abundant fuel that the fire spread in all directions, igniting in succession the erecting shops and the long range of workshops used by the carpenters and painters.

— A body of thirty-five students belonging to the "Ulema" present a petition to the Supreme Council of the Sultan, enjoining war on the enemies of Islam, under threats of great disturbance throughout the empire.

**11.**—The *Vienna Gazette* announces the discovery of the crown of St. Stephen, and other

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regalia of Hungary, at Orsova, where they had been buried in 1849 by the Hungarian insurgents. They were now presented to the Emperor of Austria.

**17.**—Explosion of a powder-magazine at Gibraltar used by the 30th regiment. Of the six men employed in the magazine at the time, five were killed, and the other dangerously injured.

**23.**—During an interview with Lord Aberdeen and Lord Clarendon, Count Walewski, after speaking of the crisis at Constantinople, which M. de La Cour's despatch had led the French Government to expect, said that his Government thought it "indispensably necessary that both fleets should be ordered up to Constantinople," and added that "he was directed to ask for the immediate decision of her Majesty's Government, in order that no time might be lost in sending instructions to the ambassadors and admirals." Lord Clarendon, while admitting that no intelligence of the nature referred to by M. de La Cour had been received from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, intimated that they would without hesitation take upon themselves to agree to the proposals of the French Government. On the same day Lord Stratford was instructed to bring the British fleet to Constantinople.

**24.**—Interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmütz.

**27.**—Inquiry commenced at the Thames Police-court into the mutinous occurrences on board the *Queen of the Teign*, between Singapore and the west coast of Africa, resulting in the death of five of the mutinous Lascars. The master, two seamen, and two Lascars were sent over in custody by the Governor of Gibraltar on a charge of murder; but full inquiry showed they had only acted in self-defence, and two of the Lascar witnesses, Ahalt and Ali, were committed for trial. At the Central Criminal Court the jury ignored the bill against the master and seamen, but sent the two above-named to trial. They were found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

**28.**—The damage at sea caused by the equinoctial gales was unusually great this season. The most serious casualty occurred off the coast of Barra, one of the Western Islands, where the *Anna Jane*, of Liverpool, was driven ashore, with about 500 emigrants on board. The masts went overboard in succession, and soon afterwards the ship broke up, the deck between the main and mizzen-mast being crushed down upon the berths below, occupied by terror-stricken women and sleeping children. The poop and forecastle drifted ashore, and on these were all who survived the wreck, 102 in number. At day-break next morning the shore was lined with corpses, and over 250 were gathered together and buried in pits.

**October 1.**—Two burglars effect an entrance into the shop of D. C. Rait, jeweller,

Glasgow, by raising the hearth-stone of one of the rooms above, and collect about 2,000/- worth of plunder. An alarm being raised by the private watchman of the court, the robbers attempted to escape, leaving their bag of plunder on the stairs of the warehouse. One was captured, the other got off.

**2.**—Died M. Arago, French astronomer, aged 67.

**3.**—The floor of one of the rooms of the Corporation Arms public-house, Preston, gives way under a crowd of work-people, collected to receive their weekly "strike" money. One girl was taken out dead, and 40 or 50 others, mostly females, suffered severe fractures.

**4.**—Fire at Lee Mill, Halifax, and destruction of buildings and machinery affording employment to 1,000 people.

**5.**—Serious calamity near the Straffan station of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland. A slight accident occurring to the express train which left Cork at 12 noon, the guard and stoker were sent down the line to exhibit the danger signals, and warn the driver of a goods train known to be behind. The signals being either unseen or unheeded, it came up full speed against the express, smashing the last carriages to fragments, and inflicting serious injuries on the occupants. Thirteen passengers were killed on the spot, three died after long suffering, and many were maimed for life. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the driver and stoker of the goods train.

— The Porte issues a declaration making the further continuance of peace dependent upon the evacuation of the Principalities within fifteen days. The Russian general replied that he had no orders to commence hostilities, nor to conclude peace, nor to evacuate the Principalities.

**7.**—Interview between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, at Potsdam.

**14.**—The combined fleets of England and France, which had for some time been lying in Besika Bay, passed up the Straits at the request of the Sultan. The Turkish Government addressed a note to the representatives of Austria and Prussia, explaining and justifying the step.

**18.**—The ship *Dalhousie*, one of the White Horse line of Australian passenger ships, founders in the Channel off Beachy Head, and goes down with the whole of her crew and passengers, sixty-three or four in number. Only one seaman escaped to tell the story of the disaster. On coming to the surface he placed himself on one of the "chocks" of the long-boat, and managed to float about till he was rescued by a brig, and taken to Dover. It was supposed that this calamity, which occasioned a great sensation at Lloyd's, originated in the starting of a "butt," or that the vessel struck upon a wreck or spar floating in the Channel. The afternoon was stormy,

but not so severe as to excite fears for the safety of the ship.

**19.**—Lord Palmerston advises the Presbytery of Edinburgh on the subject of cholera:—"It does not appear to Lord Palmerston that a national fast would be suitable to the circumstances of the present moment. The Maker of the universe established certain laws of nature for the planet in which we live; and the weal or woe of mankind depends upon the observance or neglect of those laws. One of those laws connects health with the absence of those gaseous exhalations which proceed from overcrowded human beings, or from decomposing substances, whether animal or vegetable; and those same laws render sickness the almost inevitable consequence of exposure to those noxious influences. But it has pleased Providence to place it within the power of man to make such arrangements as will prevent, or disperse, such exhalations, so as to render them harmless; and it is the duty of man to attend to those laws of nature, and to exert the faculties which Providence has thus given to man for his own welfare. Lord Palmerston would, therefore, suggest, that the best course which the people of this country can pursue to deserve that the further progress of the cholera should be stayed, will be to employ the interval that will elapse between the present time and the beginning of next spring in planning and executing measures by which those portions of their towns and cities which are inhabited by the poorer classes, and which, from the nature of things, must most need purification and improvement, may be freed from those causes and sources of contagion which, if allowed to remain, will infallibly breed pestilence, and be fruitful in death, in spite of all the prayers and fastings of an united but inactive nation. When man has done his utmost for his own safety, then is the time to invoke the blessing of Heaven to give effect to his exertions."

**20.**—A wagon filled with forty people, many of them children engaged in hop-picking, upset in passing over a small bridge near Tunbridge. The stream being unusually swollen, about thirty were swept down the current and drowned. The survivors managed to cling to the wagon or sides of the bridge till assistance reached them.

**24.**—Previous to her departure for Australia, Mrs. Chisholm delivers a farewell address to a company of emigrants and their friends, in Spitalfields. A resolution was carried expressive of gratitude for her exertions on their behalf.

**27.**—Dismissal of the Rev. F. D. Maurice from his professorships in King's College. At the first meeting of the Council after the long vacation, Principal Jelf laid before that body, in his official capacity, a correspondence (privately printed) which had taken place during the three preceding months between Mr. Maurice and himself, on the subject of certain

statements made by the Professor in the concluding paper of his lately-published work, "Theological Essays." These statements had reference to the eternity of the future punishment of the wicked. At the same meeting of the Council Mr. Maurice put in a printed "Answer to the Principal's Final Letter." With these documents in their hands, the Council adjourned till to-day, when, at a special meeting summoned for the purpose, they entered fully into the consideration of the whole matter, and came to the resolution that the opinions set forth, and the doubts expressed in the Essay laid before them, were of dangerous tendency, and calculated to unsettle the minds of theological students; and that the continuance of Mr. Maurice's connexion with the College would be seriously detrimental to its usefulness. As the Principal had advised Mr. Maurice to be present at the opening of the term to commence his usual courses, the Professor forwarded a remonstrance to the Council on the 7th Nov., calling upon them to state what article of faith condemned his teaching. "I cannot, my lords and gentlemen, believe that, great as are the privileges which the Right Rev. Bench has conceded to the Principal of King's College, their lordships the bishops ever intended to give him an authority superior to their own, superior to that of the Articles by which they are bound; I cannot think that they wish to constitute him and the Council arbiters of the theology of the English Church. Such a claim would be as alarming, I apprehend, to the public as to our ecclesiastical rulers. If some parents have been suspicious of the influence which I might exercise over their sons, I believe that there are few parents in England who will not complain that the College has departed from its original principle when it gives such a scope to the private judgment of its chief officer, or even to the judgment of the body which manages its affairs. . . . . If I have violated any law of the Church, that law can be at once pointed out; the nature of the transgression can be defined, without any reference to possible tendencies and results. It is this justice, and not any personal favour, my lords and gentlemen, which I now request at your hands."—After reading this letter, the Council decided that they did not think it necessary to enter further into the subject, and declared the two chairs held by Mr. Maurice in the College to be vacant.

**28.**—Riots at Wigan, originating in disputes between the masters and the factory workmen and colliers, about 9,000 of whom were out on strike for increase of wages. They attacked the Royal Hotel, where the masters had held their meetings, and attempted to burn the houses of parties who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the mob. They were driven from the streets, late in the afternoon, by a detachment of the 34th Foot which arrived by train. The rioters next day attempted to destroy the saw-mills at Haig,

but were driven back by the work-people and police who garrisoned the building.

**28.**—Died Lord Cloncurry, aged 81.

**29.**—At the Central Criminal Court, the Rev. Wade Meara pleaded guilty to printing and publishing false and scandalous libels against the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley and others. A written apology was read in court, and Meara bound over in his own recognisances to appear for judgment when called on.

**November 1.**—Moses Hatto, groom, murderers Mary Ann Sturgeon, housekeeper to Mr. Goodwin, of the Burnham Abbey farm, near Windsor. In the absence of his master, and in a fit of passionate revenge (as he afterwards described it), the murderer entered the housekeeper's room, and there attacked her with the lard-beater; he afterwards followed the poor woman to her bed-room, where he finished his murderous work with a poker. To hide his crime Hatto set fire to the body, by surrounding it with inflammable material; and, but for the arrival of his master, all trace of guilt might thus have been lost. As it was, the body was consumed above the waist, and the under part considerably scorched. From the murderer exhibiting unusual cunning in destroying the most prominent traces of his connexion with the crime, the evidence produced against Hatto was purely circumstantial. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and he was ordered for execution. He confessed his guilt the same night.

— The Dublin Exhibition closed in the presence of 20,000 people. The Lord-Lieutenant said he could not declare the Exhibition closed without expressing an earnest wish for the health, happiness, and prosperity of the man to whom they were all indebted for the instruction they had received from the many productions of art and nature contained within the walls. On the following day a grand dinner was given to Mr. Dargan at the Mansion House.

— The Emperor of Russia declares war against Turkey. "By our manifesto of the 26th of June of the present year we made known to our faithful and dearly-beloved subjects the motives which had placed us under the obligation of demanding from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guarantees in favour of the sacred rights of the Orthodox Church. We also announced to them that all our efforts to recall the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity and to the faithful observance of treaties, had remained unfruitful, and that we had consequently deemed it indispensable to cause our troops to advance into the Danubian Principalities; but in taking this step we still entertained the hope that the Porte would acknowledge its wrong-doings, and would decide on acceding to our just

demands. Our expectation has been deceived. Even the chief Powers of Europe have in vain sought by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government. It is by a declaration of war, by a proclamation filled with lying accusations against Russia, that it has responded to the pacific efforts of Europe, as well as to our spirit of long-suffering. At last, enrolling in the ranks of its army revolutionary exiles from all countries, the Porte has just commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia is challenged to the combat, and she has no other course left her than, putting her trust in God, to have recourse to force of arms, and so to compel the Ottoman Government to respect treaties, and obtain reparation for the insults with which it has responded to our most moderate demands, and to our most legitimate solicitude for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East, professed also by the people of Russia. We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join their prayers to those which we address to the Almighty, beseeching Him to bless with His hand our arms in this just and holy cause, which has always found ardent defenders in our ancestors. *In te, Domine, speravi; non fundar in eternum.* NICHOLAS."

1.—The English Archbishops issue a declaration designed to protect Bishop Gobat of Jerusalem from the attacks now being made upon him by a section of the Church for proselytizing, and expressing sympathy with him in the difficulties by which he was surrounded.

2.—Formation of an Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, under the presidency of the Earl of Eglinton.

— Disastrous floods in Cork; St. Patrick's Bridge, over the Lee, being swept away with all the people on it at the moment.

4.—The American barque *Victoria*, 600 tons burthen, loaded partly with iron and partly with box and bale goods, destroyed by fire, in the Clyde, opposite Whitinch. The flames spread rapidly over the vessel; and as she was run aground, all attempts to extinguish the flames by scuttling were useless. The cargo was totally destroyed, and the hull burnt down to the water's edge.

— First encounter between the Russians and Turkish forces at Oltenitz. "The engagement," writes Omer Pasha, "lasted four hours from noon and during this interval their wagons never ceased carrying off the dead. At 5 P.M. a total confusion ensued in the Russian ranks; their lines were completely broken and their retreat precipitate. An hour later some few rallied in the neighbouring villages, but the remainder fled in disorder. Our loss amounted to 106 men."

7.—Commenced before the Court of Assizes, in Paris, the trial of thirty-three persons accused of plotting to assassinate the Emperor

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Napoleon. The trial terminated on the 15th, when ten of the conspirators were condemned to transportation for life, and the rest to terms of imprisonment varying from three to ten years.

9.—At the Lord Mayor's Show, an allegorical procession representing Justice, the Nations, and Prosperity, excited great interest in passing along the streets.

13.—The Turks blow up the works at Oltenitz, and retire across the Danube to Kalafat, where they kept the Russians in check for some time.

18.—Lorenzo Beha, a German Jew silversmith, residing in Norwich, murdered and robbed between Wellingham and Tittleshall, West Norfolk. The body was found lying by the side of a ditch, on Tittleshall common, the head nearly cut off, and four deep wounds across the face. Suspicion pointing to a labourer named Thompson, he was at once apprehended, and on searching his house most of the stolen property was discovered. On his trial at the spring assizes he was found guilty, and confessed the crime previous to execution.

22.—Dense fog in the metropolis. On the streets and river the utmost confusion prevailed, and in the neighbourhood of railway stations a complete block existed for hours. In the shops there was an entire cessation of business.

25.—Abel Burrows, a fanatical Methodist, mad with drink, murders an old woman in the village of Reach, near Leighton Buzzard, to give effect to what he called his religious enthusiasm. The capital sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

28.—Collision between the *Marshall*, screw steam ship trading between Hamburg and Hull, and the Swedish barque *Woodhouse*, near the Newsand Float. The steamer sank, it was supposed, almost immediately, but there was no survivor left to tell the story of her disaster. She had on board 150 emigrants, a crew of 18, and a miscellaneous cargo. The captain of the *Woodhouse* deposed that the steamer struck his vessel twice, and then passed on without answering any of his remonstrances. The night was extremely dark, and the breeze fresh from the south-west. The mast-heads of the *Marshall* were seen at low water about five miles from the float.

30.—Dr. Colenso consecrated Bishop of Natal in the church of St. Mary, Lambeth, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Lincoln. Dr. Armstrong was at the same time consecrated Bishop of the other new see of Grahamstown. The Bishop of Oxford preached a sermon on the occasion ("Separate me Barnabas and Saul"), to which after-occurrences gave much significance. "Yes, beloved brethren in the Lord," said the Bishop, "it is to such a strife and into such dangers that you go, and to which we dare to send you. And how could you or

we venture on such works, unless the Holy Ghost had said, ‘Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them;’ unless your office were of God’s appointment; unless you were certain of Christ’s presence with you in fulfilling it; of His perpetual sympathy; of the strength and love which He pours on those who serve under His cross; of the repeated cleansing of your soul from sins of commission and neglect through His most precious blood; unless your service were indeed the upholding and perpetuation of His own personal ministry; unless it were indeed full of the power of God the Holy Ghost; unless those words which we shall use over you to-day meant in very deed all, and more than all, which their mysterious fulness utters, ‘Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.’ Yes, beloved brethren, here is might enough to turn into strength all your uttermost weakness. Here is that undying certainty of power and love to which we dare to trust you, whilst we add you as new links to the ever-lengthening chain of Christ’s anointed witnesses.” In December 1862 the Bishop of Oxford, and nearly every other Bishop of the Church, prohibited this most recent link in the chain of anointed witnesses from preaching in any pulpit within their dioceses.

**30.**—**Destruction of the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Sinope.** About noon the Russian squadron, composed of six sail of the line, two sailing frigates, and three steamers, entered the bay. The line-of-battle ships anchored near the Turkish vessels, and immediately lowered and armed their boats. At half-past one o’clock, at the moment when a boat was pushed off from the Russian admiral’s ship, the frigate of the Turkish admiral opened fire. The Russian vessel recalled her boat, and the action commenced. In half an hour one Turkish frigate was blown up, an hour after two others met the same fate, and within two hours and a half all the squadron was disabled, with the exception of one frigate which managed to elude the pursuit of the Russian ships, and carried the news of the disaster to Constantinople. A large portion of the town was also fired. The Turks were reported to have lost 4,000 men. When the Emperor received news of the engagement, he addressed a letter to Prince Menschikoff, requesting him, on behalf of the honour and glory of Russia, to thank his brave seamen for the success of the Russian flag. The feeling which this outrage excited in Western Europe was given expression to by Lord Clarendon, in a despatch to the British Minister at St. Petersburg. “It would,” he writes, “have been a matter of sincere satisfaction to her Majesty’s Government, that the combined fleets should have remained at anchor in the Bosphorus, while negotiations were pending. But this has been

rendered impossible by the attack on the Turkish squadron at Sinope. The intentions of the English and French Governments, which were long since announced to the Porte, must be firmly and faithfully executed. For this purpose, although with no hostile designs against Russia, it is essential that the combined fleets should have the command of the Black Sea; and the necessary instructions have accordingly been addressed to the Ambassadors and Admirals of England and France.” The Russian fleet, thereafter, withdrew within the defences of Sebastopol.

**December 1.**—**Suffocation of the Sadler family,** three in number, at Elescar village, near Rotherham. From an examination of the room in which the bodies were found, Mr. Haywood, chemist, gave it as his opinion that they had all died from inhaling the vapours of cyanide of potassium, proceeding from the adjoining stack of the blast furnace used in Elescar Iron-works.

**3.**—In the suit brought by the York and North Midland Railway Company against George Hudson for 54,000*l.*, the Master of the Rolls gives judgment in favour of the Company.

**7.**—**Inauguration of the statue of Marshal Ney,** erected on the spot where he was executed, in the Avenue of the Observatory, Paris.

**10.**—**Great fires in New York.** Through the carelessness of one of the workmen, the premises of Harper Brothers, publishers, were totally consumed, and about 3,000 work-people thrown out of employment. Ten days afterwards a fire in Front-street spread to the shipping in the East River, and destroyed among others the *Great Republic*, valued at 300,000 dollars.

**11.**—**The Governors of the Charterhouse decline acceding to the prayer of the Poor Brethren of the Institution for an increase to the pension of 25*l.* allotted to them under the foundation of Thomas Sutton.**

**12.**—**General Santa Anna assumes dictatorial power, and the title of Most Serene Highness, with the consent of the Mexicans.**

**13.**—**Issue of the Charter for the new Wellington College.** It recited that upwards of 100,000*l.* had been subscribed to found a college for the education of the children of deceased military officers who have borne commissions in the Royal Army or in the East India Company’s service. The governors were empowered to hold property as a corporation to the annual value of 15,000*l.*, and to manage all matters appertaining or incidental to the government of the College. The Queen to be Visitor. Rev. E. W. Benson first head master.

**16.**—**The Times and Chronicle make the unexpected announcement that Lord Palmerston had resigned his office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, the cause assigned being**

his opposition to the contemplated Reform Bill of the Government. Rumours of other resignations were so frequent at this time as to lead to the belief that the Cabinet was falling to pieces. Lord Palmerston was afterwards induced to resume the duties of his office.

**20.**—John Charles Topner tried before the Royal Court, Guernsey, for the barbarous murder of the widow Saujon, who resided by herself in a cottage in the Relte Road. After Topner had overpowered his victim, but to all appearance long before she was dead, he set fire to her clothes, and then seized what plunder he could conveniently take away. When found, the body was in a great measure consumed, but sufficient remained to furnish evidence of the most frightful protracted suffering. The prisoner was found guilty, and executed on the 10th February.

**23.**—The Royal Paper Mills at Esher destroyed by fire. The flames were first discovered in the rag warehouse, and, as they were then raging with terrific fury, they soon extended to the different ranges of building used as the engine and heating houses, the hydraulic press houses, the weighing department, and the finishing house, where eight steam-engines were employed. Nothing was saved.

**24.**—Wreck of the American steamship *San Francisco*, on her voyage with troops from New York to California. The number on board was between 750 and 800; of these above 200 were swept overboard during the storm, and another 100 were carried off by an epidemic which broke out among the survivors during the seven days they kept by the sinking ship. They were discovered still afloat by the British barque *The Three Bells*, on the 31st, and taken off by her and *The Antarctic*, which came up two days later. In the same storm the Liverpool emigrant ship *Staffordshire* was lost on the coast of Newfoundland. Of 221 on board only 45 men and one woman were saved.

**28.**—During a gale in the Irish Channel, the steamer *Eva*, of Glasgow, breaks in two. Of seventeen persons on board six were saved by the crew of a fishing trawl and taken to Kingston. The *Eva* had been built for light river traffic, and at the time of the disaster was setting out on a voyage to Australia, rigged as a sailing vessel.

**31.**—Fire in the City, destroying various warehouses in Bread-street, Friday-street, Watling-street, and Cheapside. By great exertions, and with an abundant supply of water, the firemen were able to keep down a conflagration which at one time threatened the entire centre of the City.

— Professor Owen and other eminent men of science entertained at dinner in the model of the Iguanodon, in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

— Reshid Pasha, on behalf of the Sultan, accepts a new note prepared by the four great

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Powers, and desires that a definite answer be sent from St. Petersburg within forty days. On the 13th January the Plenipotentiaries in Vienna approve of Reshid Pasha's answer, and forward the note to St. Petersburg. On the 28th of the same month, Count Orloff arrived at the Austrian capital with the answer of Russia refusing the new note, and bearing certain counter-proposals as the basis for negotiation. At their meeting on the 2d February, the Plenipotentiaries declared these terms inadmissible, and such as ought not to be transmitted to the Government of the Sultan.

## 1854

**January 1.**—The Cathedral of the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church," Gordon-square, opened for worship.

**3.**—Severe snow-storm accompanied by intense cold. In London the thermometer indicated eight degrees below zero. The North-Western line was blocked up at the Tring cutting, and a mail-train lay embedded there for five hours. The Great Northern was blocked up on both rails at Grantham, and traffic between Peterborough and Newark became impossible by either road or rail. In consequence of the blocking-up of the Thames coals rose to an enormous price, and the metropolis was threatened with total darkness, from the inability of the gas companies to procure a supply. On one of the days of the storm there were only three laden coal vessels in the river.

— Kelsall's woollen mills, at Rochdale, destroyed by fire, and three of the work-people killed in their attempt to escape from the fourth storey of the building. Ten or twelve others who threw themselves out were much injured, and conveyed to the hospital.

**4.**—Disastrous gale on the north-east coast. At Sunderland 25 vessels were wrecked on the shore, and at Shields 17. In the course of the month there were recorded at Lloyds 300 wrecks, in which 700 people perished.

**9.**—Bread riots at Exeter, caused by the advance of the 4 lb. loaf to 9d. The shops were broken into, and the food as usual stolen or destroyed by the mob. Similar disturbances took place at Tiverton, Taunton, and Bideford.

**13.**—Sir R. H. Inglis resigns his seat for the University of Oxford, which he had represented in nine successive Parliaments, on the score of ill-health, as mentioned in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor.

**18.**—Fall of a portion of the old Excise-office in Broad-street, killing two men and injuring four others.

**21.**—Wreck of the emigrant ship *Tayleur* on Lambay Island, a few miles north of Howth. She left the Mersey at noon on Thursday the 19th, with fair weather; but it

soon came on to blow, making it necessary to "close-reef topsails." This was effected with difficulty, owing to the stiffness of the rigging and the insufficiency of the crew, many of the latter being foreigners scarcely able to understand orders. They were six hours taking in two reefs. During all this time the vessel was drifting to leeward in a narrow sea. All Friday the wind blew a gale, and the ship was repeatedly put about. She was described to have been very fast, but owing to some defect of construction or management, she was slow in "going round" and drifted some five miles to leeward each time. She also seemed to lose her speed as soon as she was overpressed with sail. Another defect was now discovered—all the compasses, disturbed by the iron hull and fittings, differed some points from each other, and others would not work at all. Under these circumstances, with a slight haze, and owing to the numerous tacks and shifts of wind, the captain lost all knowledge of his position till 4 A.M. on Saturday, when the Skerries light was sighted, and the ship was found to be at about the same spot at which the pilot quitted her on Thursday evening. The wind continued to blow hard and shifted to the S.S.W., when suddenly the haze lifted, and land was seen. The ship was instantly put about, but refused to act, and drifted rapidly towards the shore. Two anchors were then dropped, but the chain cables snapped, and the ship struck on the rocks. The greatest confusion prevailed among the passengers, many attempting to jump on to the rocks, but perishing in the sea. Spars and ropes were extended from the ship to the shore, and by this means a large portion of the male passengers saved themselves; but of more than 100 women three only were rescued. The ship continued to roll heavily against the rocks for a little time, when a sea broke over her carrying everything before it, and she went down stern foremost. Of 528 persons, 290 were drowned.

**26.**—Commencement of the Croker-Russell correspondence regarding Moore's *Diary*. As illustrative of a passage in the sixth volume, where Barnes of the *Times* requested Moore to spare Croker in anything he might write, Lord John Russell added a note:—"To Moore it was unnecessary to address a request to spare a friend. If the request had been addressed to the other party, asking him to spare Moore, what would have been the result? Probably while Moore was alive, and able to wield his pen, it might have been successful. Had Moore been dead, it would have served only to give additional zest to the pleasure of safe malignity." Mr. Croker now writes to Lord John Russell:—"I do not feel myself called upon to examine the conjectural estimate that your lordship makes of 'the zest and pleasure' of 'safe malignity.' It has been, no doubt, formed on the best data a man can have for his opinions—the feelings of his own mind. Those can best paint them who have

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felt them most; and when it is recollected that the person to whom you have thus hypothetically attributed the results of your own personal experience is in his 74th year, and in a probably advanced stage of mortal disease, it will be, I think, generally admitted that your lordship is well entitled to lecture us on both the theory and practice of 'safe malignity.' Your lordship's opinion of me, or mine of you, is a matter on which I should not have thought it worth while to have said a word; but you have embodied with your personal impertinence a gross misrepresentation of a fact, which I wish to set right. In that passage your lordship thought fit to leave the name in blank; but with a spiteful slyness, which, I believe, is a main feature of your character, you give in the next page but one an unmistakable designation of the person meant. So that those who might not recognise me under the injurious character given in the first passage could have no doubt, from the incidental circumstances of the second, which identified me." Next day Lord John Russell answered:—"The note to which you refer in your letter of yesterday's date was written on the supposition that you are the author of an article on Moore in the *Quarterly Review*. I endeavoured, in publishing the 'Diary,' to omit passages offensive to individuals. I omitted some regarding you, which, though not bitter or malicious, might, I thought, give you pain. There was one in which he said he found you less clever and more vain than he expected, or had supposed. This I allowed to stand. As one of the public men of the day you are accustomed to write most severely of others. To escape all criticism on yourself seems an immunity hardly to be expected."—"I have not been guilty," replied Croker, "of any such absurdity. I believe that few men have had, during a long life, more incessant proof that I have no such convenient privilege. Such an idea I never uttered nor entertained. It would be not merely arrogance, but imbecility; and I trust this correspondence will convince your lordship I am not yet in my dotage." In closing his side of the correspondence, Lord John Russell used the words:—"It would be useless for us to attempt to persuade one another."—"I had no motive," replied the critic, "and no intention to persuade your lordship to anything. I did not meddle with your opinion. I charged you with a gross and wilful offence against me: the public is now the judge whether I have proved my charge."

**27.**—Wreck of the Liverpool ship *W. H. Davis*, in the North Channel, and loss of twenty-three people, all on board with one exception. The ship had become unmanageable in the course of the recent westerly gales, and when attempting, during the night, to weather Barra Head, she went ashore on the rocks of Vatersay, within a short distance of the spot where the *Anna Jane* was lost in September last. The master and crew took to

the rigging, but the ship was dashed to pieces in a few minutes after she struck, and they perished amid the falling wreck. The steward was the only person who escaped.

**29.**—The Emperor Napoleon writes to the Emperor of Russia:—"Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the tranquillity of Europe, and by your beneficent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of disorder, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be as desirous as myself of a pacific conclusion, what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall retire from the places to which motives of war have led them? Thus the Russian troops would abandon the Principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an ambassador, who could negotiate with a plenipotentiary of the Sultan a convention, which might be submitted to a conference of the four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquillity will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty, nothing which can wound your honour; but if, from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England, will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms, and the chances of war, that which might now be decided by reason and justice." The Emperor of Russia replied on the 9th of February:—"I have made, for the maintenance of peace, all the concessions, both of form and substance, compatible with my honour; and in claiming for my co-religionists in Turkey the confirmation of the rights and privileges which they have long acquired at the price of Russian blood, I claimed nothing which was not confirmed by treaties. If the Porte had been left to herself, the difference which has so long kept Europe in suspense would have been solved. A fatal influence has thrown everything into confusion. By provoking gratuitous suspicions, by exciting the fanaticism of the Turks, and by deceiving their Government as to my intentions and the real scope of my demands, it has so exaggerated the extent of the questions, that the probable result seems to be war. . . . My confidence is in God and in my right, and Russia, as I can guarantee, will prove herself in 1854 what she was in 1812. If, however, your Majesty, less indifferent to my honour, should frankly return to our programme—if you should proffer me a cordial hand, as I now offer it to you at this last moment—I will willingly forget whatever has wounded my feelings in the past. Then, Sire, but then only, we may discuss, and, perhaps, we may come to an understanding. Let your fleet limit itself to preventing the Turks from

sending additional forces to the theatre of war. I willingly promise that they shall have nothing to fear from my attempts. Let them send a negotiator. I will receive him in a suitable manner. My conditions are known at Vienna. That is the only basis upon which I can allow discussion."

**31.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. "I have continued," said her Majesty, in reference to the Eastern difficulty, "to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavours, in conjunction with my allies, to preserve and to restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavours; but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country and of Europe, I think it requisite to make a further augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representations, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace." In both Houses the debate on the Address had reference chiefly to the rupture between Russia and Turkey, and to the alleged undue influence exercised by Prince Albert in the conduct of the public business of the country. "It is intimated to us," said Lord Derby, "that a state of warfare has ensued from the failure of all our negotiations. A state of warfare with whom? Are we belligerents? Are we partisans? Are we carrying on war openly and boldly, or are we carrying on that which is tantamount to war, but a war carried on in a pettifogging manner, and, I might almost say, in a manner discreditable to this great country. . . . The policy of Russia for the last 150 years has been a policy of gradual aggression—not a policy of conquest, but of aggression. It has never proceeded by storm, but by sap and mine. The first process has been invariably that of fomenting discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the subjects of subordinate states—their proffering mediation—then offering assistance to the weaker party—then declaring the independence of that party—then placing that independence under the protection of Russia—and, finally, from protection proceeding to the incorporation, one by one, of those states into the gigantic body of the Russian empire. I say nothing of Poland, or of Livonia, but I speak of Mingrelia, Imeritia, and the countries of the Caspian, even as far as the boundary of the Araxas; and, again, the Crimea itself. Although she has pursued this steady course for 150 years, she has from time to time desisted from her schemes where she has found that they met with opposition, and has never carried any one of them into effect where she has been certain to meet the opposition of this country."—The Marquis of Clanricarde characterised the foreign policy of the Government as secret, vacillating, and unsuccessful.—The Earl of Clarendon defended the Government, which was warranted, he said, in protracting negotiations rather than commit the

country to the terrible alternative of war. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell triumphantly refuted the calumnies relating to the Prince Consort's interference in the foreign affairs of the country. The Address was agreed to in both Houses without a division.

**February 1.**—The Parliament buildings of Quebec again destroyed by fire.

**3.**—Mr. Cardwell obtains leave to bring in two bills for the further amendment of the Navigation-laws: one, to throw open the coasting trade to foreign vessels; the other to consolidate and amend those laws which, since the repeal of the Navigation Act, had been passed for the benefit of British shipping. The second bill (he said) would consolidate the law with respect to registry and measurement, abolish the registry ticket, and introduce the greatly-improved system of measurement known as Captain Moorsom's. It was proposed to appropriate a small sum from the Board of Trade funds for the purpose of organising the life-boats on the coast, so that more lives might be saved. Mr. Cardwell reported that the recent changes in the Navigation-laws had worked well; not realising the apprehensions of overwhelming foreign competition. Wages were higher than ever, and freights higher. There were not enough British ships for the purposes of the coasting trade, while fleets of foreign ships entered the Tyne in ballast. Last year 190,000 seamen left the ports of the kingdom; and during the first three months of the operation of the new Manning Clause there were only 25,000 foreign seamen. Our shipping trade and commerce increased by 2,282,639l. in 1851, by 2,564,429l. in 1852. It was on such grounds that, after mature inquiry and deliberation, Ministers resolved to adopt the postponed measure permitting foreign vessels to engage in our coasting trade. The bill was carried through both Houses during the session.

**4.**—The survivors of the *Bona Dea*, from Savannah, picked off the wreck by the *Cuba*, of Sunderland. For eleven days they had suffered the most extreme agony from want of food and water, everything having been washed out of the vessel in the storm of 25th January. One of the survivors records: "February 1. The men again drew lots. One poor fellow, who appeared to be in a dying state, offered himself to save the rest. Mr. M'Leod interfered, and cheered them up with the prospect of being soon relieved.—February 2. The men now becoming unmanageable and determined to have the dying man sacrificed. The poor fellow had offered to do the deed himself, and cut his arms in two places to bleed to death, but no blood came. The men afterwards surrounded him, and one of them cut his throat. The scene that followed was too horrible to detail.—February 3. Many of the men frantically mad, and crawling about the deck in a shocking manner.—February 4. Mr. M'Leod and two men the only portion of the crew able to go

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about. The remainder were prostrate, and four quite deranged. All, in fact, were fast sinking, and could not possibly have survived another day, the immense quantity of salt water they drank increasing their sufferings to a frightful degree." About nine A.M. the *Cuba* was observed through the haze, and within an hour a boat was alongside to take them off.

**6.**—Lord John Russell announces in the House of Commons that the Russian ambassador intended to withdraw from the Court of St. James's.

**7.**—Mr. Butt obtains the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the charges of corruption made against the Irish members at a public dinner in Tuam. The *Times* having drawn attention to these charges, Mr. Mowbray Morris, the manager of the paper, was examined; but, though closely questioned, the Committee did not succeed in obtaining from him much valuable information. In answer to one question Mr. Morris said:—"With all respect to the Committee, I submit that the question here involved is the independence of the press. I think that the press of this country—there being no censorship established by law—is amenable to no authority whatever except that of the courts of law, and that not even a Committee of the House of Commons has a right to question the conductors of the paper as regards the opinions they have expressed; and that there is no tribunal except the courts of justice which can compel them to do so. I therefore think I should sacrifice the interests of the *Times*, and do a grievous injury to the press of this country, if I answered the question." Dr. Gifford, of the *Standard*, was also examined.

**8.**—Eight lives lost in a fire at the back of St. Anne's Church, Princes-street, Soho. Within a few minutes after the fire had been discovered, an interpreter named Puzzi, who lived on the second floor, appeared at the windows with his wife and three children, imploring assistance. He afterwards threw himself into the street, but sustained such injuries that he died after his removal to Charing Cross Hospital. In a few minutes afterwards, and before the arrival of either engines or fire-escape, all the inmates previously seen at the windows had disappeared. The charred remains of seven were found on the second floor when the fire was subdued.

— The Russian ambassador, Baron Brunow, leaves London, passing over from Dover to Calais the following morning.

**10.**—A deputation from the Society of Friends, composed of Sturge, of Birmingham, Charlton, of Bristol, and ~~Wise~~, of Darlington, waits upon the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, to present an address expressive of the sorrow which filled their hearts at the thought of the approaching war. The Emperor replied both verbally and in writing that he abhorred war as sincerely as they did, and was ready to forget the past if an opportunity was afforded.

He must, however, insist on Turkey discharging the obligations imposed on her by treaties.

**13.**—Lord John Russell obtains leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the Representation of the People of England and Wales. He proposed to disfranchise all boroughs which had fallen below 300 electors, or have a smaller population than 5,000, and to take one member from thirty-three boroughs having less than 500 electors, or a population under 10,000 inhabitants. He would divide certain counties, and give three members to each division, and an additional member to each county and town with more than 100,000 inhabitants. He would give four additional members to Yorkshire, four to Lancashire, and thirty-eight to other counties; and one to Southwark. This would in all give fifty-five new members. The three towns of Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Barnsley having more than 20,000 inhabitants, would have a member each; and Kensington and Chelsea would, as had been suggested, be formed into a borough with two members. He proposed to give the franchise to the Inns of Court, and one member to the University of London. To make full provision for the representation of minorities, electors in districts returning three members would have two votes only, so that any section comprising not fewer than two-fifths of the gross electorate would secure the return of their candidate. It was intended to make several franchises common to counties and towns: namely, first, a salary of 100*s.* for any employment, public or private, paid half-yearly or quarterly, and not as weekly wages; secondly, 10*s.* a year dividends from the funds, bank stock, or the East India Company; thirdly, the payment of 40*s.* Income-tax or assessed taxes; fourthly, the being a graduate of any university; and fifthly, the having had for three years 50*s.* in a savings'-bank. As regarded counties and boroughs, it was proposed to admit the 10*s.* householder to the county franchise; but in order to avoid vote-manufacture, the building must be rated at 5*s.* a year, unless the voter was resident. As regarded the borough franchise, he considered that the Reform Act did not make sufficient provision for the admission of the working classes; and after a tribute to these classes, for whom he thought the door ought to be opened wider, he proposed that the borough franchise should follow a 6*s.* municipal rating. There would be under his scheme sixty-six vacancies; sixty-three of these he apportioned under one of the schedules, and the remaining three he proposed to give to populous towns in Scotland and to a Scotch University.

**14.**—The Earl of Clarendon states in the House of Lords, that though war was not yet declared, it could hardly be said we were at peace. He thought we were in an intermediate state, but every hour drifting nearer and nearer to a state of war.

**15.**—Bursting of the Sheffield and Tinsley

Canal, the inundation causing extensive damage to the warehouses, workshops, and cottages on the banks.

**17.**—In the course of a debate on Mr. Layard's motion on the Eastern Question Lord John Russell said:—"For my part, if most unexpectedly the Emperor of Russia recede from his former demands, and at the sight of all Europe disapproving his conduct, and of two of the most considerable nations of Europe being prepared to act in arms, if necessary, against him, he should acknowledge the independence and integrity of the Porte in the only manner in which it could be satisfactorily done, I shall, and we shall, rejoice to be spared the efforts and the burdens of a conflict. But, if that is not to be, and if peace is no longer consistent with our duty to Europe, and our duty to the world—if the ambition of this enormous Power has got to such a pitch that even its moderation is more ambitious than the ambition of other states—if Russia will not be contented with anything less than the subjugation of the whole empire of Turkey and the possession of Constantinople itself—if such are her feelings and such are her objects—then we can only endeavour to enter into this contest with a stout heart. May God defend the right! and for my part I shall willingly share the burden and the responsibility."

**18.**—Another explosion in the Arley coal mine, near Wigan, causing the destruction of eighty-nine lives. Nearly three hours elapsed before the fire could be extinguished, so as to enable the searchers to enter the levels; and when they could descend, their progress was necessarily slow on account of the destruction of brattices, doors, and stoppings by the explosion. The work was of the most disagreeable character, heaps of dead workmen and mutilated remains requiring to be passed in order that the first attention might be given to the living. A few were saved by great exertion, but the number was trifling compared with the dead bodies sent up to the pit mouth.

**21.**—The Emperor of Russia issues a war manifesto. "England and France have ranged themselves by the side of the enemies of Christianity against Russia fighting for the orthodox faith. But Russia will not alter her divine mission; and if enemies fall upon her frontiers, we are ready to meet them—with the firmness which our ancestors have bequeathed to us. Are we not now the same Russian nation of whose deeds of valour the memorable events of 1812 bear witness? May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. And in this trust, taking up arms for our persecuted brethren professing the Christian faith, we will exclaim, with the whole of Russia, with one heart, 'O Lord; our Saviour, whom have we to fear?'"

**22.**—Count Buol, the Austrian Minister, informs the Prussian Ambassador, Baron de

Bourqueney, "If England and France will fix a day for the evacuation of the Principalities, the expiration of which shall be the signal for hostilities, the Cabinet of Vienna will support the summons." In reply to Lord Clarendon's question, if Austria in such circumstances would declare war herself, the only reply was that she would "support the summons." On the 20th of April, weeks after England and France were committed to a war policy, Austria and Prussia contracted an offensive and defensive alliance by which they guaranteed to each other all their respective possessions (so that an attack upon the territory of the one would be regarded by the other as an act of hostility against its own territory) and engaged to hold a part of their forces "in readiness for war." The occupation of the territories on the Lower Danube by Russia being a danger to the whole German Confederation, Austria was to address a communication to the Russian court, with the view of putting a stop to the further advance of the Czar's armies upon Turkish territory.

**22.**—Departure of the Guards for the war. At 5 o'clock this morning the Grenadiers marched from St. George's Barracks, Trafalgar-square, to the Waterloo railway station, for Southampton, amid the warm greetings of thousands who lined the streets. At Southampton they were joined by the Coldstreams, who had unexpectedly been brought down from Chichester. Crowds of people watched the dock gates, and rushed in with the soldiers; nor were their hearty cheers and embraces terminated until the gigantic transports swung from their moorings and steamed down the river. The 28th embarked at Liverpool, and the 33d and 50th at Dublin, amid similar demonstrations. The Fusiliers left the Wellington Barracks on the morning of the 28th, the Queen and royal family cheering them as they passed, from a balcony of Buckingham Palace.

— Concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of Lumley *v.* Gye, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant had wrongfully induced Miss Joanna Wagner to break her engagement with him, whereby he had lost divers large sums of money. Damages laid at 30,000*l.* Verdict for the defendant.

**27.**—The steamship *Edinburgh*, trading between Leith and Hamburg, runs ashore on Borkum Reef, at the mouth of the Texel. Three of her passengers and nine seamen were drowned when endeavouring to save themselves in the boats. The vessel was afterwards got off, and the remainder of the crew managed to navigate her to Hamburg.

— Lord Clarendon writes to Count Nesselrode:—"The British Government, having exhausted all the efforts of negotiation, is compelled to declare to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that, if Russia should decline to restrict within purely diplomatic limits the discussion in which she has for some time past been engaged with the Sublime Porte, and does not,

by return of the messenger who is the bearer of my present letter, announce her intention of causing the Russian troops under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff to commence their march with a view to recross the Pruth, so that the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia shall be completely evacuated on the 30th of April next, the British Government must consider the refusal or the silence of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg as equivalent to a declaration of war, and will take its measures accordingly. The messenger who is the bearer of this letter to your Excellency is directed not to wait more than six days at St. Petersburg for your reply." On the fifth day from the messenger's arrival, Count Nesselrode verbally informed the English Consul that "his Majesty does not think it becoming in him to give any reply to Lord Clarendon's letter." In the course of the same interview, the British agent asked the Count what the intentions of his Government were with reference to the consular arrangements between the two countries, in the event of a declaration of war. Count Nesselrode replied:—"That will entirely depend upon the course her Britannic Majesty's Government may adopt. We shall not declare war." The messenger (Captain Blackwood) returned to England on the 25th March.

**March 1.**—Departure of the *City of Glasgow*, steam ship from Liverpool for Philadelphia. She had on board 111 cabin passengers, 293 steerage, and a crew of 76. She was never heard of afterwards, nor were any fragments picked up which could be identified as belonging to her.

**2.**—Jeremiah Smith, Mayor of Rye, sentenced to twelve months' confinement in Newgate, for perjury committed before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the cases of bribery alleged to have occurred in connexion with the last election for the borough of Rye.

— Died Signor Giambattista Rubini, the greatest tenor singer of his time, aged 58.

**3.**—Lord John Russell announces the postponement of the Bill for amending the Representation of the People.

**6.**—Exportation of corn from the Baltic and Black Sea ports of Russia prohibited.

— Explosion of a firework factory in Westminster-road, causing the death of the proprietor (Cobon) and a young assistant.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward the Budget. In making the financial statement of the year, he said that Ministers had been induced to ~~set~~ this early day in order that foreign nations might be aware of the promptitude with which Parliament was prepared to find the ways and means for carrying on the struggle in which we are about to embark, and also that the House might be enabled fully to consider them, as war entailed the disagreeable consequence of increased expendi-

ture. But for the extraordinary circumstances connected with our foreign relations, a surplus of £,166,000/- might have been anticipated with confidence ; but as matters now stood, the total difference against the Exchequer, resulting from a comparison of the income and expenditure of 1854 and those of 1853 would be 4,506,000/. He proposed that in the meantime a sum of £,250,000/- be voted for the expenses of the army in the East, being at the rate of 50/- a head for 5,000 men.

**7.**—The Reform Club entertain Admiral Sir Charles Napier at dinner previous to his departure with the Baltic fleet. Lord Palmerston occupied the chair, and gave the toast of the evening in an entertaining speech. Sir James Graham said that he looked upon Sir Charles not only as a gallant but as a discreet commander, and he had his entire confidence. “He does not go forth under any hypocritical pretence of conducting a religious war, but to assert the independence of Europe, to maintain the balance of power, and to resist as lawless a spirit of aggression and of reckless aggrandisement as ever disgraced any country. My gallant friend says when he goes into the Baltic he will declare war. I, as First Lord of the Admiralty, give him my free consent to do so. I hope that the war may be short, and that it may be sharp.”

**11.**—The Baltic fleet leaves Spithead under Admiral Sir Charles Napier, having been visited on the previous day by her Majesty. The fleet arrived in Wingo Sound on the 15th, and passed through the Great Belt on the 25th.

**13.**—The Earl of Derby draws the attention of the House of Lords to a document published in the *St. Petersburg Journal*, purporting to be an official answer from the Emperor of Russia to a speech made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons. The *Times* had commented on this article in a manner which induced Lord Aberdeen to say that information had been obtained by a breach of confidence on the part of some person in the Foreign Office. This charge was afterwards withdrawn. As the defence set up by the Emperor rested upon the communications made to the British Cabinet through Sir Hamilton Seymour, the Government now consented to submit their “secret and confidential” despatches to the House. (See Jan. 9, 1853.)

— Mr. Justice Talfourd dies in the Assize Court, Stafford, in the act of charging the grand jury. While urging the necessity of increased sympathy between the different classes of society, the learned judge suddenly fell forward with his face upon his book, and then swayed on one side towards his senior clerk and younger son, who caught him in their arms, and carried him out, still wearing his scarlet robes. Life was extinct within five minutes. Mr. Justice Wightman, who was then sitting on the civil side, made intimation of the event in his court, and at once suspended business.

— Acrimonious discussion in the House

of Commons regarding statements made by Ministers at the Napier banquet. Mr. Bright said he had read the proceedings with pain and humiliation : the reckless levity displayed being in his opinion discreditable to the grave and responsible statesmen of a civilized and Christian nation. On rising to reply, Lord Palmerston said, “Sir, the honourable and reverend gentleman,”—when Mr. Cobden started up to call the attention of the Speaker to the phrase as flippant, undeserved, and not justified by the rules of the House. Lord Palmerston :—“I will not quarrel about words (a laugh), but as the hon. gentleman has been pleased to advert to the circumstance of my being chairman at the dinner to which allusion has been made, and as he has been kind enough to express an opinion as to my conduct on that occasion, I deem it right to inform the hon. gentleman that any opinion he may entertain either of me personally, or of my conduct, private or political, is to me a matter of the most perfect indifference. (Cheers and laughter.) I am further convinced that the opinion of this country with regard to me and to my conduct will in no way whatever be influenced by anything that the hon. gentleman may say. I therefore treat the censure of the hon. gentleman with the most perfect indifference and contempt. (Some cries of ‘Order !’) Is that parliamentary or not ? (Laughter.) If it is not, I do not insist upon the expression. (Cheers and laughter.)”

**16.**—Mr. F. Peel intimates that, after a full inquiry into the allegations made against Mr. Stonor, the Duke of Newcastle had thought it right not to confirm his appointment to the judgeship of Melbourne.

**17.**—Lord John Russell introduces the promised ministerial measure to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford and colleges therein. The bill, amended in various clauses, passed both Houses during the session.

**21.**—The Earl of Ellenborough draws the attention of the House of Lords to the frauds committed in the contract for hay furnished to the vessels conveying cavalry to the East. Hay paid for at the rate of 7/- 10s. per ton, packed in trusses, had been found stuffed with shavings, and other refuse matter. The Duke of Newcastle admitted the correctness of the report, and undertook to see that the law was brought to bear upon the authors of the fraud.

**22.**—This afternoon the avenues of West minister-hall and of the Peers’ entrance to the House of Lords were occupied by a large assemblage of persons anxious to see her Majesty’s Ministers come down to Parliament with the declaration of war against Russia. The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the wool-sack a few minutes before five o’clock, at which hour the ladies’ gallery on either side of the throne was filled with peeresses. The space below the bar was crowded with members of

the House of Commons and others having the privilege of *entrée*. There was a large attendance of peers both on the Ministerial and Opposition benches. After the presentation of petitions, the Earl of Aberdeen (whose rising was followed by a loud cry of "Order, order!") advanced to the table and said, "A Message from the Queen, my Lords." The noble Earl having handed her Majesty's Message to the clerk-assistant, Mr. Lefevre, it was by him taken to the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor, rising, then read the Message, amid breathless silence, informing the House that the negotiations with the Emperor of Russia had terminated, and that her Majesty felt bound "to afford active assistance to her ally the Sultan against unprovoked aggression." An address in answer, after a long debate, was agreed to on the 31st, Lord Aberdeen declaring that even now, when compelled to make war, he should carry it on with the utmost vigour only for the sake of securing a speedy peace, and, like the purest patriot of our Civil War, who, when buckling on his armour, murmured "Peace, peace!" a prayer for a return of peace would ever be uppermost in his mind.

**24.**—Prince Gortschakoff crosses the Danube to occupy the Dobrudja.

— Collision in the Channel, about nineteen miles off the Start, between the American ship *Ann Kemble* and the barque *Bonetta*, of Liverpool. Of a crew of fourteen on board the latter, only the captain, mate, and second mate were saved.

**25.**—The Duke of Parma assassinated in his capital. The Duchess assumed the regency, and Baron Ward was ordered to leave the country.

**26.**—Declaration of the causes of war published in the *London Gazette*:—"It is with deep regret that her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace. The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that, after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as her Majesty, considered just and equitable, her Majesty is compelled, by a sense of what is due to the honour of her crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the states of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed." Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which she has been engaged. The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the

Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done; and her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government. But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Queen's Government that the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menschikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he in the first instance endeavoured, as far as possible, to conceal from her Majesty's Ambassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their Sovereign the Sultan. These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte. Two assurances had been given to her Majesty: one, that the mission of Prince Menschikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character. In both respects her just expectations were disappointed. . . . Her Majesty, in conjunction with the sovereigns of Austria, France, and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the four Powers: once by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte; once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna on the 13th January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honourable manner. It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government; to such a demand the Sultan would not submit, and his Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia; but her Majesty, nevertheless, in conjunction with her allies, has not ceased her endeavours to restore peace between the contending parties. The time has, however, now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the four Powers have proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia

becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman empire. In this conjuncture her Majesty feels called upon, by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire have been recognised as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan. Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its true and beneficent spirit. Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that by the blessing of Providence peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations."

**31.**—According to an ancient custom, the Sergeant-at-arms, accompanied by other officials of the City, read her Majesty's Declaration of War from the steps of the Royal Exchange.

— Hungerford-hall, Strand, London, one of the speculative structures of the Exhibition year, destroyed by a fire which broke out at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

During this month the war-intelligence caused Consols to fluctuate from 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**April 3.**—At half-past two o'clock this afternoon members of both Houses of Parliament proceeded in procession to Buckingham Palace, to present the Address to the Queen in answer to her Majesty's Message relating to the declaration of war against Russia. When the House re-assembled at half-past five, the Speaker read the royal answer to the Address.

**4.**—The Treasury order the seizure of two steam-frigates building at Northfleet for the Emperor of Russia as "the property of an enemy." They were added to her Majesty's navy, under the names of the *Cossack* and *Tartar*.

**10.**—Three men executed at Monaghan for the murder of Thomas Bateson in 1851. The scene near the scaffold was striking and unusual. After partaking of a good breakfast, they walked together for some time in the prison yard, two of them smoking and all exhilarated. When pitted, Coomey replied he never felt so happy; he was sure of meeting his Saviour! Quin said he would not accept a reprieve if it came. The sub-sheriff said he was sorry to see men in their position. "Sorry!" said one of them in a tone of surprise; "why, it is glad you should be, sir." He then asked

them if they had any statement to make to him in relation to the offence for which they were to die. "No," said Coomey, "our Saviour said nothing when he was executed!" Quin and Grant were first taken to the scaffold. Quin said, "Hell cannot now scare us;" and, addressing the hangman, "He's doing the best job ever done for us." At their request the priests blessed them; and one said, "Remember the thief on the cross; in one moment you'll be in heaven;" upon which Quin exclaimed, "Mary, Mother of God! receive us; prepare heaven for us." Grant said nothing. When they were hanged, the crowd shrieked and yelled. Coomey came next. "I am quite content; I am going to my God," said he. When the rope was adjusted, he meekly asked, "May I now go, gentlemen?" The drop fell, and the culprit died without a struggle, amid the frantic shouts and cries of the multitude below.

**10.**—Treaty of alliance signed between England and France. The high contracting parties engaged to do what lay in their power for the re-establishment of a peace which should secure Europe against the return of the existing troubles; and, in order to set free the Sultan's dominions, they promised to use all the land and sea forces required for the purpose. They engaged to receive no overture tending to the cessation of hostilities, and to enter into no engagement with the Russian court, without having deliberated in common. They renounced all aim at separate advantage, and declared their readiness to receive into their alliance any of the other Powers of Europe.

— Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British expedition, and the Duke of Cambridge, leave London for the East.

— Lord John Russell announces the withdrawal of the Government Reform Measure. Towards the close of his speech his lordship's feelings were overcome, and as he used the word "suspicion," in reference to his motives, his utterance was choked, and the sentences he struggled to pronounce were evidently given through tears. As soon as this was perceived, loud and cordial cheers broke out in every part of the House, and were repeated again and again.

**12.**—Commenced in the High Court of Justiciary the trial of William Smith, surgeon, for the murder of William M'Donald, farm-servant at Burnside, parish of St. Fergus, Aberdeenshire, on the 19th November last. He was found shot in the prisoner's field, with a pistol lying beside him, and suspicion at once fastened on the prisoner—a suspicion partly based on the nature of the wound, but more particularly from the circumstance that Smith had effected three insurances upon M'Donald's life, one of them for 999*l.* 19*s.* expiring five days after the murder. In the policies of all these insurances it was a condition that they should not be vitiated in the

event of suicide. In summing up on the third day of trial, the Lord Justice Clerk said he did not think there was sufficient evidence to infer the guilt of the prisoner, or even to establish the fact that a murder was committed. The jury, by a majority, returned a verdict of "Not Proven."

**18.**—Moses Moses, a general dealer in Houndsditch, examined at the Mansion House on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The police were induced to search his premises in connexion with a recent theft of wool, and discovered vast quantities of goods, the produce of recent burglaries and robberies. A wagon could hardly contain the pile of furs and silver plate, while the value was estimated at little short of 10,000/. Moses was tried at the Central Criminal Court and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

**19.**—The American emigrant ship *Powhattan*, from Havre, wrecked on the United States coast, and 250 of those on board drowned.

**20.**—The City of San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake.

**21.**—Her Majesty's revenue steam-cruiser, *Argus*, tows the first prize of war into Portsmouth harbour, the vessel being the *Froyo* (440 tons), bound with salt for Abo, and captured off Beachy Head.

**22.**—The first gun of the allied fleet fired against the Russians at Odessa, in revenge for an outrage committed upon a flag of truce. The fortifications were subjected to a fire which lasted ten hours, and did not cease until most of the batteries were silenced or destroyed.

**23.**—Emperor of Russia issues another war manifesto.

**24.**—Collision off the coast of Genoa between the *Silicia* and the *Ercolano*, the latter a passenger steamboat, with several English families on board. The casualty occurred after night-fall, and appeared to have been occasioned by the total want of watchmen on board the *Ercolano*. She was cut to the water's edge, and began at once to settle down in deep water. A few of the passengers and crew were saved by the boats of the *Silicia*, and some others, among whom was Sir Robert Peel, managed to swim or float ashore on pieces of the wreck, but by far the greater number on board went down with the vessel. Mr. Halsey, M.P. for Hertfordshire, his wife, son, and two domestics, were among those drowned.

**25.**—General fast to implore the Divine blessing on our arms that peace may be early restored.

**26.**—Collision in the Channel, off the Start, between the American ship *Hesper* and the emigrant ship *Favourite*, with 191 passengers on board, besides crew. When the ships parted from each other, the emigrants could be seen rushing about the deck of the sinking vessel in frantic confusion; but the heavy sea

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and wind prevented the *Hesper* from rendering any prompt aid, and the whole of the unfortunate creatures on board went down with the *Favourite*.

**27.**—A fire broke out in Brossette's beer-shop, Whitechapel, attended with serious loss of life. The director of the fire-escape found the family on the first floor, almost suffocated by the smoke. Holding one child by its clothes in his teeth, and another with the mother under each arm, he brought them down the ladder; on a second attempt he rescued the landlord himself; but on trying a third time the fire ignited the ladder, and immediately afterwards the whole upper part of the premises gave way, killing two of the firemen and burying eight inmates in the smoking ruins. The bodies were found next morning.

**May 1.**—Sir J. Graham advises Sir C. Napier, in the first instance, to feel his way, and to make good his hold in the Gulf of Finland. "When I say this, I by no means contemplate an attack either on Sweaborg or on Cronstadt. I have a great respect for stone walls, and have no fancy for running even screw line-of-battle ships against them. Because the public here may be impatient, you must not be rash; because they, at a distance from danger, are fool-hardy, you must not risk the loss of a fleet in an impossible enterprise." Sir James adds, that he believes "both Sweaborg and Cronstadt to be all but impregnable from the sea—Sweaborg more especially; and none but a very large army could co-operate by land efficiently, in the presence of such a force as Russia could readily concentrate for the immediate defence of the approaches to her capital." He advises the Admiral, then, if he has none but naval means at his command, to "pause long, and consider well, before he attempts any attack on the Russian squadrons in their strongholds, being afraid that they were much too cautious to come out and meet him. Had you been weaker," Sir James observes, "they might have done so. Now they will wait, and watch an opportunity, in the hope that you will seriously cripple your force, by knocking your head against their forts, when they may take you at a serious disadvantage, and inflict a fatal blow. These considerations must not be overlooked by you; I recall them to your mind, lest, in the eager desire to achieve a great exploit, and to satisfy the wild wishes of an impatient multitude, you should yield to some rash impulse, and fail in the discharge of one of the noblest duties, which is the moral courage to do what you know to be right, at the risk of being accused of having done wrong. You will reflect on it, and I am certain that your judgment will not err."

— The committee conducting the Preston strike announce that the employers had "succeeded in their unholly undertaking" of resisting the rise of 10 per cent. This was the 37th

week of the struggle, and it was calculated that as much as 500,000/. was lost in carrying it on.

**2.**—Three masons killed by lightning while working at the church of Mount St. Mary, Richmond-hill, Leeds.

—Wreck of the Liverpool emigrant ship *Winchester*. She left Liverpool on the 9th with 447 people on board. On the 17th she lost her masts, and afterwards drifted about for sixteen days, making water fast. She was then in the track of vessels, and the crew of the steamship *Washington* greatly exerted themselves to save as many as possible of the passengers. Many had died from injuries received by the rolling of the vessel, and numbers were swept overboard in the storm. A few minutes after the *Washington* had completed her humane work, the *Winchester* founded, carrying with her the corpses of 25 passengers who had died on board.

**5.**—Serious rioting, accompanied by murder and robbery, takes place among the Chinese settlers at Singapore.

**8.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer submits a supplementary financial statement showing a total extra expenditure to be provided for of 6,850,000/. The Income-tax to be doubled till the end of the year; i.e. per gallon added to Scotch and 8d. to Irish whisky. A readjustment of the sugar-duties it was calculated would produce 700,000/, and an increase of the Malt-tax from 2s. 9d. to 4s., 2,450,000/. The gross nett augmentation of the public burdens in consequence of the war was calculated at present to amount to 8,683,000/.

**9.**—In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Ball's motion to omit the word "malt" in the resolution increasing the duties on certain articles was negatived by 224 to 143 votes. It was afterwards agreed that the increased Malt-tax should be continued during the war.

**10.**—The *Lady Nugent*, transport-ship, sails from Madras for Rangoon, with 350 rank and file of the 25th Madras Light Infantry, twenty women and children, the staff officers, and a crew of thirty seamen. She was never afterwards heard of, nor any portion of her wreck identified. It was generally thought she went down with all hands on board during a severe gale which swept across her path about fourteen days after leaving Madras.

**12.**—Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Tiger* running ashore off Odessa, is fired upon and destroyed by the Russians. Her crew, many of them severely wounded, were taken prisoners into the city, and kindly treated.

—*Bal costume* given by the French Ambassador in London, attended by her Majesty and Prince Albert. Among the magnificent decorations were various emblems illustrative of the alliance between France and England.

**16.**—Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution concerning the unsatisfactory state of the law affecting the periodical press, and pledging

Parliament to an early consideration of the same, carried without a division.

**19.**—The *Arrogant* and *Hecla* bombard the little fort of Eckness on the coast of Finland, and capture a merchant vessel.

**25.**—In consequence of the entry of a French fleet into the Piræus, the King issues a proclamation, announcing that Greece will maintain a strict neutrality in the war with Russia.

**29.**—Lord John Russell intimates that 6,000 men had been sent from France to occupy the Piræus along with a regiment from this country, on account of the Greek Government conniving at insurrection in the adjoining Turkish provinces. They were determined that Greece should not be either secretly or openly the ally of Russia in the present war.

—On the withdrawal of the Canterbury Bribery Prevention Bill, a debate took place in which Mr. Disraeli assailed the Government, and Lord John Russell in particular, on the score of the repeated defeats they had experienced, and the humiliating spectacle presented by a Ministry compelled to withdraw so many important measures. "It is of great importance," he said, "to impress these circumstances on the House and the country, because we are never to forget that we enjoy the great blessing of having our affairs administered by men who are remarkably distinguished by their ability (laughter)—men who have made enormous sacrifices, both for their country and for themselves. (Laughter.) Than the noble lord himself no man has made greater sacrifices. He has thrown over all his old colleagues, and connected himself with a coterie of public men who, the greater part of their lives, have been depreciating his great abilities, and running down his eminent renown. (Cheers and laughter.) If the noble lord had succeeded in the object for which he made such enormous sacrifices, I could understand more clearly than I do the present position of the noble lord (laughter); but we find it otherwise. Six of these seven great measures have, at the end of May, disappeared—three having been withdrawn, and the other moiety defeated (hear, hear); and I feel that the time has come when it is impossible not to consider that we have not received the ample compensation held out to us for the breaking up of parties, and for not following the spirit and genius of our parliamentary constitution. (Hear, hear.) We have not received that full and ample compensation in well-digested and statesmanlike measures that was held out to us. We were told that the Government had

no principles, but 'all the talents,' and we had a right to expect that the noble lord—who always wishes to behave handsomely to the House—would at least have given us something as a compensation for the remarkable state of affairs which has banished all his natural colleagues to invisible positions in this House, and placed him on a bench surrounded by those who have been decrying his career

for the last quarter of a century. (Laughter.)" Lord John Russell in reply defended the measures brought forward by Government, showed how many of importance had been passed, and charged Mr. Disraeli with acting for or against the Oaths Bill, according to the political conveniences of the hour. Later in the evening, Mr. Disraeli returned to the charge, denying emphatically that he had ever absented himself from a division, when measures designed for the relief of the Jews were under discussion. He also charged Lord John Russell with offering a factious opposition to Lord Derby's Ministry, and being now engaged in carrying out the very measures they had planned, with the aid of colleagues to whom he had all his life been opposed. Lord John Russell replied with great animation, explaining the reasons which had induced him to accept office under Lord Aberdeen, and the confidence he had in the wisdom of the colleagues with whom he was acting. "I think," he said, "we are engaged at present in a most difficult task, apart from any measures of reform of Parliament, of oaths, or of corrupt purposes. Should I be of opinion that the conduct of the war is not safe in the hands of the present Government—that that Government is not carrying on the war with the vigour which makes war successful, and with a view to a peace which alone could be safe and honourable—from that moment I should cease to be a member of it. (Loud cheers.) But, Sir, considering that that is the great and pressing question of the country, no taunts of the right honourable gentleman would make me leave the Government with which I am connected—a position, God knows, of more labour and anxiety than of any pleasure, profit, or emolument. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I repeat that, unless I were convinced that the present Government was more likely than any Government which could be formed to carry on the war successfully, and to conclude it by an honourable peace, I should cease to be one of its members; but so long as I have that opinion, I shall trust to the House and to the country for putting a fair interpretation upon my conduct. (Loud cheers.) I rely upon that justice which hardly ever fails to construe rightly the actions of public men. (Loud and continued cheering.)"

**31.**—Destruction of the *Europa* troop-ship by fire while on her voyage to the East. Lieut.-Col. Moore, veterinary-surgeon Kelly, four sergeants, twelve rank and file, and one woman perished on the occasion. With the whole of the horses, baggage, and equipment of the troops on board. Lieut.-Col. Moore remained on board the burning vessel to the last, making the best arrangements in his power for removing the men; he was stated to have been at last driven into the Mizzen chains by the violence of the flames and to have perished there. The surviving officers and men were saved in the boat, and picked up by three different vessels, whence they were removed to her Majesty's ship

*Tribune*, which met them at sea. The origin of the fire was never discovered.

**June 9.**—The Sachem Indians assemble at their Council Fire to address her Majesty on the war:—"We, the Chiefs and Sachems of the six nations of Indians residing on the Grand River, in Canada West, being assembled at our Council Fire General Council, take this opportunity of assuring your Majesty of our unalterable attachment to your Majesty. Great Mother, we have heard that your Majesty is now at war with a powerful nation, and that your warriors, with those of the French, as your allies, have gone on the war-path. We are happy to hear of this alliance, and we feel that our Great Mother's cause must be just. Great Mother, your children of the six nations have always been faithful and active allies of the Crown, and the ancestors of your red children never failed to assist in the battles of your illustrious ancestors. Great Mother, we now renew the offer of our services against any external or internal enemy that may dare to attack this portion of your dominions, and we pray the Great Spirit to bless your warriors and those of your allies with victory."

**6.**—Abolition of "Clothing Colonels." Under a warrant of this date, the colonels of all regiments were in future to receive a fixed allowance in lieu of the pecuniary emolument hitherto derived from the off-reckonings.

**7.**—Lord Elgin concludes a treaty at Washington, by which the British American coast fisheries are thrown open to the States, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and Canadian lakes guaranteed to them, and the products of the United States and British America, with the exception of sugar and tobacco, reciprocally admitted duty free.

**8.**—Lord John Russell intimates the intention of the Government to divide the functions of Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. The following evening the Earl of Aberdeen said the Duke of Newcastle would fill the former office, but without control over the finance or patronage of the army. Sir George Grey succeeded to the Colonial department.

**10.**—Mrs. Brough, of Esher, formerly in the service of her Majesty as nurse to the Prince of Wales, murders her family of six children, by cutting their throats, and then attempts to commit suicide by cutting her own. She was found in a state of great weakness from loss of blood by two labourers in Claremont Gardens, who had their attention drawn to the house by seeing a pillow stained with blood hanging out of the window. One of them got a ladder, and, mounting to the top, saw Mrs. Brough coming up the staircase with her hair hanging down and her face covered with blood. The children were found dead in the bedroom. Mrs. Brough made a statement to the chief of the Surrey Constabulary, to the effect that during the night she was so ill that she went down

stairs to get a knife to cut her own throat. "Finding a razor," she said, "I went to Georgy, and cut her first; then to Carry, and cut her; then to Henry, who said, 'don't, mother.' I said, 'I must,' and did cut him. Then I went to Bill: he was fast asleep.—I turned him over. He never woke: I served him the same. The two other children, Harriet and George, were awake. They made no resistance at all. I then laid down and did myself. I cannot state what occurred for some time after that, as I found myself weak and lying on the floor. The great nasty black cloud was gone then." The woman was living alone with her children at the time, her husband having recently been compelled to separate from her on account of his discovery of her improper conduct in London. At her trial at Guildford, on the 9th August, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty on the ground of insanity.

**10.**—The Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the Queen, with great ceremony, in the presence of 40,000 spectators. The commotion incident to this event was noticed in the City from an early hour in the forenoon, and by the time the doors were opened the closely-packed multitude stretched far into the grounds of the Palace. Around the dais in the centre of the transept were gathered the Archbishop of Canterbury, the diplomatic body, the Directors of the Company, the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin, and York, and the civic dignitaries of other cities throughout the kingdom. At three o'clock the Queen entered the Palace, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and followed by the King of Portugal, the Duke of Oporto, and a brilliant company. The National Anthem was led off by a crowded orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Costa; Miss Clara Novello and Signor Lablache being the most noticeable of the singers. In answer to the address presented by Mr. S. Laing, M.P., Chairman of the Company, her Majesty said:—"It is my earnest wish and hope that the bright anticipations which have been formed as to its future destiny may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be completely realized, and that this wonderful structure and the treasures of art and knowledge which it contains may long continue to elevate and interest as well as to delight and amuse the minds of all classes of my people." Copies of the guide books to the various departments of the Palace having been presented to her Majesty by the authors and other officials, the royal procession was formed and proceeded through the building. Prayer was then offered up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after which the orchestra performed the Hallelujah chorus with immense effect. When it had ceased, her Majesty, through her Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Bredalbane, declared the Palace open. This concluded the more formal part of the day's ceremony, her Majesty then retiring, while the notes of the National Anthem were once more swelling through the Palace.

**13.**—The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Divorce Bill, explained that the object of the measure was to facilitate divorces on account of adultery, and to transfer the jurisdiction over matrimonial suits from the ecclesiastical courts to Chancery, where a Court of Divorce was proposed to be established. The new court would consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, and two other members appointed under the Great Seal. Bill read a second time.

— Miguel Yzquierdo, a young Spaniard, sentenced to death for the murder of a lad named Scales at North Mimms. On first being called to plead, the jury found him mute by the visitation of God. They now found him wilfully mute, which enabled Mr. Justice Earle to enter a plea of Not Guilty. The extreme sentence of the law was afterwards commuted.

**14.**—When addressing the electors of the City of London, after his acceptance of the office of President of the Council, Lord John Russell said:—"We have all reviewed the glories of Nelson, of St. Vincent, and of Camperdown; but the victories which they gained were achieved over an enemy which came out into the open sea to meet them, and who in fair fight were encountered by the valour and the prowess of our admirals and sailors. We have now to deal with an enemy who encloses his ships in walls of granite, who places them behind stone walls and batteries of guns, and who has never ventured to meet Dundas or Napier in the open sea. If he did, no doubt these gallant admirals would be able, in the nautical phrase, to give a good account of the Russian fleets."

**15.**—The *Times* gives expression to a feeling now being widely discussed, that Sebastopol ought to be attacked by the allies:—"The grand political and military objects of the war could not be attained as long as Sebastopol and the Russian fleet were in existence. If that central position of the Russian power in the south of the empire were annihilated, the whole fabric, which it had cost the Czars of Russia centuries to raise, must fall to the ground. . . . The taking of Sebastopol, and the occupation of the Crimea, were objects which would repay all the costs of the war, and would permanently settle in our favour the principal questions in dispute. A peace which should leave Russia in possession of the same means of aggression would only enable her to recommence the war at her pleasure."

**16.**—Inauguration of the monument erected to the memory of Thomas Hood in Kensal Green cemetery. Mr. Monckton Milnes pronounced an eulogium on the author of "The Song of the Shirt."

— Died in Mexico, of cholera, aged 49, Madame Henriette Sonntag (Countess de Rossi), soprano singer.

**19.**—Lord Lyndhurst, in a speech of great

clearness and ability, draws attention to the Memorandum lately issued by the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to their envoys at the Germanic Diet, contending that the ambition and aggressive policy of Russia, which he fully exposed, required more vigorous measures of oppression than a mere return to the *status quo* in any future arrangements with that Power.—Lord Clarendon in reply expressed his disbelief that Austria had any intention of concluding peace with Russia on the terms suggested by Lord Lyndhurst, which he fully declared would be unacceptable to England and France. Nothing but some result sufficient to fetter and cripple the enemy would be considered satisfactory.—The Earl of Derby maintained that the Memorandum bound Austria and Prussia to accept peace whenever Russia consented to evacuate the Principalities; but the peace of Europe must be secured from Russian ambition; some of the past conquests of Russia must be wrested from her grasp; the Black Sea must not remain a Russian lake, nor the Danube a Russian river.—The Earl of Aberdeen remarked that the war from the beginning had been defensive—to preserve Turkey from encroachment; but that contingencies might require the invasion of Russia. The Western Powers were not bound to accede to any Austrian propositions for peace. He denied that Europe had suffered much real peril from the ambition of Russia, instancing that, even towards Turkey, Russia since the Treaty of Adrianople had interfered only for the purpose of protecting the Porte from a rebellious vassal. War should be waged merely for the sake of peace, though not less vigorously on that account, and should be terminated at the first moment that peace became possible on a just and honourable basis.

**20.**—Mrs. Hudson Kirby burnt on the stage of Plymouth theatre while taking her part in an amateur performance given by the officers of the garrison.

— Collision between the *Olympus*, from Liverpool, and the *Trade Wind*, from New York, in lat.  $41^{\circ} 50'$  and long.  $57^{\circ} 2'$ . Both vessels went down within an hour and a half after the occurrence, a few only of each of the crews being saved in the boats.

**21.**—Sir William Clay's Church-rates Abolition Bill lost by a majority of 27 in a House of 391.

— Circular Memorandum issued from the Horse Guards giving the army generally permission to keep the upper lip unshaven, as the practice had been found beneficial by the army in the East. But "a clean space of two inches must be left between the corner of the mouth and the whisker, where whiskers are grown. The chin, the under lip, and at least two inches of the upper part of the throat must be clean shaven, so that no hair can be seen above the stock in that place."

**22.**—In the House of Lords a debate on a breach of privilege was originated by the

Marquis of Clanricarde, who complained that certain returns respecting the commissariat, ordered on the motion of Earl Grey on the 8th April, included a document of later date, containing various strictures on the noble Earl's speech, by Sir C. Treveleyan, a Government official. After a prolonged discussion the papers were withdrawn for the purpose of substituting an amended return.

**23.**—On bringing up the Report on the Oxford University Bill, in the Commons, Mr. Heywood's clause to abolish the Matriculation Oath was carried against Government, by 252 to 161. A second clause, for abolishing the oath on taking degrees, was rejected by 205 to 196.

**23.**—The Russians retire from the siege of Silistria, and retreat across the Danube, pursued by the Turks. In this siege of thirty-nine days the Russians were reported to have lost 12,000 men, Schilders, their chief engineer, being among the killed, and many other generals of distinction. Between 40,000 and 50,000 projectiles were thrown among the gallant defenders of the fortress. Its successful defence was mainly due to the bravery of the Governor, Moussa Pasha (killed by a shell in the last days of the siege), to Gruch, a scientific Prussian officer, and to two British officers, Captain Butler and Lieutenant Nasmyth, who, being accidentally in the place when the Russians sat down before it, remained to share its dangers. Butler died of fever and exhaustion two hours before the Russian retreat was discovered.

**24.**—In the Court of Common Pleas, a Somersetshire magistrate, named Cridland, was sentenced to pay 1,000/- damages for writing offensive letters to his wife, from whom he was divorced.

**25.**—Fire at Olney, Buckinghamshire, commencing in a tradesman's shop in the High-street, and burning about sixty houses and a large amount of agricultural produce.

— During a debate on Lord Aberdeen's motion for the production of a despatch in reference to the Treaty of Adrianople, the Marquis of Clanricarde declared that the noble Earl had shown himself the constant supporter of arbitrary power in every nation of Europe, a partisan of Russia, and an opponent of every national effort to obtain constitutional liberties wherever undertaken. He was, in a word, the evil genius of the present Government.

**27.**—Mr. Collier carries a resolution, pledging the House to a modification of the law of partnership, so as to permit persons to embark in commercial enterprise with limited liability.

— Spain declared in a state of siege, O'Donnell having taken the field with 2,000 cavalry of the garrison of Madrid.

**29.**—The Duke of Newcastle urges upon Lord Raglan the necessity of making an immediate attack upon Sebastopol:—"I have, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to

instruct your lordship to concert measures for the siege of Sebastopol, unless with the information in your possession, but at present unknown in this country, you should be decidedly of opinion that it could not be undertaken with a reasonable prospect of success. The confidence with which her Majesty placed under your command the gallant army now in Turkey is unabated; and if, upon mature reflection, you should consider that the united strength of the two armies is insufficient for this undertaking, you are not to be precluded from the exercise of the discretion originally vested in you, though her Majesty's Government will learn with regret that an attack from which such important consequences are anticipated must be any longer delayed. The difficulties of the siege of Sebastopol appear to her Majesty's Government to be more likely to increase than diminish by delay." The draft of this despatch was read over to the Cabinet, and assented to without discussion.

**29.**—Quarrel, leading to a court-martial, between Lieutenant Greer and Lieutenant Perry, of the 46th Regiment, stationed at Windsor Barracks. In his written defence Perry said, that being alone in the world, and in the possession of only limited means, he determined to be a "quiet man," and thus became an object of reproach and ridicule. This night Greer forced Perry to toss and gamble, and, having lost, cursed him. When Perry got up to leave the room Greer dragged him back by the coat, seized him under the arms, jammed him against the wall, and then struck him on the chest and stomach. Unable to bear this any longer, Perry snatched up a candlestick and struck Greer until he relaxed his grasp. The cross charges of assault and unbecoming conduct occupied the military tribunals many weeks. The verdict laid before the Commander-in-Chief recommended that Lieutenant Perry be dismissed from the service, and Greer severely reprimanded; but this being thought contrary to evidence, her Majesty was pleased not to confirm the sentence. A Horse-Guards' memorandum of the 2d of September explained the course which Lord Hardinge thought proper to take in bringing the questions relating to the discipline of the 46th to an issue.

— The Oxford University Bill read a third time in the Commons, with the addition of a supplementary clause abolishing Test oaths on taking the B.A. degree.

**July 2.**—Attempted abduction of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, by Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, Clonmel. She was seized when returning from church in a covered car, and in the company of several lady friends, who were fortunately able to offer such resistance as prevented the abductor carrying out his design. The screams of the terrified women brought speedy assistance, and Carden, with his party of six assistants, fled with precipitate haste. They were overtaken by the mounted police

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near Farna Castle, and immediately committed to prison. In Carden's carriage, which was overturned in a ditch, there was found a six-barrel revolver, bottles of chloroform, salts, cords, disguises, and £15*4s.* in gold and notes. At the trial at Clonmel Assizes, on July 28th, the jury, so far as the chief prisoner was concerned, returned a verdict of Not guilty of the felony, but Guilty of an attempt to commit it. Judge Ball sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. On being placed a second time at the bar for assaulting Smethwick, a shepherd, who had interfered to protect Miss Arbuthnot, the jury returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**3.**—The Centenary Festival of the Society of Arts celebrated by a banquet in the Crystal Palace.

**7.**—The Oxford University Bill passes through Committee in the Lords, with a clause, moved by Viscount Canning, exempting Fellowships in respect of certain preferences. It was read a third time and passed on the 13th, and received the royal assent on the 7th August.

**12.**—The Emperor Napoleon reviews the French troops at Boulogne, previous to their embarkation in British ships of war for the Baltic.

**13.**—Lord Granville enters into a personal explanation in the House of Lords, with respect to a charge made against him of introducing the Russian Count Pahlen into a London club. The Count (he said), an old friend of his father's, and of many eminent statesmen in this country, had arrived in London on no political mission, but solely with the view of settling his own private affairs. In such circumstances he signed, as he had frequently done before, the printed form recommending a foreigner to the Travellers' Club. He did not believe such conduct illegal or unpatriotic; on the contrary, he thought that civility towards an individual stranger with whose country we were at war was just one of those mitigations of the old barbarous rights of war which modern civilization had introduced.

**17.**—The House of Commons agree to a vote of £1,300*l.* to defray the expense of the new office of Secretary of State for War.

— Insurrection in Madrid, ending in the flight of the Ministry, and the appointment of a Junta to restore the municipality of 1843.

**19.**—After ten sittings, a coroner's jury returned a verdict that a child named Richardson had died in consequence of an operation for lithotomy unskillfully performed by surgeons at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-lane.

— Lord Raglan informs the Duke of Newcastle that he intended to attack Sebastopol "more in deference to the views of the British Government, and to the known acquiescence of the Emperor Napoleon in these views, than to any information in the possession of the naval and military authorities either as to the

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extent of the enemy's forces or their state of preparation. The fact must not be concealed that neither the English nor the French admirals have been able to obtain any intelligence on which they can rely with respect to the army which the Russians may destine for operations in the field, or to the number of men allotted for the defence of Sebastopol; and Marshal St. Arnaud and myself are equally deficient in information upon these all-important questions, and there would seem to be no chance of our acquiring it." In replying to this despatch, the Duke wrote:—"I cannot help seeing, through the calm and noble tone of your announcement of the decision to attack Sebastopol, that it has been taken in order to meet the views and desires of the Government, and not in entire accordance with your own opinion. I wrote to the Queen the moment I received your despatch, and in answer she said: 'The very important news which he conveyed to her in it of the decision of the generals and admirals to attack Sebastopol have filled the Queen with mixed feelings of satisfaction and anxiety. May the Almighty protect her army and her fleet, and bless this great undertaking with success!'"

**21.**—Cholera breaks out among the troops at Varna, sixteen French soldiers dying out of twenty-five attacked. It increased with such rapidity that fatigue parties were almost constantly engaged in the melancholy duty of burying the dead. The troops in consequence were much dispirited. Regiments were reduced to 300 or 400 sickly men, and letters sent home were full of prayers that, at whatever risk, they might be led against the enemy rather than die the inglorious death so fast decimating their ranks. By August the brigade of Guards—the flower of the army—was so exhausted and beaten that they had to make two marches to get over the ten miles of ground lying between Alladyn and Varna. In this brigade alone there were upwards of 600 attacked by cholera. The Light Division lost 112 men, and Sir De Lacy Evans about 100. Among the French the mortality was still more frightful. Nearly 3,000 were reported to have perished under General d'Espinasse during an expedition to Kostendji, one of the worst regions in the pestilential Dobrudscha.

**22.**—Lord Clarendon writes to Lord Westmoreland at Vienna:—"After making such great efforts and sacrifices, and engaged as they are in a just cause, the Allied Powers will not stop in their course without the certainty that they will not again be called upon after a short interval to recommence the war.... The privileged frontier of Russia in the Black Sea has enabled her to establish in those waters a naval power which, in the absence of any counterbalancing force, is a standing menace to the Ottoman empire. The uncontrolled possession by Russia of the principal mouth of the Danube has created obstacles to the navigation of that great river which seriously affect the

general commerce of Europe. Finally, the stipulation of the Treaty of Kutschuk-Kainardji relative to the protection of the Christians has become by a wrongful interpretation the principal cause of the present struggle. Upon these points the *status quo ante bellum* must undergo important modifications."

**24.**—The House of Commons agree to a vote of 3,000,000*l.* for carrying on the war.

**28.**—The Bribery Bill passes the House of Commons. It was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 7th August, the Commons accepting the amendments made there, on condition that the measure was restricted in operation to one year instead of two.

**29.**—The King of Denmark proclaims a new constitution for the united monarchy.

**August 1.**—Came on for trial at the Kilkenny Assizes, before Mr. Justice Ball and a jury, the great Mountgarret case, involving a peerage and estates of the value of 10,000*l.* per annum. The plaintiff was Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler, the eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Pierce Butler, fourth son of Edmund, eleventh Viscount Mountgarret; and the defendant was the son of the Hon. Henry Butler, the third son of the said Edmund, being the son of Henry Butler by Anne, daughter of John Harrison, Esq. This lady, the plaintiff asserted, Henry had married while he had another wife still living; that, consequently, this marriage was a nullity, and the issue—of whom the defendant was the eldest son—illegitimate: from which it followed that the plaintiff, and not the defendant, became heir to the viscountcy and family estates on the death of the three elder brothers without lawful issue, his own father being dead. It appeared that Somerset Butler, the second, Henry Butler, the third, and Pierce Butler, the fourth son of Edmund, predeceased the eldest son Edmund, who had been advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kilkenny, limited to him and his issue, whereby, at his death without children, the earldom lapsed, and the viscountcy only passed to his collateral heirs; and that the defendant, presuming his legitimacy, had assumed the title, and entered into possession of the estates, from which the plaintiff now sought to eject him. The fact of the legal marriage of Henry Butler with Amanda Colebrooke, prior to his marriage with Anne Harrison, was the fact really to be decided by this trial.—On the fourth day of trial the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 6d. damages. The defendant obtained a new trial, when the jury gave a verdict reinstating him in his property.

**4.**—Experiment off Portsmouth with the new Lancaster gun. The target was one of the Needle rocks. The first and second shots failed; the third, fourth, and fifth took a very high flight, went far above the rocks over the lofty hill on which the lighthouse stands, and damaged that structure on bursting.

The terrified inhabitants soon made signals of distress, and the firing was discontinued.

**4.**—At the Appleby Assizes, John Atkinson, organist, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for carrying off (with her own consent) Ann Jane Ward, a pupil in Miss Bishop's boarding-school, twelve years of age, and heiress of 10,000/. A marriage ceremony had been gone through at Gretna Green.

**6.**—At Kuruk-Deré, General Guyon (Kurshid Pasha) attacks a force of 20,000 Russians approaching Kars; but, after a loose irregular combat of four hours' duration, the Turks retreated in confusion, leaving 1,200 killed on the field, 1,800 wounded, and 15 pieces of cannon. Above 2,000 were taken prisoners. Long before the fight became general, there was scarcely one superior officer to be seen on the field.

**9.**—During a severe thunderstorm at Ipswich, St. Mary's National School was set on fire by lightning, and three of the children killed. Nearly the whole of the pupils in the boys' department were thrown down and injured.

**10.**—Fire at Varna, destroying large quantities of the military stores gathered there by the allied armies.

**12.**—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person. His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh occupied a seat on the woolsack.

**13.**—At the *Fête Napoleon* intimation is made that the Emperor had set apart 8,000,000 francs to carry out the will of Napoleon I.

**16.**—The Rev. Thomas Robinson, a beneficed clergyman of the Isle of Wight, commits suicide by throwing himself from the summit of Shakspeare's Cliff.

—The fortress of Bomarsund, occupied by 2,235 men, surrenders to the allied fleet in the Baltic, after a severe cannonade. The news of this first success in the war was received with great enthusiasm throughout Britain and France, on the 19th.

**17.**—Fire on the premises of Messrs. Cubitt, builders, Pimlico. The workshops were nearly all destroyed, and their contents greatly injured.

**26.**—Gathering of Literary and Scientific Institutions at Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, for the purpose of securing a friendly reunion, and of aiding a fund to purchase a library for the Institutional Association of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

**28.**—Renewed disturbances at Madrid in consequence of the departure of the Queen-mother.

**29.**—A combined English and French squadron make an unsuccessful attack on the fortified Russian town of Petropavlovski, in Kamtschatka. The commander of the English division (Admiral Price) committed suicide in his cabin during the engagement.

**30.**—Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce resigns his preferment in the Established Church "not

being any longer able to subscribe to the Supremacy of the Crown." He had previously published a book on the doctrine of "The Real Presence in the Eucharist."

**September 4.**—Laying of the submarine telegraph between Holyhead and Balscadden Bay, Ireland.

**5.**—Visit of Prince Albert to the Emperor of the French at Boulogne.

**8.**—Died, aged 72, Cardinal Angelo Mai, Oriental and Biblical scholar.

**14.**—The allied forces land in the Crimea. The troops, consisting of 24,000 English, 22,000 French, and 8,000 Turks, sailed from Varna on the 5th, and arrived at daybreak this morning at the place of disembarkation, near Old Fort. Before nightfall all the infantry and part of the artillery were landed. On the 15th the swell on the shore considerably impeded operations, but some progress was made through the exertions of the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons. Before leaving Varna a series of instructions was issued to our troops by Lord Raglan, providing for all contingencies likely to happen before landing. Owing to the shifting, through accident or some other cause, of a buoy laid down on the night of the 13th, to mark the common landing-place, the English troops were separated a little from the French, and landed on the narrow strip of beach which divided the Lake of Kamishlu from the sea.

**15.**—Attempt to upset a train conveying a party of Orangemen from Londonderry to Enniskillen. Large stones were laid along the line at various places, and on the train coming up one of the engines was thrown down the embankment, and the other came into collision with the carriages. One driver was killed, and two others injured. The Orangemen attributed the outrage to the malevolence of the Roman Catholics, who in turn denied the accusation, and offered 100/- reward to discover the perpetrators. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against six persons, all workmen on the line, believing that the outrage had originated in a dispute with their employers.

**18.**—The Rev. Hugh Pollard Willoughby, Rector of Burthorpe, Gloucestershire, attempts to shoot Mr. Giffard, barrister, in the Central Criminal Court. The ball fell out of the pistol, and the powder inflicted only a slight wound. When tried for the offence, the jury returned a verdict of Not guilty, on the ground of insanity.

—St. George's Hall, Liverpool, formally opened with a musical festival. The British Association commenced its sittings in the building on the 20th.

**19.**—The *Charlotte* troop-ship wrecked in Algoa Bay. Every means was taken to make a communication with the shore. The life-boat was launched, and three times approached the

wreck, but by some strange terror the unfortunate persons on board could not avail themselves of the means of safety within their reach. At daybreak next morning not a vestige of the ill-fated vessel was to be seen where she was wrecked; but a mass of broken masts and timber entangled in torn ropes and sails lay along the shore. By this disaster sixty-two soldiers of the 27th, eleven women, all the children, twenty-six in number, and eighteen of the crew perished. The few who were saved leapt over the side and trusted to the mercy of the waves.

**20.—Battle of the Alma.** General Bosquet's division crossed the river near the mouth about 11.30; the Turkish battalion passing at the same time close to the bar and within musket range of the beach. This movement was unopposed. With inconceivable rapidity the Zouaves swarmed up the cliff, and it was not till they formed on the height and deployed from behind a mound there that the Russian batteries opened upon them. Waiting the development of the French attack, Lord Raglan caused our infantry for a time to lie down and remain quite passive; but, wearying of this inactivity, and anticipating a little in a military point of view the crisis of action, he gave orders for our whole line to advance. "Up rose those serried masses," writes the *Times* correspondent, "and, passing through a fearful shower of round case-shot and shell, they dashed into the Alma, and floundered through the waters, which were literally torn into foam by the deadly hail. At the other side of the river were a number of vineyards occupied by Russian riflemen. Three of the staff were here shot down; but, led by Lord Raglan in person, they advanced, cheering on the men. And now came the turning-point of the battle, in which Lord Raglan, by his sagacity and military skill, probably secured the victory at a smaller sacrifice than would have been otherwise the case. He dashed over the bridge followed by his staff. From the road over it, under the Russian guns, he saw the state of the action. The British line, which he had ordered to advance, was struggling through the river and up the heights in masses, firm indeed, but mowed down by the murderous fire of the batteries, and by grape, round-shot, shell, canister, case-shot, and musketry, from some of the guns in the central battery, and from an immense and compact mass of Russian infantry. Then commenced one of the most bloody and determined struggles in the annals of war. The 2d Division, led by Sir De Lacy Evans, in the most dashing manner crossed the stream on the right. The 7th Fusiliers, led by Colonel Yea, were swept down by fifties. The 55th, 30th, and 95th, led by Brigadier Pennefather (who was in the thickest of the fight, cheering on his men), again and again were checked, indeed, but never drew back in their onward progress, which was marked by a fierce roll of Minie musketry; and Brigadier Adams, with the 41st, 47th, and 49th, bravely charged up

the hill, and aided them in the battle. Sir George Brown, conspicuous on a grey horse, rode in front of his Light Division, urging them with voice and gesture. The 7th, diminished by one-half, fell back to reform their columns lost for the time; the 23d, with eight officers dead and four wounded, were still rushing to the front, aided by the 15th, 33d, 77th, and 88th. Down went Sir George in a cloud of dust in front of the battery. He was soon up, and shouted, '23rd, I'm all right. Be sure I'll remember this day,' and led them on again; but in the shock produced by the fall of their chief the gallant regiment suffered terribly, while paralysed for the moment. Meantime, the Guards on the right of the Light Division and the brigade of the Highlanders were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost as regular as though they were in Hyde-park. Suddenly a tornado of round and grape rushed through from the terrible battery, and a roar of musketry from behind it thinned their front ranks by dozens. It was evident that our troops were just able to contend with the Russians, favoured as they were by a great position. At this very time an immense mass of Russian infantry were seen moving down towards the battery. They halted. It was the crisis of the day. Sharp, angular, and solid, they looked as if they were cut out of the solid rock. It was beyond all doubt that, if our infantry, harrassed and thinned as they were, got into the battery, they would have to encounter a formidable fire, which they were but ill calculated to bear. Lord Raglan saw the difficulties of the situation. He asked if it would be possible to get a couple of guns to bear on these masses. The reply was 'Yes'; and an artillery officer brought up two guns to fire on the Russian squares. The first shot missed, but the next, and the next, and the next, cut through the ranks so cleanly, and so keenly, that a clear lane could be seen for a moment through the square. After a few rounds the columns of the square became broken, wavered to and fro, broke, and fled over the brow of the hill, leaving behind them six or seven distinct lines of dead, lying as close as possible to each other, marking the passage of the fatal messengers. This act relieved our infantry of a great incubus, and they continued their magnificent and fearful progress. The Duke of Cambridge encouraged his men by voice and example, and proved himself worthy of his proud command and of the royal race from whence he comes. 'Highlanders,' said Sir C. Campbell, ere they came to the charge, 'I am going to ask a favour of you: it is, that you will act so as to justify me in asking permission of the Queen for you to wear a bonnet! Don't pull a trigger till you're within a yard of the Russians!' They charged and well they obeyed their chieftain's wish. Sir Colin had his horse shot under him; but he was up immediately and at the head of his men, shouting, 'We'll haenae but Highland bonnets here!', but the Guards

passed on abreast, and claimed, with the 33d, the honour of capturing a cannon. They had stormed the right of the battery ere the Highlanders had got into the left, and it is said the Scots Fusilier Guards were the first to enter. The second and Light Division crowned the heights. The French turned the guns on the hill against the flying masses, which the cavalry in vain tried to cover. A few faint struggles from the scattered infantry, a few rounds of cannon and musketry, and the enemy fled to the south-east, leaving three generals, drums, three guns, 700 prisoners, and 4,000 killed and wounded behind them." The allied loss was 619 killed and 2,860 wounded. The Russian loss was reported to be about 8,000.

**22.**—Died, at Stoke Albany, Notts, in his 76th year, Lord Denman, formerly Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

**23.**—The Russians sink seven vessels of their Black Sea fleet at the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol. An eye-witness writes:—"Two days after the Alma a rumour spread through the allied fleet that the Russian squadron, after so many months' confinement, was about to weigh anchor, and try a desperate conflict with the force which had so long condemned it to inactivity. But it soon appeared that a sacrifice after the fashion of Moscow was contemplated by the Russian commandant. While the English were looking on, the seven vessels began slowly to sink at their moorings, and within half an hour they lay at the bottom, with nothing visible but the tops of their masts, effectually barring the entrance against any force for many a month to come."

**27.**—Collision off Cape Race, between the French steamer *Vesta*, carrying 147 passengers, and the English mail-steamer *Arctic*, carrying 233 passengers, and a crew numbering 135. The *Vesta* was so seriously injured that a number of those on board took to the boats for the purpose of reaching the *Arctic*, but, in the confusion incident to the collision, they were both swamped, and all on board drowned. By great skill the captain managed to keep his shattered vessel afloat till he reached St. John's. To the *Arctic* the accident was of the most calamitous character. The head of the vessel was laid for the nearest land, Cape Race, but, in four hours and a half after the collision, the water rose to the fires, which it extinguished, and the ship foundered. Out of all on board only 31 of the crew and 14 passengers were saved. They were in two boats, and managed to reach the coast of Newfoundland.

**28.**—The allied armies, after accomplishing a brilliant and successful flank-march, establish a basis of operations at Balaklava.

**29.**—Death of Marshal St. Arnaud, leader of the French division of the expeditionary force in the Crimea. Writing to his widow, the Emperor said:—"He associated his name with the military glory of France on the day when, having decided upon landing in the Crimea, in spite of timid counsels, he gained

with Lord Raglan the battle of the Alma, and opened to our army the road to Sebastopol. I have lost in him a devoted friend in difficult positions, as France has lost in him a soldier always ready to serve her in the moment of danger." The words "timid counsels" giving rise to some irritation here, a paragraph afterwards appeared in the *Moniteur* explaining that their only aim was "to throw out in stronger relief the energy of Marshal St. Arnaud, by contrasting it with those very natural differences of opinion which, on the eve of so important a decision, had manifested themselves in the councils of the French army and fleet."

**30.**—Arrival of the news of the battle of the Alma. A *Gazette* extraordinary was at once issued, containing the telegraphic despatch sent by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon, by way of Belgrade. Shortly before 10 o'clock at night, the Lord Mayor proclaimed the victory from the steps of the Royal Exchange.

—The Czar's reception of the news of the Alma. Mr. Kinglake embodies various current stories in his narrative of this occurrence. "Prince Menschikoff wrote no despatch recounting the disaster he had undergone on the Alma, but he sent an aide-de-camp to St. Petersburg. For several days towards the close of the month of September the Czar had been growing more and more impatient for tidings—an impatience rather longing for good news than expecting evil. It was said that he looked upon what he deemed to be the unwarlike rashness of the invasion with a feeling akin to pity; and assuring himself that the Allies would soon be his prisoners, he ordered, they say, that in that event the captive armies of the West, but more especially the English, should be treated with kindness. At length the moment came when it was announced to the Czar that an aide-de-camp fresh from the Crimea was in the ante-room. He was instantly brought into the Czar's presence. By brief word or eager gesture he was ordered to speak. He spoke: 'Sire, your army has covered itself with glory, but —.' Then instantly the Czar knew that the tale to be told was one of disaster. With violent imprecations he drove the aide-de-camp from his presence. The aide-de-camp, however, understood that he was liable to be again called in; and after a time (a quarter of an hour I think I have heard) he was once more in the Czar's presence. The Czar was changed in look. He seemed to be more composed than he had been, but was pale. When the aide-de-camp approached, the Czar thrust forward his hand as though to snatch at something, and imperatively cried, 'The despatch!' The aide-de-camp answered, 'Sire, I bring no despatch.' 'No despatch?' the Czar asked, his fury beginning to rekindle as he spoke. 'Sire, Prince Menschikoff was much hurried, and —.' —'Hurried!' interrupted the Czar.

‘What! what do you mean? Do you mean to say he was running?’ Again his fury became uncontrollable; and it seems that it was some time before he was able to hear the cruel sound of the truth. When at length the Czar came to know what had befallen his army, he gave way to sheer despair; for he deemed Sebastopol lost, and had no longer any belief that the Chersonese was still a field on which he might use his energies.’

**October 1 (Sunday).**—General thanksgiving for the abundant harvest observed with great devotion and gratitude. Allusion was made in most of the churches to the victory of the Alma.

**a.**—The morning papers publish telegrams announcing the fall of Sebastopol. One, dated Bucharest, September 28, and purporting to come from the Consul of France to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was in these words:—“A French steamer, coming out of the Bosphorus, met another coming from the Crimea, which announced that she was carrying to Constantinople the intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol. The steamer from the Bosphorus touched at Varna to announce the event, of which we expect hourly an official confirmation.” On the 3d a despatch in confirmation of the above was received by the Turkish Minister from Vienna:—“Today (October 2); at noon, a Tartar arrived from Constantinople with despatches from Omar Pasha; his Highness being at Silistria, the despatches had to be forwarded to him at that place. The Tartar announces the capture of Sebastopol. 18,000 Russians were killed and wounded, and 22,000 made prisoners. Fort Constantine was destroyed, and other forts mounting 200 guns taken. Of the Russian fleet, six sail of the line were sunk, and Prince Menschikoff had retired to the bottom of the bay with the remaining vessels, declaring that he would burn them if the attack continued.” “The public,” wrote the *Times*, “must form their own opinion for the present as to the credibility of this statement, but we are enabled to say that it is regarded with great confidence in the highest quarters, and when the same despatch reached the Emperor of the French at the camp at Helfaut, he instantly announced to the troops that Sebastopol had fallen.”

**b.**—Conflagration at Memel, destroying the greater part of the town, including the Custom-house, banks, churches, immense warehouses, and stacks of timber, hemp, flax, and tallow.

**c.**—Fire at Newcastle and Gateshead. Between twelve and one o’clock this morning a fire broke out in Wilson’s worsted manufactory, Hillgate, Gateshead. After raging with great fury for about two hours, the roof fell in, and the heat became so intense that it melted the sulphur stored in an adjoining bonded warehouse, which came pouring out in burning torrents, and communicated the fire to every

storey of the building. In the immediate neighbourhood was another warehouse filled with the most inflammable materials—3,000 tons of sulphur, 130 tons of nitrate of soda, 10 tons of peat-ash, and 5 tons of arsenic. Soon after the flames had taken possession of this building an explosion took place which shook to their foundations the towns on each side of the Tyne, and an enormous mass of burning material was projected across the river to the houses on the Quay-side. The bridges shook as if they would fall to pieces, and the surface of the river was agitated as by a storm. The shock of this tremendous explosion was felt over the whole eastern seaboard, from Blyth, in Northumberland, to Seaham, in Durham. The crowds assembled upon the quay to witness the fire on the Gateshead side were mown down as if by a discharge of artillery, many of them being killed on the spot by the blazing material or suffocated by the sulphur. The fire also began to spread rapidly among the “shares,” or lanes, leading off the Quay, scores of houses and offices falling before its fury. The Custom-house was at one time in serious danger, and the shipping in the river required to be moved to a lower berth. All through the night, and the two following days, the fire continued its devouring course, the most prominent properties then destroyed being Davidson’s large flour-mill, standing near the original seat of the fire, and the timber-yard of Carr & Co. In Gateshead, the entire mass of buildings—extending several hundred yards—from Bridge-street and Church-street, eastward, and from Church-walk to the river, was entirely consumed. On the Newcastle side, from the corner of Sandgate to within a few yards of the Custom-house and back to the Botcher-bank, shops, offices, warehouses, and dwelling-houses were one mass of calcined ruins. The loss of life was also great. Upwards of forty bodies were recovered from the ruins, among the number being Ensign Poynter of the 26th Cameronians, and Corporal Stephenson of the same regiment, who perished exerting themselves to subdue the flames and protect property; Mr. Bertram, a magistrate; Mr. Dobson, architect; and a family of four, named Hart. Fifty were carried, wounded, to the Infirmary, and about an equal number to the Dispensary. A general opinion prevailing that gunpowder in large quantities had been stored in the warehouse where the explosion took place, a most searching inquiry was made under the direction of officials sent by Government. It was not established that gunpowder to any extent whatever was stored in the warehouse, but from the evidence (after experiments) of H. L. Pattinson, of Felling Chemical Works, it appeared that the inflammable substances piled on the various floors, when mixed together, as naturally happened, and subjected to copious streams of water, became possessed of an explosive force much greater than even manufactured gunpowder.

**d.**—The Bank of Victoria at Ballarat broken

into, and 14,300*l.* in money and 200 ounces of gold-dust carried off. The two watchers on the premises were overpowered, and the safe rifled by three men disguised with crape over their faces. On the testimony of Quinn, an accomplice, Henry Garratt, an English convict, was apprehended in London, and a large part of the plunder found in his possession. He was sent back to Melbourne, where he was tried and executed for the offence.

**13.**—Her Majesty issues a Commission directed to Prince Albert, and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen, empowering them to raise and distribute a "Patriotic Fund" for relief of the orphans and widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines, who may fall in the present war. Public feeling being greatly roused by the alleged insufficient provision made for the wounded, the *Times* undertook to administer a fund which, in seven days, amounted to 7,000*l.* It distributed in all no less than 25,462*l.* A third body, calling itself "The Central Association in aid of the Wives and Families of Soldiers ordered on Foreign Service," administered upwards of 100,000*l.*

**17.**—Recrimatory correspondence between Sir James Graham and Admiral Napier. Sir James Graham, in answer to a letter from Sir C. Napier, writes:—"You refer to my letters at the end of August, as contemplating then the early termination of active operations in the Baltic for this year. I was not prepared, even at that time, for the immediate departure of the French army after the capture of Bomarsund, and I pointed out to you Abo, Sweaborg, and Revel as points which, with military aid, were open to attack. Much less was I prepared for the withdrawal of the French squadron from the combined naval operations, almost instantaneously with the departure of the army, so soon as Bomarsund had been destroyed." And he refers to a report made by General Jones, to the effect that Sweaborg might be successfully attacked, in which opinion General Baraguay-d'Hillary had concurred. Sir James Graham closes this letter by remarking that an effort should have been made by the combined forces of the Allies, but that, as the French squadron was on its way home, nothing now remained but gradually to withdraw the line-of-battle ships, and to await the moment when ice should enclose the Russian fleet within the Gulf of Finland for the winter. Sir Charles's reply is dated from Kiel. Referring to the lateness of the season, and the continuation of bad weather, the Admiral says:—"Had people considered one moment, they would have seen the impracticability of the attempt; but they thought Sebastopol was taken, and I must take Sweaborg, Revel, and Cronstadt. After the French generals had reconnoitred Sweaborg, I examined it again, and sent home my opinion as to how it ought to be attacked—by ships, batteries, gun-boats, mortar-boats, &c., at great length; and the Admiralty, as if anxious to get up a case

against me, take it into their heads that I meant to attack it with the fleet alone, and were going to send back the French squadron and Admiral Plumridge's ships; and though I have remonstrated, they persist in still thinking so; and you, Sir James, seem to have fallen into the same error. You say, 'Then came your own second reconnaissance, and a plan of naval attack, which you considered practicable.' Had I seen the smallest chance of success, I should have attacked without the French; but I did not: and surely my opinion is worth more than a general of Engineers; but the Admiralty seem to think differently. The general talked of destroying Sweaborg in two hours. It is much more likely the ships would have been set fire to by red-hot shot and shells, and some of them on shore by that time. Be assured it is a most difficult place to attack, and whoever does it will have a hard nut to crack. No admiral has as yet ventured to attack such a fortress, defended, as it is, by art and nature. The sunken rocks alone, combined with the smoke from the guns and steamers, is no bad defence." Sir Charles winds up as follows:—"I am conscious of having done my duty; and if you are dissatisfied, you can bring me to a court-martial, or remove me: as I before mentioned to the Admiralty, I am very far from well; and I assure you this correspondence has not improved my health, and I am suffering much from cold. . ." To this letter Sir J. Graham rejoined:—"I am very unwilling to be involved in a written controversy with you, but you have brought it on yourself, by your report of the 25th of September, after your second reconnaissance of Sweaborg. That report appeared to me to be entirely at variance with the opinions previously expressed by you; and I certainly understood you then to say, that if you had mortars, rockets, and Lancaster guns, you considered Sweaborg assailable by sea. In May you declared it to be unassailable by sea or land, and the Admiralty did not send you the appliances which, in September, you declared to be wanting, because they believed, from your account, they would be useless against a place which in the first instance you pronounced to be impregnable. I could not bring myself to believe that the want of Lancaster guns, or even of mortars, rendered a sea attack, on your plan of the 25th September, impossible, if you had twenty-five sail of the line assembled before the place, with all the means of vertical fire. I am sincerely sorry to hear that you are unwell. I hope that Kiel harbour and mild air will restore you to health." In the last of the series, written from Kiel, November 6th, Sir C. Napier says:—"There is not a word in either my public or private letters that justifies the construction that you and the Admiralty have thought proper to put on them. My letter in answer to their lordships' last despatch is plain enough; but if their lordships think proper to deliberate on one

part of my letter, and ignore another part, I can only protest against it; and I am quite prepared to defend myself against any unjust attacks that are made against me. Enough has not been done to satisfy an impatient public, as you called them; some one must be blamed, and I am the chosen one; but I will not allow myself to be crushed, because I could not do impossibilities. All this stir has been caused by the reports of two engineers (one French and the other English), diametrically opposed to each other; in addition to which was the report of the capture of Sebastopol, not yet taken, though the fleet there is assisted by an army of 70,000 men, in a fine climate; and I have been expected to take places much stronger with a fleet alone; and the same people who so often warned me against unnecessarily risking my fleet, are now dissatisfied because I did not expose them to certain destruction. I have gone through the world with honour and credit to myself, and just as I am about to leave it unworthy attempts are being made to ruin my reputation; but they will fail, and recoil on themselves."

17.—The siege batteries of the allied armies opened fire upon the Russian works south of Sebastopol about half-past six o'clock this morning, exploding a magazine in Fort Constantine, and injuring the face of the fort.

18.—Dr. Rae, the Arctic traveller, arrives at Deal with intelligence of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. According to information from Esquimaux in Pelly Bay, in the spring, four winters past (1850) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by Esquimaux, who were killing seals near the north shore of King William's Land. None of the party could speak the Esquimaux language; but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ship, or ships, had been crushed by ice, and that they were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives. The same season, at a later date, but previously to the breaking-up of the ice, the bodies of some thirty persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey to the N.W. of a large stream, which could be no other than Back's "Great Fish River" (named by the Esquimaux Oot-ko-hi-ca-lik), as its description and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried (probably those of the first victims of famine), some were in tents, others under the boat, which had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the

island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulders, and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it was evident that our wretched countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging existence. There appeared to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the kegs or cases containing it; and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high-water mark, having probably been left on the ice close to the beach.

24.—Election of the New Hebdomadal Council at the University of Oxford, under the Act of last session.

25.—Tried at the Central Criminal Court Joseph Windle Cole, merchant, charged with obtaining money by representing that he had a disposable power in certain spelter and tin, and of issuing, with the assistance of a wharfinger named Maltby (not in custody), invalid dock warrants with intent to defraud. The first case taken up was that of Messrs. Lang and Co., of Mincing-lane, who, on the faith of warrants handed to them by the prisoner, had advanced the sum of 10,000/. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced, by Chief Baron Pollock, to four years' imprisonment. Other false warrants had been knowingly put into circulation through the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co.

— The African mail-steamer *Forerunner* wrecked off the coast of Madeira, under circumstances of inexcusable folly. She went down head foremost in 120 feet of water, carrying fourteen persons with her. The Board of Trade Commission pronounced that the wreck was occasioned by the vessel "being negligently run upon a well-known rock, situate about 200 yards from the cliff of Fara, the land being at the time distinctly visible, and no necessity whatever existing for the vessel being so near the spot." The captain was declared incompetent and dismissed the service.

— Battle of Balaklava. "The enemy," writes Lord Raglan, "commenced their operations by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara, and after very little resistance carried it. They likewise got possession of the three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that only for a very short space of time. The furthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each. The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93d, and were instantly driven back by the

vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie. The other and larger mass turned towards her Majesty's heavy cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavourable for the attack of our Dragoons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers. As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the 4th Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward, and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights; and, not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan, was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their object. In the meanwhile the Russians had time to reform on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks. From some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade. This order was obeyed in the most spirited manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour, attacked a battery which was firing upon the advancing squadrons, and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy. They effected this movement without haste or confusion; but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it, forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry, which had previously been engaged with the Heavy Brigade." Next day the enemy moved out of Sebastopol with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—amounting to 6,000 or 7,000 men—and attacked the left of the 2d Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir de Lucy Evans, who speedily and energetically repulsed them, assisted by one of the batteries of the 1st Division, and some guns of the Light Division. He was supported by the brigade of Guards, also by several regiments of the 4th Division, and in the rear by the French division commanded by General Bosquet, who was most eager in his desire to give him every aid.

— The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, which gave rise to much criticism, was caused by the following written order

placed in the hands of Lord Lucan by Captain Nolan:—"Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance rapidly to the front, follow the enemy, and try to prevent the enemy carrying away the guns. Troop of Horse Artillery may accompany. French cavalry is on your left. Immediate.—R. AIREY." "After carefully reading the order," writes Lord Lucan, "I hesitated, and urged the uselessness of such an attack, and the dangers attending it. The aide-de-camp, in the most authoritative tone, stated that they were Lord Raglan's orders; that the cavalry should attack immediately. I asked him, 'Where, and what to do,' as neither enemy nor guns were within sight. He replied in a most disrespectful but significant manner, pointing to the further end of the valley, 'There, my lord, is your enemy; there are your guns.' So distinct in my opinion were your written instructions, and so positive and urgent were the orders delivered by the aide-de-camp, that I felt it was imperative on me to obey, and I informed Lord Cardigan that he was to advance; and to the objections he made, and in which I entirely agreed, I replied that the order was from your lordship." Captain Nolan, the bearer of the order, was among the earliest who fell in the charge. The *Times* correspondent described the unparalleled feat, as witnessed from a point commanding a view of the charge:—"The whole brigade scarcely made one effective regiment, according to the numbers of continental armies; and yet it was more than we could spare. As they passed towards the front, the Russians opened on them from the guns in the redoubt on the right, with volleys of musketry and rifles. They swept proudly past, glittering in the morning sun in all the pride and splendour of war. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses! Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position? Alas! it was but too true; their desperate valour knew no bounds, and far indeed was it removed from its so-called better part—discretion. They advanced in two lines, quickening their pace as they closed towards the enemy. A more fearful spectacle was never witnessed than by those who, without the power to aid, beheld their heroic countrymen rushing to the arms of death. At the distance of 1,200 yards the whole line of the enemy belched forth, from thirty iron mouths, a flood of smoke and flame, through which hissed the deadly balls. Their flight was marked by instant gaps in our ranks, by dead men and horses, by steeds flying wounded or riderless across the plain. The first line is broken, it is joined by the second, they never halt or check their speed an instant; with diminished ranks, thinned by those thirty guns, which the Russians had laid with the most deadly accuracy, with a halo of flashing steel above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death-cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries; but ere they were lost from view the plain was strewed with their bodies, and with the carcasses of horses.

They were exposed to an oblique fire from the batteries on the hills on both sides, as well as to a direct fire of musketry. Through the clouds of smoke we could see their sabres flashing as they rode up to the guns and dashed between them, cutting down the gunners as they stood. We saw them riding through the guns, as I have said : to our delight we saw them returning, after breaking through a column of Russian infantry, and scattering them like chaff, when the flank fire of the battery on the hill swept them down, scattered and broken as they were. Wounded men and dismounted troopers flying towards us told the sad tale : demi-gods could not have done what we had failed to do. At the very moment when they were about to retreat, an enormous mass of Lancers was hurled on their flank. Colonel Shewell, of the 8th Hussars, saw the danger, and rode his few men straight at them, cutting his way through with fearful loss. The other regiments turned and engaged in a desperate encounter. With courage too great almost for credence, they were breaking their way through the columns which enveloped them, when there took place an act of atrocity without parallel in the modern warfare of civilized nations. The Russian gunners, when the storm of cavalry passed, returned to their guns. They saw their own cavalry mingled with the troopers who had just ridden over them, and, to the eternal disgrace of the Russian name, the miscreants poured a murderous volley of grape and canister on the mass of struggling men and horses, mingling friend and foe in one common ruin. It was as much as our Heavy Cavalry Brigade could do to cover the retreat of the miserable remnants of that band of heroes as they returned to the place they had so lately quitted in all the pride of life. At 11.35 not a British soldier, except the dead and dying, was left in front of those bloody Muscovite guns. Our loss, as far as it could be ascertained, in killed, wounded, and missing, at two o'clock to-day, was as follows :—

	Went into Action. Strong.	Returned from Action.	Loss.
4th Light Dragoons	118	39	79
8th Hussars . .	104	38	66
11th Hussars . .	119	25	85
13th Light Dragoons	130	61	69
17th Lancers . .	145	35	110
	607	198	409."

26.—Destruction by fire of the bonded warehouses in Launcelot's Hay, Liverpool, destroying property valued at over 95,000/-

— The Dutch Boers blockade a tribe of Caffres under Makapan in a cavern to which they had retreated. When a capitulation was made in November, it was found that 900 of them were suffocated.

28.—Musical fête at the Crystal Palace in support of the Patriotic Fund. The great

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attraction of the day was the performance of the band of the French Guides, sent over for the occasion by the Emperor.

29.—John Bright writes in reply to an invitation to attend the Manchester Patriotic Fund Meeting :—" My doctrine would have been non-intervention in this case. The danger of the Russian power was a phantom ; the necessity of permanently upholding the Mahometan rule in Europe is an absurdity. Our love for civilization, when we subject the Greeks and Christians to the Turks, is a sham ; and our sacrifices for freedom, when working out the behests of the Emperor of the French, and coaxing Austria to help us, are pitiful imposture. The evils of non-intervention were remote and vague, and could neither be weighed nor described in any accurate terms. . . You must excuse me, if I cannot go with you ; I will have no part in this terrible crime. My hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed. The necessity of maintaining themselves in office may influence an Administration ; delusion may mislead a people ; Vattel may afford you a law and a defence ; but no respect for men who form a Government, no regard I have for going with the stream, and no fear of being deemed wanting in patriotism, shall influence me in favour of a policy which, in my conscience, I believe to be as criminal before God as it is destructive of the true interests of my country."

30.—A Working Men's College opened in Red Lion-square. The inaugural lecture was spoken by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, in St. Martin's Hall.

**November 3.**—Riot at Cambridge, between the police and the undergraduates, who interrupted a lecture being delivered in the Town Hall against the use of tobacco.

3.—Battle of Inkermann. Soon after midnight those who guarded the trenches or lay sleepless in their tents heard the tolling of bells as for some sacred ceremony. The distant sounds of chanting were even said to have been caught up by persons who watched still nearer to the beleaguered city. The solemn peal ceased about two hours before daylight, and was succeeded by the bright flash and heavy report of ordnance in the rear of the British lines. After a little time there was again a deep silence, only broken by a low rumbling heard by the furthest pickets, who thought it to be the noise of wagons laden with supplies entering the town. The morning was extremely dark, with a drizzling rain, rendering it almost impossible to discover anything beyond the flash and smoke of artillery and heavy musketry fire. It soon became evident that the enemy, under cover of a vast cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, had advanced numerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the left and front of the 2d Division, while powerful columns of infantry attacked with

great vigour the brigade of Guards: Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slope to our left; the guns in the field amounting in the whole to ninety pieces, independently of the ship-guns and those in the works of Sebastopol. Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them. At this time two battalions of French infantry, which had on the first notice been sent by General Bosquet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss. About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four of our guns, three of which were retaken by the 88th, while the fourth was speedily recaptured by the 77th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton. In the opposite direction the brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict. The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted with great determination a small redoubt which had been constructed for two guns, but was not armed. The combat was most arduous, and the brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire before very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th Regiment of the 4th Division, when they again advanced and retook the redoubt. This ground was afterwards occupied by French troops, and the Guards speedily reformed in rear of the right flank of the 2d Division. In the meanwhile Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, with a few companies of the 68th Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward; but finding the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force; and, while attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound: shortly previous to which Brigadier-General Torrens, when leading the 68th, was likewise severely wounded. After this the battle continued with unabated vigour and with no positive result (the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all the field batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the ship-guns) till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent; and, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general. Heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkerman, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. In this, the severest engagement of the campaign, the

British loss in killed and wounded was 2,612, of whom 145 were officers. French loss, 1,726. The Russians, said to have mustered 50,000 strong, were reported to have lost 12,000; but in no engagement during the war could the loss of the enemy be precisely ascertained.

5.—Arrival of Miss Florence Nightingale, with her nurses, at Scutari, on their mission of mercy to the wounded soldiers in hospital. Five rooms which had been set apart for wounded general officers, and were now fortunately unoccupied, were given up to the new nurses, who in appearance and demeanour formed a strong contrast to the usual aspect of hospital attendants. Under their management the chaotic confusion of the place was quickly reduced to order, and the wounded, before left for many long hours unattended, now scarcely uttered a groan without some gentle nurse being at hand to adjust their pillow or alleviate their pain. One of the nurses writing home on the 11th, when the wounded from Inkerman were being brought in, says:—“I know not which sight is most heartrending; to witness fine strong men worn down by exhaustion and sinking under it, or others coming in fearfully wounded. The whole of yesterday was spent in sewing men's mattresses together, then in washing and assisting the surgeon to dress their wounds, and seeing the poor fellows made as comfortable as their circumstances would admit of after five days' confinement on board ship, during which their wounds were not dressed. Out of the four wards committed to my charge, eleven men died in the night simply from exhaustion, which, humanly speaking, might have been stopped could I have laid my hands upon such nourishment as I know they ought to have had.” Medical as well as all other stores had been sent in profusion from England; yet even lint was wanting, or could not be found, for the dressing of the wounds. Medicines and medical appliances lay rotting on the beach at Varna, or buried in the hold of vessels in Balaklava harbour. It was even asserted that hospital stores sent from England by the Government were openly sold in the bazaars of Constantinople, and as far inland as Adrianople. In the discussions to which the neglect of the wounded gave rise, the Secretary-at-War admitted that a system had been engendered during the peace, “which greatly encumbered the hospitals, of check and countercheck, for the purpose of economy. There have been all manner of forms to be gone through before the stores could be issued to the medical officers. Every account I get says this: the medical men in their vocation are beyond all praise; they work night and day; their tenderness, humanity, zeal, and energy are mentioned by every one, friend or foe. But it does appear to me that the deficiency is this: that, with plenty of stores, no one seemed to know where to lay their hands upon them; with plenty of materials at their disposal, the forms were so cumbrous that they

never could be produced with the rapidity required for the purposes of a military hospital."

11.—Seven lives lost at the Thistleyfield Colliery by the breaking of the chain to which the cage was attached.

— The *Times*, in a leading article, draws public attention to the sufferings and losses which had befallen our army in the Crimea:— “We are carrying on our part of the siege of Sebastopol with an army which sickness, the bloody victory of the Alma, and the inevitable consumption of life by an army acting in the face of an enemy, have reduced to little more than one-half of the number with which we landed in the Crimea on the 14th of September. We are obliged to eke out the scanty numbers of our force by draughts from the fleet, and when our ships were called upon to attack the Russian forts, their crews, weakened by cholera, and by the numbers detached to serve in the siege, did not suffice to work the whole of the guns.”

12.—Died, aged 79, Charles Kemble, actor.

14.—Disastrous storm in the Black Sea. Of the French line-of-battle ships within the harbour of Balaklava two were wrecked and three disabled. The English *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil* were driven ashore, but afterwards got off. Outside the roadstead the destruction among the transports was appalling. The *Prince*, a superb steamer of 2,700 tons, lately purchased for the transport service, had just arrived with a large body of troops, and an immense quantity of stores—being, in fact, the greater part of the winter clothing for the troops, medicines, and hospital necessaries. She had landed the troops; but not being able to enter the crowded harbour, was ordered outside. When the gale reached its height, she threw out additional anchors. The chain cables, however, had not been secured at the ends, and of course ran out at the hawse holes, when the ship drove on to the cliffs, where she was speedily dashed to fragments. All her crew (except a midshipman and six sailors), and some valuable officers of the Army and Medical Service, who chanced to be on board, perished with her. The money value of the vessel and cargo was not less than half a million. The *Resolute*, which was freighted with a prodigious quantity of munitions of war (including 700 tons of gunpowder), met the same fate. In an instant not a vestige was left of the ship or cargo, and all on board were drowned. Thirty-two English transports, many of them of great size and value, were wrecked either on the steep cliffs of Balaklava and the Chersonese promontory, or along the coast about Eupatoria. Many of these were burnt to prevent them falling into the hands of the Cossacks, who thronged down to the shore, and were said to have deliberately shot down the wrecked seamen as they clung to the rigging. The French transports did not suffer so seriously. They were much smaller

than the English, and were sheltered in the bays and creeks which indented the French position. Of the transports saved, the greater part were dismasted, and many otherwise injured. The destruction of the *Prince* and her cargo was an incalculable mischief to the British army; and much of the intense suffering of the troops during the winter was caused by the loss of the clothing, blanketing, and other provisions against the severity of the climate, which she brought out. The loss of life was lamentable, exceeding 1,000, and the value of the shipping destroyed was over 2,000,000/. The armies on shore also suffered greatly from the effects of the storm. The tents were torn up from their fastenings, huts were blown down, and the men exposed naked and halfstarved to the full severity of the gale, and the bitter cold with which it was accompanied. Many soldiers were found dead in the trenches or on the heights; the sick and wounded were destroyed wholesale; horses died of cold and starvation; and the whole sanitary condition of the army became seriously deteriorated. It is probable that the enemy's troops suffered even more severely than the Allies—particularly those on the march over the exposed steppes of the Crimea and Southern Russia.

17.—Lord John Russell urges upon Lord Aberdeen the necessity for some change being made in the office of Secretary-at-War. “In order to carry on the war with efficiency, either the Prime Minister must be constantly urging, hastening, completing the military preparations, or the Minister of War must be strong enough to control other departments. Every objection of other Ministers—the plea of foreign interests to be attended to, of naval preparations not yet complete, and a thousand others, justifiable in the separate heads of departments, must be forced to yield to the paramount necessity of carrying on the war with efficiency of each service, and completeness of means to the end in view. If, therefore, the first considerations here presented lead to the conclusion that the Secretary of State for the War Department must be in the House of Commons, the latter considerations point to the necessity of having in that office a man who, from experience of military details, from inherent vigour of mind, and from weight with the House of Commons, can be expected to guide the great operations of war with authority and success. There is only one person belonging to the Government who combines these advantages. My conclusion is that before Parliament meets Lord Palmerston should be entrusted with the seals of the War Department.” Lord Aberdeen answered:—“I think you will admit that, although another person might, perhaps, have been preferred on the first constitution of an office, it is a very different thing to displace a man who has discharged his duties ably and honourably, merely in the belief that another might be

found still more efficient. Undoubtedly, the public service must be the first object; but, in the absence of any proved defect, or alleged incapacity, I can see no sufficient reason for such a change; which, indeed, I think is forbidden by a sense of justice and good faith. . . On the whole, then, believing that any change like that proposed would be of doubtful advantage to the public, feeling very strongly that it would be an act of unfairness and injustice towards a colleague, and thinking, also, that all such changes, unless absolutely necessary, only tend to weaken Government, I must repeat that I could not honestly recommend it to the Queen."

**17.**—Died, aged 51, Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., the zealous advocate of the rights of Poland.

**18.**—Died, at his residence near Great Yarmouth, in his 90th year, Captain George William Manby, well known as the inventor of apparatus for saving life in cases of ship-wreck.

**21.**—Lord Raglan gazetted a Field Marshal: the commission to bear date 5th November.

**23.**—The *Mary Graham*, with a cargo of coals on board, driven ashore near Sunderland. Of twenty-four on board only one escaped.

**25.**—Died at Abbotsford, whither he had retired in broken health, John Gibson Lockhart, editor of the *Quarterly Review* and biographer of his great father-in-law, Sir Walter Scott.

**28.**—From the imperfect arrangements in the Commissariat and Land Transport departments, the sufferings endured by our army in the Crimea throughout this and the following month were of the most intense description, and excited a corresponding feeling in England. The siege was practically in abeyance; our army, weakened by losses and sickness, was only able to hold its own; the batteries were nearly silent; the camp was rapidly becoming a quagmire; the roads, cut up by the daily passage of heavy guns and Commissariat wagons, became almost impassable. Horses and mules died of cold, starvation, and hard work; indeed, the army had more than it could do to feed itself. Worn out by night work in the trenches, amid rain and storm, the men returned to the camp only to find dripping tents, rotten straw embedded in mud to lie upon, and an overtasked Commissariat unable any longer to supply them with rations. To add to this catalogue of disasters, the cholera again broke out in the camp this morning, and for weeks carried off, on an average, sixty men a day. The poor Turks, encamped above Balaklava, neglected by their own authorities, were cut off in hundreds by famine and disease, till of a force originally 8,000 strong less than one-half remained of famine-stricken spectres.

**29.**—Tried at the Central Criminal Court the Rev. Thomas Tierney Ferguson, a Roman Catholic priest, charged with felony, in so far

as he had unlawfully solemnized a marriage between two persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion in a place other than the one mentioned in the certificate of the superintending registrar, and also in the absence of the registrar for the district. He was found guilty; but as the sole object of the prosecution was to have the law declared, he was only called on to give recognizances to appear to receive judgment when called on.

**30.**—The *Nile*, coasting steamer trading between London and Liverpool, lost with all hands in a storm, about forty miles from the Longship Light. A portion of her wreck was discovered next day washed ashore at Port-reath, and five of the bodies at Tehidy.

**December 3.**—Affray between soldiers and the gold-diggers at Eureka, Ballarat, who were resisting payment of the customary licence-fee to dig. The troops surrounded the camp of the insurgents, and fired over their heads; but the diggers at once rushed for their guns, and shot three of the military. After a sustained fight of about twenty minutes, the diggers hauled down their flag and surrendered to the soldiers, when it was found that twenty-six of them were killed; 126 were made prisoners.

— Destruction by fire of the Whittington Club, Arundel-street. The engines were powerless for saving any of the contents of the building, but prevented the fire extending to adjoining properties.

**6.**—The Queen to Mr. Sidney Herbert:—“Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Miss Bracebridge, as I have no details of the wounded, though I see so many from officers, &c., about the battle-field; and naturally the former must interest me more than any one. Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble wounded and sick men that NO ONE takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism, MORE than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So does the Prince. Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows. VICTORIA.”

**8.**—Ceremony of promulgating the dogma of the Immaculate Conception at Rome. Amid extraordinary splendour and solemnity, the Pope placed a diadem on the figure of the Madonna which forms the upper portion of the altar-piece in the Cardinals' Chapel of St. Peter's. Fifty-four cardinals walked in the procession, forty-four archbishops, ninety-four bishops, and a multitude of priests beyond numbering. During High Mass his Holiness read with deep emotion a brief abstract of the Bull, declaring, pronouncing, and defining, “that the doctrine which holds that the blessed Virgin Mary, at the first instant of her con-

ception, by a singular privilege and grace of the Omnipotent God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind, was preserved immaculate from all stain of original sin, has been revealed by God, and, therefore, should be firmly and constantly believed by all the faithful. Whoever shall presume to think otherwise has suffered shipwreck of the faith, has revolted from the unity of the Church; and if he gives utterance to his thoughts he incurs, by his own act, the penalties justly established against heresy." The number of strangers who flocked to Rome to view the ceremony exceeded all modern precedent.

**8.**—Emmanuel Barthélemy, a French refugee, murders George Moore, by attacking him with a loaded cane in his own house, Warren-street, New-road. Finding his means of escape at the back cut off by a locked gate, the murderer retraced his steps through the house to get into the New-road, and, on meeting with resistance, shot an old soldier named Collard, living next door, whom the screams of the servant had called to the assistance of her master. Collard died in University College Hospital the same evening. A woman who entered the house with Barthélemy succeeded in making her escape amid the confusion. The object of both was presumed to be the plunder of Moore's house and shop. The murderer was seized after a short run from the scene of crime; and on being taken to the police-station in George-street was identified as the person who shot Cournet in a duel at Egham, in Oct. 1852. There was found on him a piece of a cane (the head was lying in Moore's house), a dagger in a sheath sewn into the body of his coat, twenty-four ball-cartridges fitting the pistol, and some percussion caps. On the 4th of January Barthélemy was tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of Collard, it being thought that this case admitted of more precise proof than the other. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 22d. He died impenitent and unbelieving. "I don't want forgiveness of God," he often said; "I want forgiveness of men. I want these doors to be opened." On the scaffold he said he had no belief, and it was of no use therefore to ask forgiveness. Notwithstanding his ferocious professions of Republicanism, other French refugees always suspected Barthélemy to be in the pay of the French police.

— The *Pride of the Sea* burnt in Cardigan Bay. The fire, which was supposed to have originated in spontaneous combustion, consumed the whole of the cargo, valued at 30,000/-.

**12.**—Order issued from the Horse Guards authorizing Lord Raglan, by command of the Queen, to recommend one sergeant from every regiment under his command to a cornetcy or ensigncy,—the commissions to date from the battle of Inkermann.

— Parliament opened by the Queen in (286)

person. The Speech from the Throne made reference to the unusual period at which Parliament had been called together, to take such measures as would lead to the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigour and effect. During the debate on the Address, the Earl of Derby paid an eloquent and touching tribute to the bravery of the army in the Crimea:—"When we read the history of that campaign," he said; "when we read it, not as politicians, but as men and as Englishmen, there cannot be a heart that does not throb with honest and generous pride, that these much-enduring, all-daring, all-achieving men were our countrymen—that they were British subjects like ourselves—and there is hardly an eye from which a tear will not spring unbidden, when we reflect that so many of them are numbered with the dead."

**12.**—The Duke of Newcastle introduces the Foreign Enlistment Bill, the object of which, as he briefly explained, "was to raise a force of 15,000 foreigners to be drilled in this country. Lord Ellenborough, Lord Derby, and others opposed the bill as dangerous, both in principle and policy; but the bill, with slight amendment, was successfully carried through all its stages and passed to the Commons. The bill was read there a third time on the 22d.; Ministers, on a division, having a majority of 38 in a House of 308.

**15.**—The Duke of Newcastle in the Lords, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, move the thanks of Parliament to the British forces in the Crimea.

— Died, aged 55, Léon Faucher, a French politician of great accomplishments and marked consistency.

**17.**—The winter in the Baltic commencing with its usual severity, the allied fleet is broken up, and a return made to home ports.

**19.**—Davidson and Gordon sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for obtaining goods under false pretences within three months of their bankruptcy. Availing themselves of legal technicalities, the prisoners escaped the punishment due to their offences of non-surrender and embezzlement.

**22.**—Died at Oxford, in his 100th year, Martin Joseph Routh, D.D., President of Magdalen College for the long period of sixty-three years. He had known Dr. Theophilus Leigh, Master of Balliol, the contemporary of Addison, and who pointed out to him the situation of Addison's rooms; he had seen Dr. Johnson in his brown wig scrambling up the steps of University College; he had been told by a lady of her aunt having seen Charles II. walking round the parks at Oxford (when the Parliament was held there during the Plague of London) with his dogs, and turning the cross-path to the other side when he saw the Heads of Houses coming. Dr. Routh had admitted 183 fellows, 234 demies, and 162 choristers to the college.

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**January 7.**—Luigi Baronelli murders Joseph Latham (or Lambert) in his house, Foley Place, by shooting him through the head, and also attempts to murder Mrs. Lambert by wounding her on the head and neck. The murderer, who appeared to be labouring under a fit of jealousy, made an attempt to commit suicide before he left the house, but was frustrated in his design, and taken into custody. At his trial a plea of insanity was set up, but the jury unanimously found him guilty. Baronelli was executed on the 30th of April.

**10.**—The Commissioners appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to inquire into the allegations made against Archdeacon Denison for preaching doctrines concerning the Eucharist contrary to the Articles report that there is sufficient *prima facie* ground for instituting further proceedings. They think it due, at the same time, to state that the Archdeacon, with reference to the sermons under consideration, has expressed his full assent and consent to the Articles of religion; and that he has *ex animo* condemned the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and particularly the Romish doctrine of Transubstantiation.

**17.**—Mr. Cobden addresses his constituents at Leeds on the subject of the Russian war. A resolution to prosecute the war with vigour was carried against the honourable member.

**20.**—Four lads drowned in St. James's Park while on the ice. The frost about this time was so intense that at Richmond there was nearly three miles of strong continuous ice. Derwent-water and Windermere were completely frozen over, and Loch Lomond partially so.

**23.**—Parliament re-assembles after the Christmas recess. Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he intended to move for the appointment of a Select Committee "to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army."

— Resignation of Lord John Russell. Writing to Lord Aberdeen, he says:—"Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but as it involves a censure upon the War Department, with which some of my colleagues are connected, my only course is to tender my resignation. I therefore have to request you will lay my humble resignation of the office which I have the honour to hold before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for her Majesty's kindness for many years."

**26.**—Sardinia joins the alliance of the Western Powers in terms of the fifth article of the Treaty of 10th April, 1854.

**29.**—Defeat of the Coalition Government on Mr. Roebuck's motion. On this, the second night a division took place, showing a majority against Ministers of 157 in a House of 453. The greatness of the majority appeared to take all parties by surprise, and instead of the usual cheering there was a murmur of amazement ending in derisive laughter. Speaking of the objects of the inquiry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) said:—"Your inquiry will never take place as a real inquiry; or, if it did, it would lead to nothing but confusion and disturbance, increased disaster, shame at home, and weakness abroad; it would convey no consolation to those whom you seek to aid, but it would carry malignant joy to the hearts of the enemies of England; and, for my part, I ever shall rejoice, if this motion is carried to-night, that my own last words as a member of the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen have been words of solemn and earnest protest against a proceeding which has no foundation either in the constitution or in the practice of preceding Parliaments; which is useless and mischievous for the purpose which it appears to contemplate, and which, in my judgment, is full of danger to the power, dignity, and usefulness of the Commons of England."—Mr. Disraeli said: "Personally, I care nothing for the consequence, but I feel called upon to decide on an issue which Ministers have interpreted into a question of approbation or confidence. I care not by what name it is called, and I must decide according to the opinions I entertain. Sir, I have no confidence whatever in the existing Government. I told them a year ago, when taunted for not asking the House of Commons to ratify that opinion of mine, that, as they had no confidence in each other, a vote of want of confidence was superfluous. I ask the House of Commons to decide if twelve months have not proved that I was right in that assumption, although its accuracy was then questioned. What confidence has the noble lord the late President of the Council in the Minister for War? What confidence have this variety of Ministers in each other's counsels? They stand before us confessedly as men who have not that union of feelings and of sympathy necessary to enable them successfully to conduct public affairs. The late President of the Council, in scattering some compliments among the colleagues he was quitting, dilated upon the patience and ability with which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had conducted the duties of his department. I am not here to question these valuable qualities or that patience, but I say that all the patience and all the ability with which the Earl of Clarendon may have wrought are completely lost by scenes like this; and when the Ministers of this country have themselves revealed their weakness to foreign Courts, all the ability and patience of that statesman cannot make up for the weakness which is known to prevail in the councils of England. At all times such a cir-

cumstance must be injurious, but at the present moment it may be more than injurious. Two years ago England was the leading Power in Europe; but is there any man in this House who can pretend that she holds that position now? If this be the case—if we are called upon to decide whether the House of Commons has confidence in the Ministry, when the debate is commenced by the secession of the most eminent member of the Government—when affairs are in a calamitous state, and when we are told by the late Lord President that the conduct of the war is intrusted to a Minister who he thinks is unequal to the task—I ask the country, I ask the Ministers themselves, whether they can complain that a member of the Opposition should give his vote according to the belief which he entertains, that the affairs of the country are intrusted to a deplorable Administration?" Commenting on the result of the debate, the *Times* writes:—"It would tax the best read historical student to produce a more complete case of political collapse than that which it is England's ill fate, sore cost, and we had almost said foul dishonour, to witness this day. The vast prestige of that naval and military organization which we have been nursing so sedulously for these forty years, at the cost of fifteen millions a year, has gone with a touch at the moment of trial."

**29.**—Debate in the House of Lords on the conduct of the war. Earl Grey, at the close of a long address, submitted a resolution, "That it is the opinion of this House that great evils have arisen from the present division of authority and responsibility in the administration of the army, and that the whole of the business connected with this important branch of the public service, which is now distributed among different offices, ought therefore to be brought under the direct control of a single and well-organized department." The Duke of Newcastle and Viscount Hardinge were willing to consent to the resolution, though they disputed in detail some of the occurrences referred to by Earl Grey. After an earnest appeal from Lord Ellenborough, the resolution was withdrawn.

**30.**—The Duke of Cambridge arrives at Dover from the Crimea.

— In the case of libel raised against Mr. Harrison, printer of the *Times*, by the Directors of the London and South-Western Railway Company, Mr. Justice Coleridge delivers the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. The jury, he said, gave their verdict at last sittings; and there the matter might have rested but for an article on the 25th December, the purport of which was that the writer did not consider himself interested in the matter. A fine of 300*s.* was inflicted, and immediately paid.

**February 1.**—Lord Aberdeen in the House of Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, formally announce the resignation of the Ministry, in consequence of the vote  
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on Mr. Roebuck's motion. The Duke of Newcastle entered at some length into a defence of his conduct as War Minister:—"I have been charged," he said, "with indolence and indifference. As regards indolence, the public have had every hour, every minute, of my time. To not one hour of amusement or recreation have I presumed to think I was entitled. The other charge—of indifference—is one which is still more painful to me. Indifference, my Lords, to what?" he continued, with deep emotion; "indifference to the honour of the country, to the success and to the safety of the army? My Lords, I have, like many who listen to me, too dear hostages for my interest in the welfare of the military and naval services of the country to allow of such a sentiment. I have two sons engaged in those professions; and that alone, I think, would be sufficient: but, my Lords, as a Minister, as a man, I should be unworthy to stand in any assembly, if the charge of indifference under such circumstances could fairly be brought against me. Many a sleepless night have I passed in thinking over the ills which the public believe and say that I could have cured, and which, God knows, I would have cured if it had been in my power. Indolence and indifference are not charges which can be brought against me; and I trust that my countrymen may before long be satisfied—whatever they may think of my capacity—that there is no ground for fixing that unjust stigma upon me."

**5.**—Lord John Russell intimates that he had accepted her Majesty's commands to form an Administration, but found insuperable objections to the accomplishment of that duty. The Earl of Derby also attempted to construct an Administration, but failed from the reluctance of Lord Palmerston, and other members of the old Cabinet, to join him in office.

— A monition issued from the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London, citing the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, perpetual curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to show cause why a licence should not be granted to Charles Westerton, churchwarden, to remove the altar, cross, candles, credence table, and certain cloths from that church.

**6.**—At a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London Sir C. Napier recounts his achievements in the Baltic, and the Earl of Cardigan enlarges upon the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava.

— Earl Granville announces, in the House of Lords, that Lord Palmerston, at the request of her Majesty, had succeeded in forming a Ministry. On the names becoming known, it was found to be virtually a reconstruction of the old Cabinet, with some partial changes, and redistribution of offices. The same day the Ministers were sworn into office at a Privy Council held at Windsor Castle.

**8.**—The screw collier *Will-o'-the-Wisp* lost off the Island of Lambay, with all hands.

**12.**—Dr. Baikie attends a meeting of the Geographical Society to give an account of his travels in Africa, and in particular of his successful expedition up the Chadda.

— Compromise agreed to in the case of Handcock *v.* Delacour, or De Burgh, Dublin Court of Chancery. It arose upon a petition filed by John Stratford Handcock, the heir-at-law of the late Miss Honoria Handcock, praying that certain chargees created by the will of Josephine Handcock might not affect the Canentrella estate; and that a deed executed by Honoria might be declared fraudulent and void. The pleadings went to show that Lord Clanricarde had first brought about Handcock's marriage with an attractive Irish adventuress named Josephine Kelly; that he continued for years afterwards to keep up an improper intimacy with her; that one son, John Delacour, was the result of this connexion; that though husband and wife had been separated from 1840 to 1843, a reconciliation then took place through the influence of Lord Clanricarde, and a will was executed by Mr. Handcock shortly before death, by which his wife and two children succeeded to his property. Mrs. Handcock continued on terms of intimacy with Lord Clanricarde, neglected her husband's children, and died, leaving everything she possessed to her son John Delacour. The allegations made against Lord Clanricarde, of drawing up wills and disentailing deeds in connexion with the estate, were denied. It was now arranged that the petitioner, Handcock, the heir-at-law, should get the estates on condition of paying the respondent Delacour 20,000*l.* when he came of age, being the sum to which he succeeded under his mother's will. In a letter to the *Daily News*, Lord Clanricarde characterised the allegations made against him as "entirely untrue," and further stated, that any part he had taken in the family affairs of the Handcocks, had been generally opposed to Mrs. Handcock.

**14.**—The action brought by Mr. Adrian John Hope against the Count Aguado, to recover damages for criminal conversation with Mrs. Hope, terminated in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, with a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 200*l.* Witnesses spoke to improprieties between the parties at Paris, Havre, and Folkestone.

**16.**—In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston makes an ineffectual attempt to stay further action on the part of the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee, by pledging the Government to make a most stringent investigation into the conduct of the war. Colonel Tulloch and Sir John M'Neill were despatched to make special inquiries in the Crimea.

**17.**—A Russian force, said to number 40,000, defeated by Omer Pasha in an attack on Eupatoria. The Turkish loss was inconsiderable, but Salim Pasha, commanding the

Egyptian brigade, was killed. The British fleet covered both flanks with great effect. After a combat of four hours the Russians withdrew.

**19.**—Mr. Layard draws the attention of the House of Commons to what he called the present deplorable state of public affairs. The House, he said, had declared its want of confidence in the late Administration, and yet the new Ministry merely presented the same men in different offices. What the country wanted was not "septuagenarian experience, but more of youthful activity and energy." Lord Palmerston defended the Government he had formed under circumstances of great difficulty, at a time when no other person could succeed in the task.

**20.**—Died, at Burnley Hall, Norfolk, in his 78th year, Joseph Hume, Esq., the well-known and highly respected member of the House of Commons, whose services in the cause of economy were fully acknowledged by politicians of all parties.

**21.**—Bread riots in Stepney, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, and Bermondsey. In Liverpool the disturbance from the same cause was at one time of the most threatening description.

**23.**—Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Sidney Herbert explain how the appointment of the Crimean Inquiry Committee led to their withdrawal from Lord Palmerston's new Ministry. In the course of the debate to which these personal explanations gave rise, Mr. Bright made an earnest appeal to Lord Palmerston to stay the war:—"The Angel of Death," he said, "has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the very beating of his wings. There is no one to sprinkle with blood the lintel and the side-posts of our doors that he may spare and pass on; but he calls at the castle of the noble, and the mansion of the wealthy, equally as at the cottage of the humble; and it is on behalf of all these classes that I make this solemn appeal. I tell the noble lord that if he be ready honestly and frankly to endeavour, if possible, by the negotiations to be opened at Vienna, to put an end to this war, no word of mine, no vote of mine, will be given to shake his power for one single moment, or to change his position in this House."

**March 1.**—Lord Goderich's motion for an address to her Majesty respecting the present system of promotion in the army negatived by a majority of 158 to 114.

**2.**—The Emperor of Russia dies of pulmonary apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. The striking and unexpected news was announced in the House of Lords by the Earl of Clarendon, and in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston. The intelligence caused great excitement in the money-market. Consols rose 2 per cent.; but the foreign-market was so confused, that brokers refused to cite even nominal quotations.

**5.**—The Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the army in the Crimea commenced its sittings to-day. It continued its labours almost daily till the 15th of May, when the examination of Lord Aberdeen closed the voluminous pile of evidence.

**6.**—At the Oxford Assizes, the Rev. John Allen Giles, D.C.L., a member of the University, was sentenced by Lord Campbell to twelve months' imprisonment for making a false entry as to the particulars of a marriage solemnized by him in the church of Bampton. As to Dr. Giles's motive for inserting the false date, nothing came to light during the trial to show that it was other than a desire to oblige the young couple by secretly marrying them to avoid exposure of the frailty of the woman, a servant in his own family.

The Chinese Imperialists defeat the insurgents, and recapture Canton and Shanghae.

**8.**—Mr. Malins introduces, but withdraws after discussion, a motion for papers connected with the services of Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic. Sir James Graham defended the Admiralty against the charges brought against them in connexion with the dismissal of Admiral Napier from his command.

**9.**—Lord Palmerston, in answer to Mr. Williams, states that there is no intention at present of forming Volunteer Rifle Corps. He thought they would occasion considerable expense, without offering any corresponding advantage. The persons who had volunteered for the service were chiefly engaged in civil employment, and wholly unfit to endure the hardships of a soldier's life.

**10.**—In *Punch* of this day John Leech introduces the memorable cartoon of "General Février turned traitor," illustrating the statement of the late Emperor, that "Russia has two generals in whom she can confide—Generals Janvier and Février," the latter being Death in the uniform of a Russian officer laying his hand on the form of the prostrate sovereign.

**15.**—Another attempt made to restore peace to Europe, by assembling a Conference of the Great Powers at Vienna, to agree upon a new basis of negotiations. According to the instructions given to Lord John Russell, who represented England on the occasion, the end in view was the formal recognition of the Turkish empire in its character as an independent and self-existent state, as a member of the great European family, and as an essential element of the balance of power in Europe. One of the means, it was thought, by which that end could be accomplished was through the abrogation of Russian supremacy in the Black Sea. How to effect this with the least inconvenience to the Powers of Europe was the problem to be solved. Resolutions relating to the Principalities, the free navigation of the Danube, and the independence of the Porte, were agreed to without much difficulty, but the attempt to limit the preponderance of Russia in the Black

Sea proved the rock on which this diplomatic effort to restore peace split. In answer to M. Drouyn de Lhuys' question, whether Russia would consider her rights of sovereignty infringed if she deprived herself of the liberty of building an unlimited number of ships of war in the Black Sea, Prince Gortschakoff replied that Russia would not consent to the strength of her navy being restricted to any fixed number, either by treaty or in any other manner. Instead of a limitation, he proposed a counterpoise of forces in the Black Sea, by opening the Straits of the Dardanelles to the flags of war of all nations; but, as this might compel the other Powers to maintain expensive armaments there, it was not thought the proposal rested on a basis which would secure the object of the Conference. The last formal sitting was held on the 26th of April.

**16.**—Fire in Bermondsey, depriving nearly 100 people of all they possessed, and laying in ruins two of the largest granaries on that side of the river. It broke out soon after 5 A.M. at Lucas's Wharf; and as there was a large quantity of linseed oil, and upwards of 5,000 barrels of tar, in one of the warehouses, the flames soon spread to the adjoining properties. The fire was not subdued till late in the evening.

**19.**—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Lucan enters into a defence of his conduct regarding the Light Cavalry charge at Balaclava. In a letter now produced, Lord Raglan stated that after ordering the attack on his own responsibility, Lord Lucan had not done what he could to make it as little perilous as possible.

**20.**—Lord Lyndhurst denounces the vacillation and timidity of Prussia with regard to the war. The Earl of Clarendon admitted the justice of many of the remarks, but hoped that Power would yet join the Allies.

— Fall of the new iron bridge spanning the Avon, near the Temple Gate, Bristol. A barge going down the river at great speed struck the iron stays under the water on the Bristol side, causing the whole fabric to give way.

**21.**—Fast-day appointed by proclamation, that special prayer may be made for a blessing on "the just and necessary war in which we are engaged." The House of Lords attended Divine worship in Westminster Abbey, and the Commons in the parish church of St. Margaret's.

**24.**—Opened in Pall-mall an Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings and Pictures by amateur artists, and art contributions, in aid of a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of British officers engaged in the war with Russia. Five of the Queen's children were contributors.

**31.**—Fire at Sunderland, destroying a druggist's warehouse and six dwelling-houses in Number's Garth.

**31.**—Died, at Haworth, aged 48, Mrs. Nicholls (Charlotte Brontë), author of "Jane Eyre," &c.

**April 3.**—At Liverpool Assizes, in the case of Evans *v.* Evans (formerly Miss Carrington) and Robinson, the jury give a verdict for the plaintiff with 500*l.* damages, the alleged adultery being established on the evidence of parties employed by Detective Field, to bore gimlet holes in doors and partitions, so as to command a view of the defendants.

**4.**—The first squadron of the Baltic Fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Dundas, sailed this afternoon to resume operations against the enemy in that sea.

**9.**—The allied armies in the Crimea re-open the siege of Sebastopol. During the whole of this day the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the besieged, and the impression in the allied armies was most favourable. The bombardment was continued with little intermission till the 30th, when, being still unsuccessful, it was reduced to the ordinary fire necessary to cover the operations of the engineers.

**13.**—Charles King, an acting detective officer in the C division, sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for receiving stolen articles from young thieves whom he made it his business to train and protect.

— Died, aged 55, Sir Henry Thos. de la Beche, Director of the Museum of Practical Geology.

**16.**—Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to the Queen. They were received at Dover by Prince Albert and Count Walewski, and conducted, in the first instance, to the Lord Warden Hotel, where luncheon was partaken of, and a congratulatory address presented by the Mayor and Corporation. They then set out for Windsor, passing in carriages, amid enthusiastic crowds, through that part of the metropolis lying between the Bricklayers' Arms Station and the Great Western Railway. The illustrious visitors reached Windsor about 7 p.m., and were received in the grand hall by her Majesty and the Royal Family, surrounded by the great officers of State and of the Household. On the 18th, the Emperor was elected a Knight of the Garter, and invested in the Throne-room with the Ribbon of the Order by her Majesty. The Emperor and Empress next day visited the City of London, and were received with great magnificence in the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor, who had as his guests the Préfet of the Seine and Municipality of Paris. On the evening of this day, the Queen accompanied her Imperial guests to the Royal Italian Opera, and next day to the Crystal Palace, where an immense gathering of people welcomed the visitors. The Imperial visit terminated on Saturday, the 21st, when they left Buckingham Palace for Dover, where the *Empress* mail-steamer was in readiness to convey them to Calais.

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**17.**—Lord Robert Grosvenor obtains leave to introduce a bill to prevent Sunday-trading in the metropolis.

**20.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir G. C. Lewis) introduced the annual Budget. He estimated the income from all sources for 1855 at 63,339,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 86,339,000*l.* The deficiency of 20,000,000*l.* he proposed to meet for the most part by a new loan.

— The Rothschilds agree to take up the whole of the new loan of 16,000,000*l.* on the terms proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer — 100*l.* money for every 100*l.* Three per cent. Consols, the lender of each 100*l.* receiving an annuity of 14*s.* 6*d.* terminable at the end of thirty years.

**24.**—The *Creasus* steam transport destroyed by fire off Corsica, when conveying the Sardinian contingent from Genoa to the Crimea. Most of those on board were taken off by other transports in sight.

**29.**—Giovanni Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor of the French, by twice firing at him with a double-barrelled pistol, at the corner of the Rue Balzac. He was executed for the offence on the morning of the 14th May.

**30.**—Died, aged 68, Sir Henry R. Bishop, musical composer.

**May 1.**—Captain Christie, of the Transport Service, dies in the Crimea, awaiting an inquiry into his conduct in connexion with the loss of the *Prince*.

**3.**—Wreck of the emigrant-ship *John* on the Manacle Rocks off Falmouth, and loss of 190 lives. Of the four boats on board one was in bad condition, and the life-boat was so improperly stowed as to be unavailable for immediate service. The crew tried the long-boat, but the state of the tide prevented her being launched, and she remained hanging to the davits. None of the survivors seemed to know what became of the fourth boat, the pinnace. Deprived of every means of escape the unhappy passengers crowded the bulwarks and rigging of the wrecked vessel, and were swept in scores into the sea by the fury of the waves. By active exertion two boats put off next morning from the shore, and 93 of the survivors were taken off the wreck, it being remarked 'at the time as a significant circumstance, that this number included the whole of the officers and crew.' The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Captain Rawle, but he was acquitted on trial.

— The *Etna* floating battery destroyed by fire in the ship building yard of Mr. Scott Russell at Millwall. She was to have been launched with all her engines ready for sea in a few days. During the fire the huge ignited mass slipped from her stocks, and launched herself majestically into the river.

— Lord R. Grosvenor's Sunday Trading

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Bill read a second time in the House of Commons, without a division.

**4.**—Completion of the submarine telegraph between the Crimea and Varna. The first message, transmitted to-day, announced that “a sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st May, in front and left attack. The whole of the Russian rifle-pits were taken, eight light mortars, and 200 prisoners.”

**5.**—An Administrative Reform Meeting held in the London Tavern, to carry resolutions alleging that the true remedy for the system of mal-administration which has caused so lamentable a sacrifice of labour, money, and human life, is to be sought for in the introduction of large experience and practical ability into the service of the State.

**6.**—General de La Marmora joins the Allies in the Crimea with a portion of the Sardinian contingent. The state of the weather prevented the remainder being landed at Balaklava.

**11.**—The Newspaper Stamp Bill read a third time in the House of Commons, by 138 to 60. It passed the Lords June 6th.

**14.**—Fall of the Atlas Iron Works, Southwark, and destruction of a large quantity of shot and shell prepared for the army in the Crimea. Seventeen of the workmen were seriously injured, and conveyed to St. Thomas’s Hospital.

— Lord Ellenborough proposes an address to her Majesty, expressive of the conviction that the conduct of the war has occasioned general dissatisfaction, and given rise to just complaints, and “that we most humbly lay before her Majesty our deliberate opinion that it is only through the selection of men for public employment, without regard to anything but the public service, that the country can hope to prosecute the war successfully, and to obtain its only legitimate object—a secure and honourable peace.” Attacking Lord Palmerston’s pretended knowledge of military affairs, the noble Earl said: “I recollect sitting by the side of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, during the unfortunate difficulty between him and Mr. Huskisson, which led to the resignation of a portion of the gentlemen forming the Government. The Duke of Wellington was suddenly called out of the House, and when he returned he said to me, ‘That was Palmerston who wanted to see me, to tell me if Huskisson went he must go too.’ The Duke continued, ‘I said nothing; it was not for me to fire great guns at small birds.’ That was the opinion of the Duke of Wellington.” Earl Granville defended the Government on the ground mainly that able, practical men could not be induced to give up their business to accept political office. And noticing the charge that the Cabinet was composed of Gowers, Howards, and Cavendishes, he said, “My Lords, I had better make a clean breast of it at once; and I am obliged to admit that some

of those who went before me had such quivers full of daughters who did not die old maids, that I have relations upon this side of the House, relations upon the cross benches, relations upon the opposite side of the House, and I actually had the unparalleled misfortune to have no fewer than three daughters in the Protectionist Administration of my noble friend opposite.” After a debate continued beyond midnight, the resolutions were rejected by a majority of 181 to 71. Proxies were not called for the “contents.”

**15.**—Great bullion robbery on the South-Eastern Railway. This evening, three large boxes, containing gold, were delivered by their owners to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, the carriers, and by this firm they were conveyed to the South-Eastern Railway, London-bridge. The gold belonged to Messrs. Abell and Co., Messrs. Spielmann, and Messrs. Bult. Every caution was taken with the precious freight. The boxes were bound with iron bars, sealed and weighed by Messrs. Chaplin, and placed in iron safes secured by Chubb’s patent locks. To these safes there were duplicate keys, in the possession only of confidential servants of the Railway Company—keys in London, in Folkestone, and also in the possession of the captains of the boats belonging to the South-Eastern Railway. The safes were all specially placed in the guard’s van, under his immediate care. On the boxes being taken out of the safes at Boulogne, it was discovered that one weighed 40 lbs. less than it ought to have weighed, while the other two each weighed a trifle more than they should have done. Examination proved that the gold had been stolen on the railway. The precious metal had been abstracted, shot substituted, and the outward appearance of the safes restored as they were before. The principal actors in this elaborate crime were Burgess, who had been for thirteen years a guard on the South-Eastern Railway; Pierce, who was a ticket printer to the Company; Tester, a clerk in the Traffic Superintendent’s office; and Agar, who had been for years a professional thief. The manner in which the robbery was committed was thus described by Agar, at the trial of his confederates (January 13th, 1857):—“On the night of the robbery, Pierce and I were at a public-house together near the turnpike-gate, Camden-town, whence we took a cab and proceeded with our bags to St. Thomas’s-street. I got out there and went to the railway-station as usual. Burgess then came out of the station and wiped his face. This was the appointed signal by which he was to indicate to us when the bullion was going down by train. Burgess then went to his train, when I returned to Pierce in the cab, and told the cabman to drive us up to the Dover Railway office. I had previously seen Tester on the incline, near the terminus, when he said to me, in a hurried manner, ‘All right.’ I went to the ticket-office, and procured two

first-class tickets. We kept our courier-bags on, but gave the carpet-bags to a porter. I handed Pierce his ticket, and he entered a first-class carriage. I walked up and down the platform till the train started, and saw the carpet-bags given to Burgess, who placed them in the van. The small black bag was in one of the carpet-bags. Having watched for my opportunity, I at last jumped, unobserved, into Burgess's van, when I crouched down in a corner, and Burgess threw his apron over me. I was in the guard's portion of the van until the train started; after which I got up and saw that there were two iron safes in it. I opened an iron safe and took from it a wooden box. The box now produced is the one in question. It was fastened by nails and iron bands, and was also sealed. I had a pair of pincers with me for raising the iron, and also box-wood wedges with which to force open the lid. I took out from the box, I believe, four bars of gold. One bar I placed in Tester's bag and gave it to Burgess; the other three were placed in the carpet-bag. I then put shot into the box instead of gold. Burgess put the bag intended for Tester into the guard's compartment. The train by this time had arrived at Reigate. When we stopped there I gave the bag to Burgess, and then heard Tester say, 'Where is it?' I saw no more of it till the next morning. I did not see Tester at Reigate; but only heard his voice. When the train again started, Burgess joined me in the van, and I opened another box in the same safe, containing American gold coins. I don't know the amount of these coins, but I put them into a bag, and substituted shot for them also. I then fastened down both of the boxes—the one that had the American gold coin in it with a screw—and I sealed them again with some seals and a wax taper, which I had purchased for the purpose. I then locked the one chest and opened the other, where there was a box, which I found to contain small bars of gold. I took out as many of the small bars of gold as I thought I had shot sufficient in weight to replace, and then I fastened up the box again. The safes from which I took the gold were removed from the train by the railway company's officers at Folkestone, and we went on with the train to Dover. I and Pierce took the courier-bags and the carpet-bags with us. We put up at the Dover Castle Hotel, near the railway terminus. This was about 11 o'clock at night. We entered the coffee-room, where we placed the carpet-bags under the window, and then ordered our supper. During the absence of the waiter we took off our courier-bags. The waiter asked whether we wanted beds, and we answered, 'No'; observing that we had driven to the town, and were going back to London by the 2 A.M. train. I left Pierce at the inn, went myself to the pier, and threw my mallet, chisels, and other tools, into the sea. When I returned to the hotel we paid our bill, and then sent the waiter for some brandy in a

soda-water bottle, in order that we might take advantage of his absence to put on our courier-bags again before leaving." Notwithstanding the most anxious inquiries by the police, none of the perpetrators of this daring robbery were traced till Agar himself, in a fit of passion at Pierce's conduct to a woman whom he had left in his care, made known the whole.

**15.**—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Albemarle's resolution for placing greater restrictions upon the trade of Russia, in order to bring the war to a speedy termination, was negatived by 47 to 31.

— Lord Redesdale complains of the presence of ladies in the House of Lords in places not set apart for their reception. It had (he said) a very prejudicial effect on the appearance of the House, and made it look more like a casino than anything else. (Oh! and laughter.) He hoped it would not be repeated, for he knew at least one peer who would have spoken but for his unwillingness to address an audience of that kind.—Earl Granville accepted his noble friend's satisfactory explanation why some of the speeches delivered on the other side were in the opinion of the supporters of Ministers much less effective than usual.

**16.**—General Canrobert resigns the command of the French forces in the Crimea. After recommending General Pélissier to the Emperor, the General wrote: "The army which I leave him is intact, hardened to war, full of ardour and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave me a soldier's place as commander of a simple division."

**17.**—The French Palace of Industry opened in state by the Emperor and Empress. In his address, the Emperor said, "In inviting all nations hither, it has been my desire to open a Temple of Concord."

**18.**—Distribution of War Medals to the Crimean heroes by the Queen. A royal dais was erected in the centre of the parade of the Horse Guards, and the public offices which surround it were fitted up with galleries for spectators. The recipients of the honours were drawn up in the rear of the Foot Guards, who kept the ground. On a given command the soldiers formed four deep, and through the line thus made the Crimean heroes passed to the presence of the Queen. The officers and men then passed before her Majesty in single file, each handing to an officer a card whereon was inscribed his name, rank, wounds, and battles. This card was delivered to her Majesty, who then, with much tenderness and sympathy, presented the medal. A touching feature of the ceremony was the presence of many hardly able to limp past the Queen, and a few so severely wounded as compelled them to be wheeled before her in Bath chairs. About 450 medals were also presented to sailors and marines.

**21.**—In reply to Mr. S. Herbert, Lord Palmerston states that the means of pacification  
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tion were not exhausted ; that the Vienna Conferences were suspended, not closed ; and that proposals made by Russia through Austria would still be favourably received. Mr. Disraeli taunted the Ministers with shirking discussion on the affairs of the Conference, and was replied to by Lord Palmerston, who said he declined to invite discussion himself because the result might be to shut the door to all further hope of peace. If the negotiations did not result in peace, the fault lay not with Lord John Russell, nor with France, nor with Austria—"our ally to a certain extent"—but with the government of Russia. Lord John Russell recapitulated the incidents of the last sitting, and expressed his expectation that Austria would make some further propositions which must terminate the Conference, or re-open them under more favourable auspices than heretofore.

**22.**—A British force, sent from Sierra Leone to enforce payment of an indemnity from the King of Mallaghan, repulsed with great loss, more than half the party being slain.

**24.**—Mr. Disraeli submits a motion expressive of the dissatisfaction of the House at the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of her Majesty's Government in reference to the great question of peace or war. His speech was mainly taken up with a review of Lord John Russell's unsuccessful diplomacy at Vienna, and an urgent appeal not to permit the country to drift into an ignominious peace, as it had before drifted into a disastrous war. An amendment was proposed by Sir F. Baring, simply expressing regret that the Conferences at Vienna had not led to a termination of hostilities, and after a three nights' debate Mr. Disraeli's motion was rejected by a majority of 319 to 219. The conduct of Ministers was still further kept under review, by continuing the debate over the recess, on an amendment proposed by Mr. Lowe, declaring that the refusal of Russia to restrict the strength of her navy in the Black Sea had exhausted the means of suspending hostilities by negotiation.

— At an adjourned examination in bankruptcy of Davidson and Gordon, two merchants concerned in the Cole "warrant" swindles, several witnesses were called to make out charges against them of obtaining large quantities of goods on fraudulent pretences within three months of bankruptcy. But the chief interest of the proceedings centred in the connexion of Overend and Co. with the bankrupts. Mr. Ballantine referred to the statement of Mr. Chapman, partner in the firm of Overend, that his house had no dealings with the accused after October 1853, when it was discovered that the metal warrants were false ; and called a witness, formerly clerk to Davidson and Gordon, who proved that Overend and Co. discounted bills for the bankrupts between November 1853, and the 3d April, 1854, amounting to about 8,000<sup>l</sup>. Mr. Chapman had also stated that his firm, on moral grounds,

would have nothing to do with the lease of the bankrupts' distillery ; but Mr. Ballantine produced an agreement by which the lease was conveyed to Mr. Chapman ; and the solicitor to Overend and Co., stated that he had altered and signed the agreement on their behalf.

**25.**—The *Gazette* announces that her Majesty had been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal vesting the civil administration of the army and ordnance in the hands of Lord Panmure. This was the first appointment under the new arrangement for consolidating under one Secretary all the civil offices connected with the service.

— Earl Grey proposes that an humble address be presented to her Majesty—"To thank her for having ordered the protocols of the recent negotiations at Vienna to be laid before us ; to inform her Majesty that this House deeply deplores the failure of the attempt to put an end by these negotiations to the calamities of the war in which the country is now engaged ; and to express our opinion that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which her Majesty and her allies might have obtained all the advantages which can reasonably be demanded from Russia." After a debate, the proposal was negatived without a division.

**27.**—Capture of Kerch. Lord Raglan to Lord Panmure :—"We are masters of the Sea of Azoff without a casualty. The troops landed at Kerch on her Majesty's birthday, and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the Straits, and destroying the steamers ; some vessels of fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the Allies."

**June 2.**—Died, aged 74, Thomas Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church, an eminent classical scholar.

**4.**—In the debate on the adjourned discussion on Mr. Lowe's amendment Sir E. B. Lytton expressed himself as anxious to anticipate the verdict of history. "Let me suppose that when the future philanthropist shall ask what service on the human race did we in our generation signally confer, some one trained perhaps in the schools of Oxford or the Institute of Manchester shall answer 'A Power that commanded myriads—as many as those that under Xerxes exhausted rivers in their march,—embodied all the forces of barbarism on the outskirts of civilization : Left there to develop its own natural resources, no state molested, though all apprehended, its growth. But, long pent by merciful nature in its own legitimate domains, this power schemed for the outlet to its instinctive ambition : to that outlet it crept by dissimulating guile, by successive treaties ; that, promising peace, graduated spoliation to the opportunities of fraud. At length, under pretexts too gross to deceive the com-

mon sense of mankind, it proposed to seize that outlet—to storm the feeble gates between itself and the world beyond.' Then the historian shall say that we in our generation—the united families of England and France—made ourselves the vanguard of alarmed and shrinking Europe, and did not sheathe the sword until we had redeemed the pledge to humanity, made on the faith of two Christian sovereigns, and ratified at those distant graves which liberty and justice shall revere for ever."

**4.**—Treasury warrant issued fixing reduced rates for the postage of books and pamphlets, and regulating the mode of their transmission.

— Dissolution of the Vienna Conference. The event was announced the following evening by the Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords.

**5.**—Massacre of a boat's crew at Hango, Gulf of Finland. When attempting to land certain prisoners under a flag of truce, Lieut. Geneste and his party were fired upon, six being killed and the rest taken prisoners, with the exception of one wounded seaman who was working the boat back to the ship when discovered. The outrage gave rise to much indignant comment in Parliament and throughout the country generally. The Russians defended their proceedings by alleging that the boat was taking soundings, that the white flag was not visible, and that the officer in command did not wait for, ask, or obtain the necessary permission which is required to land men under a flag of truce. They, therefore, refused to give up the prisoners, Lieut. Geneste, Dr. Easton, and two others.

— Died, aged 70, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. formerly M.P. for Oxford University.

**6.**—The Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriffs, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council arrive in Paris on a visit to the Prefet of the Seine.

**7.**—The French attack and carry the Mamelon at Sebastopol. General Pélissier telegraphs to the Minister of War:—"At 6:30 our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the Mamelon Vert and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We are said to have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works. On their side our allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity."

**8.**—The debate on Mr. Lowe's amendment, as put against Sir T. Baring's resolution in a substantive form, concluded this evening by the withdrawal of the former.

**9.**—At the annual Trinity House dinner, Prince Albert, in proposing the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," took occasion to allude to

the present grave aspect of public affairs:—"If ever there was a time when the Queen's Government, by whomsoever conducted, required the support, ay, not the support alone, but the confidence, goodwill, and sympathy of their fellow-countrymen, it is the present. It is not the way to success in war to support it, however ardently and energetically, and to run down and weaken those who have to conduct it. We are engaged with a mighty adversary, who uses against us all those wonderful powers which have sprung up under the generating influence of our liberty and our civilization, and employs them with all the force which unity of purpose and action, impenetrable secrecy, and uncontrolled despotic power give him; whilst we have to meet him under a state of things intended for peace and the promotion of that very civilization, a civilization the offspring of public discussion, the friction of parties, and popular control over the Government of the State. The Queen has no power to levy troops, and none at her command, except such as voluntarily offer their services. Her Government can entertain no measures for the prosecution of the war without having to explain them publicly in Parliament; her armies and fleets can make no movement, nor even prepare for any, without its being proclaimed by the press; and no mistake, however trifling, can occur, no weakness exist, which it may be of the utmost importance to conceal from the world, without its being publicly denounced, and even frequently exaggerated, with a morbid satisfaction. The Queen's ambassadors can carry on no negotiation which has not to be publicly defended by entering into all the arguments which a negotiator, to have success, must be able to shut up in the innermost recesses of his heart—nay, at the most critical moment, when the complications of military measures and diplomatic negotiations may be at their height, an adverse vote in Parliament may of a sudden deprive her of all her confidential servants. Gentlemen, constitutional government is under a heavy trial, and can only pass triumphantly through it if the country will grant its confidence—a patriotic, indulgent, and self-denying confidence to her Majesty's Government. Without this all their labours must be in vain."

**11.**—Old Smithfield market closed for the sale of cattle, horses, and sheep.

— Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, bankers and navy agents, suspend payment. The total amount of debts proved against the two concerns was in round numbers three quarters of a million, and the dividend realized was 3*s. 2d.* per pound. A week after the petition in bankruptcy had issued an application was made to the magistrate at Bow-street Police-office to apprehend the three partners on a charge of having unlawfully negotiated or otherwise disposed of certain deeds or securities of the value of 22,000*l.* which had been entrusted to them by the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, of Rochester. Bates was apprehended the same evening at 41, Norfolk-street, Strand. The

officers found Sir John Dean Paul at his house at Reigate later in the night, but on starting with him next morning for London, they got separated at the station and the bankrupt arrived in the city alone. He gave himself up at Bow-street Police-station about eight o'clock the following evening. Strahan was seized when entering a house in Bryanston-square on the night of the 20th June. They were brought up from time to time for examination, and the charge gone into at great length. When the case was completed, the prisoners were committed for trial, but admitted to bail on giving recognizances to the amount of 10,000*l.*, and two sureties of 5,000*l.* for each prisoner.

**12.**—Mr. William Brown moves a series of resolutions in the House of Commons on the subject of a decimal coinage :—“That, in the opinion of this House, the initiation of the decimal system of coinage, by the issue of the florin, [in 1849] has been eminently successful and satisfactory; That a further extension of such system will be of great public advantage; That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to complete the decimal scale with the pound and the florin, as suggested by two Commissions and a Committee of the House of Commons, by authorizing the issue of silver coins to represent the value of the one-hundredth part of a pound, and copper coins to represent the one-thousandth part of a pound, to be called ‘cents’ and ‘mils’ respectively, or to bear such other names as to her Majesty may seem advisable.” After a debate, in which Mr. Lowe and others opposed the third resolution as fixing the unit too high, the House divided on the first and carried it by 135 to 56; the second was adopted without a division, and the third withdrawn.

**13.**—The New Metropolitan Cattle Market, Copenhagen Fields, opened by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in presence of the Prince Consort. Sales commenced on Friday, the 15th.

**14.**—Mr. Layard introduces a debate on Administrative Reform, by submitting a motion to the House, stating that it “views with deep and increasing concern the state of the nation, and is of opinion that the manner in which merit and efficiency have been sacrificed in public appointments to party and family influences, and to a blind adherence to routine, has given rise to great misfortunes, and threatens to bring discredit upon the national character, and to involve the country in grave disasters.” Many of the evils complained of were admitted in the course of the debate, which extended over two nights, but on a division the resolution was negatived by 359 to 46.

— The “Know-nothing” council in the United States issues its “Platform of Principle,” showing a broad avowal in favour of slavery, and decided hostility to the Roman Catholic Church.

**15.**—The allied forces make a desperate

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but unsuccessful attack on the Redan and Malakhoff batteries. The check experienced in the assault was mainly occasioned by General Mazan mistaking a blazing fusee sent up from the Brancion redoubt, for the rocket signals which had been agreed on as the notice for a general advance. The English lost 21 officers, and 144 men killed; 68 officers and 1,058 men wounded. The French lost 37 officers and 1,544 men killed or missing. The Russians admitted the loss of 781 killed and nearly 4,000 wounded. Next day Prince Gortschakoff addressed the troops:—“Soldiers, the enemy is beaten,—driven back with enormous loss. Allow your commander to repeat his gratitude to you in the name of the Emperor, our august monarch, in the name of our country, of our holy and orthodox Russia. The hour is approaching when the pride of the enemy will be lowered, their armies swept from our soil like chaff blown away by the wind. Till then, let us put trust in God, and let us fight for the Emperor and for our country.”

**16.**—The Sebastopol Inquiry Committee present their Report to the House of Commons, detailing the result of their examination into the condition of the army, and the departments controlling the same, with suggestions for the improvement of both. The Report concluded: “Your Committee report that the suffering of the army resulted mainly from the circumstances under which the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken and executed. The Administration which ordered that expedition had no adequate information as to the amount of the forces in the Crimea. They were not acquainted with the strength of the fortresses to be attacked, or with the resources of the country to be invaded. They hoped and expected the expedition to be immediately successful; and as they did not foresee the probability of a protracted struggle, they made no provision for a winter campaign. The patience and fortitude of the army demand the admiration and gratitude of the nation on whose behalf they have fought, bled, and suffered. Their heroic valour, and equally heroic patience under sufferings and privations, have given them claims upon their country which will doubtless be gratefully acknowledged. Your Committee will now close their report with a hope that every British army may in future display the valour which this noble army has displayed, and that none may hereafter be exposed to such sufferings as are recorded in these pages.”

**24.**—Commencement of the Sunday riots in Hyde Park, caused by the assembling of crowds who thought their liberty infringed by Lord Robert Grosvenor's new bill to prevent Sunday-trading in the metropolis. The disturbance was continued with increasing violence over the two following Sundays; the mob on the 8th of July, not resting content with hooting and hustling the frequenters of the park, broke many windows, and in one or two instances

attempted to set fire to houses. A commission was afterwards appointed to inquire into the severities alleged to have been practised by the police when attempting to suppress the disturbances.

**28.**—Death of Lord Raglan. Until four o'clock this afternoon his lordship had been progressing from his recent illness to the satisfaction of the medical attendant; but alarming symptoms then presented themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing. From 5 P.M. he was unconscious; and he continued gradually to sink till 25 minutes before 9, at which hour he died. A general order issued from the Horse Guards described Lord Raglan as during a long peace employing an unwearyed attention to the interests and welfare of the army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted its duties. “At the head of the troops during the arduous operations of the campaign he resumed the early habits of his life; by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his quick perception in taking advantage of the ground or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed great and brilliant services.” Lord Raglan’s body was brought to England in the *Curadoc*, and interred in the cemetery of his ancestors at Bodmin. He was succeeded in the Crimea by General Simpson, recently sent out as the Chief of the Staff.

—A seaman named Veale murders the captain, mate, and one of the crew of the brig *Her Majesty*, bound for Cork from Salonica with a cargo of Indian corn. On the rest of the crew arming themselves to secure the murderer, he shut himself up in the forecastle and committed suicide. The vessel was brought into Cork by a portion of the crew of the merchantman *Isabella*, who had seen the signals of distress raised by those on board *Her Majesty*.

**July 2.**—In consequence of the disturbance to which it had given rise, Lord R. Grosvenor withdrew his Sunday Trading Bill.

**6.**—In the course of a debate on the conduct of the police in Hyde Park on the 1<sup>st</sup> inst., Mr. G. Dundas recommended as the best tranquillizer of a mob, “the click upon the pavement of the trail of a six-pounder.”

**7.**—In answer to Mr. Milner Gibson, Lord John Russell explains that, though he was personally convinced that the Austrian proposals gave a very fair prospect to the cessation of hostilities, yet the Government on his return home came to the conclusion that the peace proposed would not be a safe peace, and that they could not recommend its adoption. His continuance in office was based upon a consideration of the exigencies of the times, the failure of himself and Lord Derby to form Ministries, and the appearance of instability his retirement might give to the present Cabinet. “And this,” said Mr. Disraeli, “is the end of

this important session—this is the end of breaking up so many Governments—this is the end of your great national intentions, great national disasters—this is the end of the Government, at the head of which you were to have a Minister of surpassing energy, and, no doubt, transcendent experience—this is the end of the Ministry which was to put the right men in the right places; this is the end, that even peace and war have become mere party considerations—that the interests of the country are sacrificed to the menace of a majority, and that the tumults and turbulent assemblies of Downing-street are to baffle all the sagacity of all the conferences of Vienna.”

**10.**—Sir E. B. Lytton gives notice of a motion, “That the conduct of our Minister in the recent negotiations at Vienna has shaken the confidence of this country in those to whom its affairs are entrusted.”

**16.**—Parliamentary censure being to all appearance unavoidable, if he remained in the Cabinet, Lord John Russell anticipated the effect of Sir E. B. Lytton’s motion by announcing to-day that he had resigned. He was succeeded in the Colonial Office by Mr. Labouchere. The retirement of Lord John Russell at this time gave rise to considerable comment, as it was alleged that the step was taken not so much from the fear of political opponents as through the advice of outspoken candid friends. Prominent among these was the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Bouvierie. “It must have been an awful moment,” the *Times* remarked, “when doubts as to the excellency of his idol began to throb through the soul of this placid neophyte. What after all if Lord John were mistaken? What if he were self-willed, opinionated, perverse, and his doctrines a strong delusion? What if he were to blow cold at Vienna and hot in London, to coo like a turtle-dove at one moment, and scream like a kite on the search for prey the next? Lord John a trimmer! Desdemona unchaste! Brookes’s in revolt like a mere assemblage of ordinary men, subject to the like infirmities and passions as their fellow-creatures, and Mr. Bouvierie standing by with fiery brain to witness the awful catastrophe!” Referring to the untoward result of the Conference, Mr. Disraeli said in the course of the debate, that it required a divinity inspired by the spirit of a Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to disentangle a knot of such difficulty and delicacy as the one which the noble lord has encountered. “There have been many instances,” he said, “of friends and friendships. Friendship is the gift of God, and the most precious to man. It has long occupied the thought and consideration of essayists and philosophers. There is the devoted friend, who stands or falls by one like the noble lord (Lord Palmerston), but there is another kind of friend immortalized by an epithet, which should not be mentioned to ears polite. We all know that friend. It was, I believe, a

brilliant ornament of this House who described that kind of friend; and I must say that, although as the devoted friend the Prime Minister *must* after to-night be allowed to take the highest position; still, for a friend of the other description—candid and not bad-natured—commend me to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade."

**17.**—An attempt having been made to eject Baron Rothschild from his seat for London, on the ground that he had entered into a contract with the Government, Mr. Walpole, to-day, brings up the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the question. They found that Baron Rothschild had not forfeited his seat by contracting for the loan.

Mr. Roebuck moves a resolution based upon the Report of the Sebastopol Committee, pledging the House "to visit with severe reprehension every member of the Cabinet whose counsels led to such disastrous results." After a debate, extending over two nights, the "previous question" was carried by 289 to 182.

— Mr. William Farren retires from the stage after a performance at the Haymarket of the "Clandestine Marriage," in which the veteran sustained the part of Lord Ogleby.

**19.**—A fire broke out in the Hôtel d'Angleterre, Chamounix, and destroyed the greater part of the village.

**21.**—Uncovering of Behnes' statue of Sir Robert Peel, in Cheapside.

**24.**—An English snake found dead in the Highwoods, Colchester, measuring 9 feet 5 inches in length, and 11 inches in girth at the thickest part. It weighed between 140 and 150 pounds.

**30.**—The returns relative to the French loan of 750,000,000fr. give a total capital subscribed of 3,652,591,985fr., or nearly five times the amount required. The total number of subscribers was 316,864. No less than 231,920,155fr. were made up of subscriptions of 50fr. and under.

**August 1.**—Viscount Canning entertained by the East India Company on his appointment as Governor-General of India.

**3.**—Came on, at Warwick Assizes, the trial of Lieutenant William Austin, formerly Governor of Birmingham Borough Gaol, indicted on ten counts for having practised various cruelties by hooks, nails, strait-jackets, &c. upon the person of Edward Andrews, formerly a prisoner in the gaol, and who committed suicide there on the night of the 27th April, 1853. The chaplain said he knew the boy Andrews. "He appeared to be of a mild disposition. I went into his cell on the 19th of April, and found him crying. They were the cries of a person in much pain. The word 'murder' was used frequently. He was strapped to the wall and complained of the compression of his limbs and the tightness of the collar round his

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neck. I could not get my finger within his collar. He always complained of being too weakly for the crank labour, and so he appeared." Various other acts of cruelty having been spoken to by gaol officials, Mr. Justice Coleridge said, that the use of the strait-waistcoat, the collar, and water were clearly illegal punishments. The jury at once returned a verdict of guilty. Lieutenant Austin was then tried in company with Blount, the surgeon of the gaol, for assaulting a prisoner named Hunt. They were acquitted on this count, but convicted on another, charging them with omitting to make entries in the prison books required by Act of Parliament. Austin was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

**7.**—On the order of the day for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Lord J. Russell called attention to the prospects of the war, its expenses amounting to £9,000,000. for the present year; to the inability of the Baltic and Black Sea Fleets, however powerful, to effect its termination; to the failure of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and our consequent inability to ward off the danger that threatens the Asiatic frontier of Turkey; to the fact that the Turkish Plenipotentiary was satisfied with the proposal for peace made by Count Buol, and that consequently, if the war was commenced, not for the integrity of Turkey, but for the maintenance of the military renown of France and England, it would be the duty of these Powers not to guarantee loans, but to give direct subsidies to Turkey.

**9.**—Santa Anna abdicates the dictatorship of Mexico.

— Bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied fleets in the Baltic. Heavy explosions and destructive fires were produced in a few hours. Nearly all the principal buildings on Vargoe and many more on Swartoe, including the dockyard and arsenal, were burnt. The firing was continued till 4 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, at which time 1,000 tons of iron shot and shell had been thrown into the forts by the English alone. The Russian account of the 10th says:—"Since nightfall the aggressor has been firing Congreve rockets into Sweaborg. According to an approximate calculation at least 10,000 shells must have been fired on the 9th from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. The enemy is now firing thirty rockets a minute." The loss on the side of the Allies was trifling.

**14.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. Referring to the war, her Majesty expressed herself convinced that "You will share her satisfaction at finding that the progress of events has tended to cement more firmly that union which has so happily been established between our Government and that of our ally, the Emperor of the French; and her Majesty trusts that the alliance founded on a sense of the general interests of Europe, consolidated by good faith, will long survive the events which have given

rise to it, and will contribute to the permanent well-being and prosperity of the two great nations whom it has linked together in the bonds of honourable friendship.<sup>3</sup> Reference was also made to the Metropolitan Improvement Bill, the abolition of the duty on newspapers, and the application of the principle of limited liability to joint-stock associations.

**15.**—The loan of 5,000,000<sup>l.</sup> raised for the Ottoman Porte on the joint guarantee of France and England, taken up by Messrs. Rothschild. The interest was to be 4 per cent, and the sum paid 102<sup>l.</sup> 12s. 6d. for each 100<sup>l.</sup> stock.

**16.**—Battle of the Tchernaya. This desperate attempt to raise the siege was made under General Liprandi, who brought into the field five divisions of infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 20 batteries. Despite the skilful concentration of these masses collected during the night, they were repulsed with great vigour by the French divisions which bore the chief weight of the assault. The Sardinian contingent, placed on the right, fought with great bravery. The Russians were in full retreat on Mackenzie's Farm when the allied reserves were being brought up. They left 2,500 dead on the field, and 1,620 wounded. The allied loss was 180 killed and 810 wounded.

**18.**—The Queen, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, visit the Emperor and Empress of the French at Paris. They were received by the Emperor at Boulogne, and conducted to the capital in the evening. During the week over which the sojourn extended, royal visits were paid to the Exposition d'Industrie, the Louvre, and the Opera. A splendid entertainment was given by the Municipality of Paris in the Hôtel de Ville, and a ball at Versailles, by the Emperor, which in magnificence eclipsed everything since the days of Louis XIV. There was also a military display on the Champs de Mars, and another at parting, on the 27th, on the heights above Boulogne. Lord Clarendon wrote to Sir George Grey:—"The Queen is profoundly sensible of the kindness with which she has been received by the Emperor and Empress, and of those manifestations of respect and cordiality on the part of the French nation by which she has everywhere been greeted. On personal and political grounds the visit to Paris has afforded the highest gratification to her Majesty."

— Concordat signed between Rome and Austria, whereby the House of Hapsburg surrendered to the Papal See greater rights and privileges than had ever before been extorted from any German sovereign. The first article guarantees the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion with all the privileges which by the laws of the Church it ought to have. The second article gives to the bishops, clergy, and laity free communication with the Pope. The third article gives the bishops complete authority, pastoral and clerical. The fourth article enables them to do everything belonging

to the government of their sees which is in accordance with the explanations or stipulations of the canonical laws, and which, in respect to the discipline of the Church, is approved by the Papal chair. The fifth article places all public and private schools under the control of the bishops; and the sixth gives the bishops the power of appointing and removing the only persons allowed to teach theology. The seventh article provides that none but Catholic priests shall be allowed to teach anything in the middle-class schools, and that the books of instruction be chosen by the bishop. By the eighth article the Emperor is permitted to choose the inspectors of the school of the diocese, but under the declared condition that the candidates from whom he may select shall be chosen by the bishops. The ninth article promises the help of the Government to suppress such books as are dangerous to religion in the judgment of the bishops. The tenth article establishes ecclesiastical courts for the punishment of the clergy and the trial of cases relating to marriage and betrothal. The eleventh article invests the bishops with the power of inflicting ecclesiastical punishment on clergy and laity. The twelfth article renders to the civil courts the power of deciding on the right of patronage, except in the case of a disputed succession.

**September 3.**—Bartholomew Fair—which dated from the erection of the Priory by Rahere in 1123—proclaimed in Smithfield for the last time.

**8.**—Dr. Barth, African traveller, whose fate had given rise to much anxiety in the public mind, arrives at Marseilles from Tripoli.

— Edouard Bellemarre, a person of weak intellect, attempts to assassinate the Emperor of the French by shooting at him with a pistol when passing into the Italian theatre.

— Retreat of the Russians from Sebastopol. At daybreak, on the morning of the 5th, the opening fire commenced from our mortar batteries. It was thenceforward continued without cessation by day and night. Besides the huge array of land batteries opposed to the east face, there were six English and six French mortar boats firing shells from Strelitska Bay into the Forts Quarantine and Alexander. It was determined that at noon this day the enemy's works should be stormed, and accordingly the French undertook the assault of the Malakhoff and the English the assault of the Redan Batteries. At the precise hour fixed on, the French soldiers rushed from their advanced *places d'armes*. They crossed the ditches with surprising agility, and, climbing on the parapets, attacked the enemy to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" At the Malakhoff Fort, the slopes on the inside being very high, the first arrivals stopped for a moment in order to form, then mounted on the parapet and leaped into the work. The contest, which had com-

menced by musket shots, was continued with the bayonet, butt-ends, and stones. The Russian artillerymen made use of their rammers as weapons ; but they were everywhere killed, taken prisoners, or driven off, and in a quarter of an hour the French flag was floating on the conquered redoubt. This was the signal agreed on for the advance of the English to the Redan. The Light Division left the trenches, and moved across the ground under a withering fire of artillery, preceded by a covering party of 200 men and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, the ladders were placed, and the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, penetrating into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour. Young Massy, of the 19th, and Colonel Windham were particularly noticed for their courage in the face of the enemy ; but, although the greatest bravery was displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position. Chiefly, it was thought, from the want of flank support at the battery, the men in the salient were obliged to retreat and seek refuge with the main body of the army in the trenches. After this failure, the trenches were so crowded with troops that General Simpson was unable to renew the assault, but, after a conference with his officers, it was settled to make a new attempt the following morning. The retreat of the Russians made this unnecessary. A piquet party, creeping stealthily to the Redan after nightfall, found the place deserted. A series of tremendous explosions in the arsenals, and numerous fires, proclaimed about the same time that the enemy was preparing to leave the doomed city. "Soon afterwards," writes the *Times*' correspondent, "wandering fires gleamed through the streets and outskirts of the town—point after point became alight—the flames shone out of the windows of the houses—rows of mansions caught and burnt up, and before daybreak the town of Sebastopol, that fine and stately mistress of the Euxine, on which we had so often turned a longing eye, was on fire from the sea to the Dockyard Creek. At sunrise, four large explosions followed in quick succession, and at 5<sup>30</sup> Fort Alexander and the Grand Magazine, with all their deadly stores, were blown into the air. The former exploded with a stupendous crash, that made the very earth reel. All this time the Russians were marching with sullen tramp across the bridge, and boats were busy carrying ~~material~~ off from the town, or bearing men to the south side to complete the work of destruction, and renew the fire of hidden mines, or light up untouched houses. When the town could be safely entered, heaps of wounded and dead were found lying in stores to which they had been carried after the assault. Of all the pictures of the horrors of war ever presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol was the most horrible, heart-rending, and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of a Fuseli could not con-

ceive anything at all like unto it. How the poor human body can be mutilated, and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shattered, and every vein and artery is pouring out the life-stream, one might study here at every step, and at the same time wonder how little could kill. In a long, low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their general." Between the 5th and the 8th, they lost 4 superior officers, 47 subalterns, and 3,917 soldiers, without reckoning the artillerymen who perished at the guns. "Taking advantage," writes Prince Gortschakoff, "of the superiority of their fire at short ranges, the enemy, after the concentrated action of their artillery for thirty days, commenced that infernal bombardment from their innumerable engines of war, and of a calibre hitherto unknown, which destroyed our defences, which had been repaired at night with great labour and at great loss, under the incessant fire of the enemy, the principal work having experienced considerable and irreparable damage. To continue, under these circumstances, the defence of the south side, would have been to expose our troops daily to a useless butchery, and their preservation is to-day more than ever necessary to the Emperor of Russia. For these reasons, with sorrow in my heart, but with a full conviction, I resolved to evacuate Sebastopol, and to take over the troops to the north side of the bridge constructed beforehand over the bay, and by boats. . . . Remember the sacrifice we made upon the altar of our country in 1812. Moscow was surely as valuable as Sebastopol. . . . It is not Sebastopol which we have left to them, but the burning ruins of the town, which we ourselves set fire to, having maintained the honour of the defence in such a manner that our great grandchildren may recall the remembrance thereof with pride to all posterity."

Thus ended this memorable siege of 349 days' duration. The besieging army had about 700 guns in battery during the various attacks, and upwards of 1,600,000 shots were fired. Our approaches, which were in many cases cut through the rock by means of gunpowder, had an extent of fully fifty miles. We employed 80,000 gabions, 60,000 fascines, and nearly a million of sandbags. The French lost in the Malakoff attack 24 superior officers killed, 4 wounded, and 2 missing ; 116 subaltern officers killed, 224 wounded, 8 missing ; 1,489 sous-officers and soldiers killed, 4,239 wounded, and 1,400 missing : total, 7,551. The English lost at the Redan 385 killed, 1,886 wounded, 176 missing total, 2,447.

**10.**—The news of the fall of Sebastopol reached England on the afternoon of this day (Monday), and gave rise to various patriotic demonstrations. The eventful intelligence was conveyed by express to the Queen at Balmoral, who caused a huge bonfire to be kindled on

the summit of Craigcowan in celebration of the victory. The guns were fired at St. James's Park and at the Tower. Intimation of the event was also made in the theatres during the evening ; and special prayers relating thereto were offered up in the churches on the 30th.

**10.**—Influence of the fall of Sebastopol on the money market. The news was not published till after business hours, and in the earlier part of the day the effect of the announcement of the taking of the Malakhoff was partially counteracted by anxiety regarding the casualties that might possibly have been sustained in the assault on the Redan. Consols for money, which left off on Saturday at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , were first quoted at 91, but a tendency to relapse was soon observable, and after the appearance of the second edition of the papers, with the despatch from General Pélissier mentioning serious losses, a decline took place to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  for money, and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 91 for the account, from which there was no alteration up to the official close. At a later hour, rumours began to circulate of the receipt of some further great intelligence, and transactions were again entered into at 91 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  for the account. Among minor influences during the day on the unfavourable side, were the continued firmness of the corn market and the attempt on the life of the Emperor Napoleon, while, on the other hand, the market was supported by some arrivals of specie.

**11.**—The morning newspapers make the welcome announcement, "Sebastopol is in the possession of the Allies." Lord Panmure's telegram, dated Crimea, 9th, said : "The enemy during the night and this morning have evacuated the south side, after exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole of the town." Another to Sir Charles Wood from Lord Lyons : "During the night the Russians have sunk all the remainder of the line-of-battle ships in Sebastopol harbour." Telegraphing on the 10th the capture of the Malakhoff, General Simpson announced, "The casualties, I regret to say, are somewhat heavy. No general officer killed. Names shall be sent as soon as possible."

— The Duke of Modena writes :—"Dear Forni, I answer a few words to yours of yesterday, which brought me the two sad telegraphic despatches relating to the Crimea. In this world, but only in this world, blackguards (*i birbi*) can triumph, and usually do triumph. For the rest, I believe that the Western Powers are at the highest point of their glory. Henceforward, as after the burning of Moscow, things will turn, please God, to their ruin. Meanwhile, we are to be prepared for revolutionary excitement, and for redoubled insolence on the part of the Western Powers. Austria is paralysed, and this is the most fatal thing for us."

**12.**—The United States' Attorney-General Cushing writes to the Attorney-General of the State of Philadelphia, regarding the alleged

infraction of international law committed by Great Britain, in permitting in Canada the enlistment of subjects of the United States under the recently passed Foreign Enlistment Act : "This Government has, of course, addressed to that of Great Britain such demands of public redress and satisfaction in the premises as the national honour requires. But the Government of Great Britain, with extraordinary inattention to the grave aspect of its acts—namely, the flagrant violation of our sovereign rights involved in them—has supposed it a sufficient justification of what it has done, to reply that it gave instructions to its agents so to proceed as not to infringe our municipal laws ; and it quotes the remarks of Judge Kane in support of the idea that it has succeeded in this purpose. It may be so ; Judge Kane is an upright and intelligent judge, and will pronounce the law as it is, without fear or favour. But if the British Government has, by ingenious contrivances, succeeded in sheltering its agents from conviction as malefactors, it has, in so doing, doubled the magnitude of the national wrong inflicted on the United States."

**14.**—Lord Palmerston, in the course of an address at Melbourne, Derbyshire, said he had it on the best authority that the hospitals in the Crimea were now in the most admirable condition ; they might in fact be almost regarded as models for the hospitals of London. The troops enjoyed every comfort compatible with a military campaign, and were in as good a condition as if they were in a peace establishment at home. "After what had occurred at Sebastopol, it was impossible," he said, "that the war could be brought to any other conclusion than that which would secure to Europe safety against the future aggression of Russia."

**22.**—The Revolutionary International Committee of the democratic and social Republicans meet in the Scientific Hall, John-street, London, to commemorate the anniversary of the proclamation of the first French Republic in 1792. The speeches at the meeting, which were extremely violent, were published in a Jersey newspaper called *L'Homme*, as was also an address to the Queen signed by the Committee of the Revolutionary Society. Rebellion and assassination were openly advocated both in the address and in the speeches. All the persons connected with the newspaper, and the refugees who advocated their principles, were driven from the island during a disturbance which took place the following month.

**29.**—Alderman Salomons elected Lord Mayor of London.

— The Sultan's troops defeat the Russians under General Mouravieff, at Kars. Colonel Williams reported that during this combat, which lasted nearly seven hours, the Turkish infantry, as well as artillery, fought with the most determined courage. The Russians left on the field more than 5,000 dead ; but, not

withstanding this bloody repulse, they still clung to the blockade with extreme obstinacy, and continued to invest Kars on all sides, in the hope of compelling the garrison to surrender under the pressure of famine.

**October 8.**—Died, aged 72, Francis Magendie, French anatomist.

**9.**—Boiler explosion at the Walker Iron Works, near Newcastle, throwing down the most of the low rolling-mill and killing six of the workmen. Three were hurled into the Tyne by the force of the explosion, and others severely scalded and burnt.

**12.**—Miss Charlotte Hinds murderously assaulted and shot by some of her tenants when returning home on a car from the market of Ballyconnell, county Cavan. The lady had for months before been marked out as a victim by the members of a secret association on the estate.

**14.**—Commencement of a series of disorderly gatherings in Hyde Park to give expression to popular feeling regarding the present high price of provisions.

**15.**—The Emperor of Russia issues an ukase ordering a levy of 10 men for every 1,000 to recruit his army.

**17.**—Bombardment of Kinburn, in the Black Sea, by the allied fleet. All the forts, garrison of 1,500 men, and 70 guns taken; the prisoners sent to Constantinople.

— Siege of Kars. Dr. Sandwith writes: “Our troops suffering fearfully from their diet of bread and water. They are no longer the stout and hardy men who fought for seven hours against overwhelming odds, and drove back a magnificent Russian army. A visible emaciation is observed throughout the ranks, and the newly-opened hospitals are filling daily with men, whose only disease is exhaustion from want of nutriment. The high price of bread, too, in the town induces many poor fellows to sell half their rations, and those who yield to this temptation immediately sink at their posts and die.”—21st. Swarms of vultures hover round our lines preying on the corpses that the hungry dogs which have forsaken the city have scratched out of their graves. The grass is torn up in all the open spaces, and the roots eaten by the soldiers and people.”

**22.**—A young thief stolen by his comrades from the Middlesex Hospital, whither he had been conveyed after a fall when attempting to rob a house in Harley-street. His companions got over the garden wall of the hospital early in the morning, and entering the ward where the lad was lying, succeeded in carrying him off to a cab without alarm. They kept him concealed nearly a month, when the anxious searches of the police were rewarded by discovering him in an obscure lodging-house, still confined to his pallet by the broken limb.

— Died, aged 45, Sir W. Molesworth, (302)

Bart. M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was succeeded in his seat by Admiral Sir C. Napier, and in office by Mr. Labouchere.

**24.**—Exposure of Alice Grey the female impostor, at Wolverhampton Police-court. In the course of an inquiry into a charge made against two boys for stealing her purse, she was recognised as a woman who had made a similar charge at Birmingham. Likenesses of her were thereafter sent to different towns, which resulted in her detection as a systematic swindler. The earliest trace of her appeared at Dublin, where in 1849, under the name of Armstrong, she charged a man with robbing her, but failed to secure a conviction. In Yorkshire and Derbyshire she passed herself off as a clergyman’s daughter. At Canterbury she was a Roman Catholic, persecuted by Baptists. In various parts of Scotland, and at Bristol, Bath, and London, she brought charges of robbery of imaginary trunks and purses against twenty-nine persons, “sometimes obtaining a conviction, and nearly always money from the benevolent whom she interested in her story. She was committed for trial at the Spring Assizes, and there sentenced to four years’ penal servitude.

**25.**—The engraved steel plates of various pictures by Landseer, Leslie, and Salter, mutilated to prevent further impressions being taken. The mutilated plates were exhibited to-day at the Albion, and the stock of copies in the hands of the proprietors submitted to public competition.

**26.**—Trial of Strahan, Paul, and Bates, at the Central Criminal Court, for fraudulently appropriating to their own use certain Danish bonds of the value of 5,000*l.*, committed to their keeping as bankers, by Dr. Griffith, prebendary of Rochester. The case for the prosecution was stated by the Attorney-General. It was proved that Sir John Dean Paul instructed the Secretary of the National Insurance Company to sell Dr. Griffith’s bonds; and Dr. Griffith deposed to conversations subsequent to the bankruptcy, from which it appeared that Mr. Strahan and Mr. Bates were accessory to the transaction. Sir F. Thesiger, who appeared for Mr. Strahan, defended him on the ground that the sale of the Danish bonds was effected solely by Sir John Paul; that he received the proceeds; and that there was no proof that Mr. Strahan was privy to the transaction; and further, that Mr. Strahan, having made a disclosure of the circumstances before the Court of Bankruptcy, was not (according to the Act of 7 and 8 Geo. IV.) liable to be indicted on account of such circumstances. Mr. Serjeant Byles, for Sir John Paul, admitted the facts as stated by Dr. Griffith, but said that it was his intention to replace the bonds, as was shown by his subsequently purchasing others to a similar amount. He also maintained, that, Sir J. Paul having made a full disclosure in the Bankruptcy Court, was no longer liable to

criminal proceedings. Mr. James, for Mr. Bates, rested his case upon his total ignorance of the transaction in question. The court then adjourned to the following morning, when Baron Alderson having charged the jury, after an absence of half an hour they returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. The judge proceeded to pass sentence. Commenting on the heinous nature of the offence, he observed that all the prisoners had been well educated, and moved in a high position of society. The punishment which was about to fall on them, therefore, would be far more heavy and more keenly felt than by persons in a lower condition of life. It would also, he regretted to say, afflict those who were connected with them. These, however, were not considerations for him at that moment : all he had to do was to say that he could not conceive any worse case of the sort that could arise under the statute upon which they had been convicted, and that being the case, he had no alternative but to pass upon them the sentence which the Act of Parliament provided for the worst class of offences arising under it ; that was, that they be severally transported for the term of fourteen years.

**November 1.**—Murder of Robert Stirling, a young surgeon, assistant to Mr. Watson, of Byer's-green, near Newcastle. Stirling left his residence on the forenoon of this day to visit patients residing in the outlying districts of Thornley, Barlow, and Low Spen. He completed his last visit about 1 o'clock P.M. and was not seen alive afterwards. Mr. Watson, thinking his assistant had gone suddenly off to join the Turkish contingent, to which he had been appointed, took no immediate alarm, and, indeed, wrote to Stirling's friends in Scotland that he had left suddenly. The young man's father, doubtful that he would leave in this manner, set out for Byer's-green, and caused a search to be instituted in the neighbourhood. On the evening of the 6th the body was discovered in a copse near Derwent-bridge, a short distance from Gibside-park. The face was dreadfully beaten in and bruised, and it was found on examination that he had been shot through the abdomen. His watch was stolen, and his pockets rifled. It appeared that, on leaving the house of the patient last visited, young Stirling proceeded down a solitary lane leading past Derwent-bridge, and on passing a clump of trees was shot by some one lying in ambush, and dragged through a hedge to the plantation where his body was found. In this place the murderer seemed to have finished his victim, either by beating him 'about the head with the butt end of his gun, or with two large stones found near. The most anxious search could discover nothing but slight traces of the perpetrators of the crime. The time of the murder might be gathered from the testimony of a boy working in a neighbouring potato-field, who said that between 1 and 2 o'clock he heard a gun fired in Smaile's

Wood, and afterwards a voice shouting, "Oh, dear ! oh, dear !" He thought some one had been firing at a hare, and that the gun burst. A farmer riding through the lane shortly before this met two men, but they were unknown to him. In a wood close by was concealed a large illicit whisky still, which brought a number of questionable characters into the vicinity. As many as were thought to be connected with it were arrested ; among others, one known as John Cain, or "Whisky Jack," but nothing appeared to attach the crime to any of them, until a boy, attracted to the scene of the murder, discovered among the leaves a glass button traced to have belonged to the waistcoat of "Whisky Jack," from which it was now missing. The farmer also thought he recognised in "Whisky Jack" and a companion, Richard Rayne, the two men whom he had seen in the lane ; while a watch resembling that which belonged to Mr. Stirling was offered to a pawnbroker in Durham by a man very like "Whisky Jack's" companion. From other minute particulars traced by the police, the two prisoners were ultimately committed for trial. The case, which excited an interest far beyond the bounds of the locality where it occurred, came on at Durham Assizes on the 26th of July following. The evidence told more against "Whisky Jack" than his companion. Elizabeth Wilson, servant in a public-house in the Castle Garth, Newcastle, said that one morning, soon after the murder, Cain asked her to wash a shirt. She found it covered with blood both on the breast and on the sleeves, and the latter so much so as to appear as if they had been wrung out. She said to him, "Canny man, where have you been?" Cain replied, "It's no use saying anything, as I have been here, there, and everywhere. I have been skinning a hare ; and if anybody asks you about the shirt, you must say so." His companion (whom she could not identify as Rayne), also gave her a shirt to wash, more bloody than the other. "Why," said the girl, "you have not both been killing a hare;" upon which the men laughed. They then asked for something to clean a gun, and left the house. A number of other circumstances were brought out in evidence against the prisoners, but the jury did not think they would warrant a conviction against either ; they therefore returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**2.**—Between this date and the 28th about twenty cases of murder or attempted murder, at the instigation of secret Ribbon associations, are reported in the Irish newspapers. In one case four infuriated women set upon a process-server, at Ballylinan, Leinster, and, after failing in an attempt to hang him, beat him nearly to death with bludgeons. In only a few of the cases could witnesses be got to criminate the parties apprehended by the police.

**3.**—Dr. Hermann Francks, formerly editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, commits suicide

by throwing himself out of a window of the Royal Albion Hotel, Brighton. His son was found suffocated in his bedroom, but whether by his own hand, or his father's, or from natural causes, was never ascertained.

**3.**—The *Saturday Review* commenced, with the new and special features of leading articles and reviews only.

— Robert Philip, lately chief magistrate of Leith, sentenced by the High Court of Justiciary to fifteen years' transportation for improper practices with girls under age.

**5.**—The rate-payers of the metropolis reject a proposal made for establishing a free library and museum under Mr. Ewart's Act.

**6.**—Omer Pasha, in his march to the relief of Kars, forces the passage of the Ingour, and defeats the Russians, 16,000 strong.

**8.**—The Emperor of Russia visits his army in the Crimea. He left Nicholaieff on the 7th, passed through Perekop, and arrived at Simpheropol to-day. He inspected the different divisions of his army, and on the 10th visited the advanced position on the north side as far as Mackenzie's Farm. He returned to Nicholaieff on the 12th.

**10.**—General Simpson resigns the command of the British army in the Crimea, and is succeeded by General Codrington.

**11.**—Died, aged 73, Thomas Wilde, first Baron Truro; and Lord Chancellor from July 1850 to February 1852.

**15.**—Explosion in the camp, Sebastopol. The French magazine, which had been the supply-store to their works during the attack on the Malakhoff, and contained 3,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells and rockets, and indeed every conceivable munition of attack, blew up with awful effect, setting fire to and exploding the adjoining British magazine. Our loss by the explosion was 21 killed, and 116 wounded; the French had 32 men killed, and several hundreds wounded.

**20.**—Mademoiselle Julie burnt to death in Plymouth theatre, by her dress coming in contact with a stage light when performing her part in a fairy extravaganza.

**21.**—John Parsonis Cook poisoned at Rugeley. Attending Shrewsbury races, with his horse Pole Star, Cook was suddenly taken ill while drinking in company with his friend, William Palmer. Though not without suspicion that he had been "dosed," Cook, on recovering somewhat, permitted himself to be conveyed by Palmer to Rugeley, where a room was taken for him at the Talbot Arms. Mr. Jones, a surgeon at Lutterworth, was sent for by Palmer, who stated that Cook had been taken suddenly ill with a severe bilious attack. In company with another surgeon, Mr. Bamford, he attended upon Cook on the 20th, and left in the evening in the belief that he was improving.

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Mr. Jones thus describes the end of the unfortunate man:—"When we had retired to arrange what should be given to him during the night, it was proposed between Mr. Palmer and Mr. Bamford, that the morphine pills should be repeated as on the previous night; and it was suggested by Mr. Palmer that Mr. Cook should not know what the pills contained, as he strongly objected to them on the previous night, because they made him so ill. I believe it was a little after eleven o'clock at night that Mr. Palmer came over and produced the pills, which he gave to Mr. Cook in my presence. I believe there were two pills. Mr. Cook made strong protestations against taking them, saying that he was certain they made him ill the night before. Almost immediately after he had swallowed the pills he vomited; and I and Mr. Palmer searched the vessel for the pills, but could not detect them. A few minutes before twelve o'clock I went to his bedroom, and, at his suggestion, slept in that room. After a short conversation I undressed and got into bed, and wished him good-night. At that time he appeared as comfortable as usual. I suppose I had not been in bed more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, when he suddenly jumped up in bed uttering these words, 'Doctor, get up; I am going to be ill; ring the bell for Mr. Palmer.' I went to him and pulled the bell, and he called out to the chambermaid, 'Fetch Mr. Palmer directly.' Mr. Palmer came in the space of two minutes, making the remark that he thought he had never dressed so quickly in his life. Mr. Palmer lived opposite the Talbot Arms, where Mr. Cook was staying. I believe Mr. Palmer gave him two pills which he brought with him, and which he told me contained ammonia. I could not see from Mr. Palmer's appearance whether he had been in bed. Immediately after taking the pills Mr. Cook uttered loud screams, and threw himself back on the bed in strong convulsions. He then requested to be raised up, saying, 'I shall be suffocated.' We endeavoured to raise him up, but he was so stiffened out with spasms that it was impossible to do so. When he found we could not raise him, he said, 'Turn me over,' and I turned him over on his right side. I listened to the action of his heart, which I found gradually to cease; and in a few minutes he died. I never heard of his having a fit before. I have never seen symptoms so strong before. They were symptoms of convulsions and tetanus; every muscle of the body was stiffened. I cannot say what was the cause of convulsions. My impression at the time was, that it was from over-excitement. I believe the jaw was fixed, and closed. His body was stretched out, and resting on his hands and heels. I never knew any one keep ammonia pills made up." At the coroner's inquest, medical witnesses who examined the body of the deceased deposed that they could find nothing which would account for his sudden

death; nor were the symptoms those of apoplexy or any other known disease. Dr. Alfred S. Taylor, lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, and Dr. Rees, Assistant Physician at Guy's Hospital, examined the intestines of the deceased. They found antimony present in all parts in considerable quantities, and examined for morphia and strychnine, but without discovering any trace of either. The viscera of the deceased presented no appearance whatever to account for death from natural causes. After making some inquiries of the witnesses, Dr. Taylor declared that he was fully prepared to give his opinion as to the cause of death. "My belief is that he died from tetanus, and that tetanus was caused by medicine given to him shortly before his death. I believe that the pills administered on Monday night and Tuesday night contained strychnine. I do not believe that the medicine prescribed by Mr. Bamford could have produced any such effects as those I have heard described. It is not possible for them to have produced the effect. There is not the slightest indication of morphia in the body. Further than this, we find no mercury in the liver or other parts of the body, and I do not think that mercury could have been taken on the Monday and Tuesday nights without discovering traces in the liver; and there were none." The coroner's jury found that the deceased died of poison wilfully administered to him by William Palmer. Inquiries were subsequently made into the suspicious circumstances attending the death of various of Palmer's friends and acquaintances. The bodies of his wife and brother were exhumed, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" pronounced against him in each case. The trial commenced on May 14th, 1856.

**21.**—William Henry Barber, transported in 1844 for his alleged complicity in the Fletcher will forgeries, and afterwards pardoned, was this day replaced on the rolls as an attorney. In delivering judgment upon his petition, Lord Campbell said, "the evidence to establish his connivance in the frauds was too doubtful for us to continue his exclusion any longer."

— Treaty concluded between France, England, and Sweden, for the avoidance of any complications which might arise from the interference of Russia in the affairs of Northern Europe.

**22.**—Surrender of Kars<sup>\*</sup> to the Russians under Mouravieff. The conditions were highly honourable to the besieged and famishing garrison, the second article being in these terms: "The garrison of Kars, surrendering prisoners of war, with the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army and all the military authorities, will leave the place with the honours of war, and deposit their arms, flags, &c., in a spot agreed upon previously, whence they will proceed to the destination indicated to them by the Russian commander-in-chief. As a testi-

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mony of the valorous resistance made by the garrison of Kars, the officers of all ranks are to keep their swords." To General Williams was reserved the right of designating at his choice, in a list to be submitted to the Russian commander, a certain number of persons to whom permission would be given to return to their homes. In his order of the day, General Mouravieff thus addressed the troops:—"At the price of your blood and your labour the bulwark of Asia Minor has been placed at the feet of his Majesty the Emperor; the Russian standard floats on the walls of Kars. It proclaims the victory of the Cross of the Saviour. The whole of the army of Anatolia, 30,000 strong, has vanished like a shadow. Its Commander-in-Chief, with all his Pashas and officers, and the English general who directed the defence, with his staff, are our prisoners. Thousands of Turkish prisoners who return to their homes will proclaim your deeds of arms."

**23.**—At Cwmannan Colliery, near Aberdare, a carriage, containing eight miners, is carried up beyond the pit-mouth, and, dashing against the pulley-wheel at the top, the men were capsized and fell down the shaft, a depth of 750 feet. They were all killed.

— Meeting in Willis's Rooms, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, to organize a plan for presenting a testimonial to Miss Nightingale, in acknowledgment of her great services in the Crimean hospitals. Resolutions were proposed and carried to the following effect:—That the noble exertions of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the hospitals of the East, and the invaluable services rendered by them to the sick and wounded of the British forces, demand the grateful recognition of the British people; That it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of Miss Nightingale's signal devotion, and to record the gratitude of the nation, by a testimonial of a substantial character; and that, as she has expressed her unwillingness to accept any tribute designed for her own personal advantage, funds be raised to enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants; That to accomplish this object on a scale worthy of the nation, and honourable to Miss Nightingale, all classes be invited to contribute; That the sums so collected be vested in trustees to be appointed by the Committee, and applied for the purpose expressed in the second resolution, in such manner and under such regulations as Miss Nightingale shall from time to time approve, the subscribers having entire confidence in her experience, energy, and judgment; That with a view to secure, under all circumstances, the appropriation of the funds raised to the purpose expressed in the second resolution, Miss Nightingale be requested to name a Council (selected from the Committee) to co-operate with her, and who may represent her until her return to this country, or in the event of any suspension of her labours.

**30.**—The King of Sardinia arrived at Dover on a visit to her Majesty, and was received with the enthusiasm due to one who had thrown the weight of his kingdom into the scale of the Western alliance against Russia. On the 2d of December he visited the City of London; and on the 3d was made a Knight of the Garter.

**December 4.**—General Codrington writes from Sebastopol:—"The enemy continue to fire occasionally, and sometimes heavily, on parts of the town. They must have expended a considerable quantity of valuable ammunition without causing us any loss or inconvenience. The winter broke upon us suddenly on the 26th and 27th, with snow, varied with gales and rain; a very deep state of the ground has damaged all communications."

**7.**—Came on for hearing in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, the charge made against the Rev. Valdimir Petcherine, one of the Redemptorist Fathers of Kingstown, of causing a copy of the Scriptures to be "contemptuously burnt," "to the high displeasure of Almighty God, and the great disrespect, discredit, and dishonour of the religion established by law." The Attorney-General prosecuted, and described the precise legal guilt the accused had incurred. A boy engaged in the work of burning deposed that, at the request of Father Petcherine, he wheeled a barrow full of books from the Father's lodgings, to the courtyard of the chapel. Another boy wheeled a second barrow. When Father Petcherine arrived, the books were tumbled out; and the Father, giving orders that they should be set on fire, went away towards the vestry. A crowd of persons was then collected. The fire was not lighted until the Father had gone. When the Father came back, the books were well burnt, but not consumed. Henry Lawson, labourer, said that he saw among the books Byron's Poems, some tracts, a New Testament, a Prayer-book, and a Bible. Mr. W. T. Darkin, sub-inspector of factories, and Police-officer Halpin, deposed that they saw a Bible and Testament in the fire; and the Rev. R. Wallace, Dissenting minister, produced a portion of the Books of Deuteronomy and Joshua, which he had rescued from the flames. The defence was a denial both of the intention and the fact. The defendant had, in the discharge of his religious duty, attempted to put an end to the circulation of immoral publications in Kingstown, and had required his flock to deliver up all such at his lodgings. They were sent there in quantities, and the rev. gentleman directed that they should be burnt. No doubt it would have been better if they had not been publicly burnt. There was little evidence to show that he had examined the books directed to be destroyed, so as to ascertain their nature individually, certainly none that he was cognizant of the presence of Bibles and Prayer-books, or rather of a Prayer-book and Bible, for one only had been deposited to.

Very possibly, the persons who attended the bonfire might have thrown a Protestant Bible and Prayer-book into the flames. It was also denied that the Roman Catholic Church had any hostility to the Scriptures translated into the vernacular tongues. The jury, which consisted of five Protestants and seven Roman Catholics, after some deliberation, acquitted the accused. The announcement was received with applause, taken up outside, and spreading far and wide. In the evening the streets occupied by Roman Catholics were illuminated.

**7.**—Came on at Durham Assizes, the trial of Joseph Snaith Wooler, charged with having murdered his wife by administering poison to her during a very long illness. The case lasted over three days, but the witnesses for the prosecution called to prove the administration of arsenic by the prisoner, broke down in cross-examination, and the jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**11.**—The Rev. W. D. Beresford, rector of the parish of Inniscarra, Cork, and heir to a peerage, sentenced at York Assizes to be transported for the period of his natural life, for uttering a forged bill of exchange for 100*l.* with intent to defraud John Cunilife Kay, of Manningham Hall, near Bradford.

**14.**—Explosion of an iron furnace at Bilston, causing the death of five of the workmen. About six tons of molten iron and burning cinders were blown about the works.

**18.**—Died in his house, St. James's Place, in his 93rd year, Samuel Rogers, poet and banker.

**21.**—Carton House, Maynooth, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, destroyed by fire.

— Mr. John Thwaites elected Chairman of the new Metropolitan Board of Works.

**22.**—The Austrian Cabinet having acquainted Russia with a new scheme of negotiation to secure peace, that Power, in a despatch to its agents at foreign courts, thus expresses its willingness to treat:—"As soon as information reached the Government of his Majesty, that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the four points, such as they had been defined in the Conferences, the Imperial Cabinet did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet these peaceful dispositions, and to seek frankly for a possible solution for the third point in the order of ideas which had appeared in turn satisfactory to all parties." The solution here alluded to consisted in an offer on the part of Russia to consent to an arrangement of the question of the Black Sea, on the following terms:—"The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles to be maintained; no war flag to be admitted into the Black Sea except that of the forces which Russia and Turkey might judge it necessary to maintain there by mutual agreement. The amount of these forces to be fixed by a direct arrangement

between Russia and Turkey, without the ostensible participation of the other Powers."

**22.**—The Edinburgh address to the King of Sardinia containing various expressions of theological acrimony relating to the Holy See, his Majesty caused the Marquis D'Azeglio to answer—"I cannot conceal from you that it is with extreme regret that his Majesty has been informed of the expressions of contempt by which your address stigmatizes the Court of Rome. The King, as well as his predecessors, has considered it a duty to maintain the civil power in his hand intact. He may have deplored profoundly the line of conduct which the Holy See has thought it its duty to adopt towards him of late years; but descended as he is from a long line of Catholic princes, and sovereign of subjects almost entirely Catholics, he cannot admit of words of reprobation thus severe, and, above all, injurious towards the head of that Church on earth."

**26.**—Thomas Carrigan, a foreman in the East India Company's warehouses, murders his wife by stabbing her in a house in the Minories, where they had been keeping Christmas. At the first examination at the Thames Police-court, the female witnesses of the occurrence appeared so terror-stricken that they could neither speak to the facts within their knowledge, nor look at the prisoner to identify him. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court and condemned to death, but respite on the morning fixed for the execution. It was thought he was labouring under an attack of *delirium tremens* at the time the crime was committed.

## 1856.

**January 8.**—At the Central Criminal Court, Edward Harvey and Harriet Ray were indicted for the wilful murder of Harriet Harvey, aged 5, by starving her to death. Dr. Letheby, who examined the intestines and stomach of the deceased, was of opinion that death was caused by a long-continued course of starvation. In the stomach were found some small pieces of wood apparently devoured in the extremity of hunger. The jury found the male prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and acquitted the woman.

— J. P. Collier makes affidavit in Judge's Chambers regarding a copy of Shakespeare's works known as the "Perkins folio," certain MS. emendations in which he had published as improvements on the text made by a person living near the date of publication, 1632. The affidavit had reference to the condition of the volume at the date of the purchase from Mr. Rodd, in 1849, and the past history of the book so far as the same could be ascertained.

**11.**—The morning newspapers publish the text of the Austrian proposals made to Russia.  
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On the subject of the neutralization of the Black Sea, the third article proposed :—"This sea shall be open to merchant vessels, closed but to war navies; and no military arsenals shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports of the Black Sea by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two Powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels, of a fixed force, necessary for the coast service. This convention, concluded separately between these two Powers, shall form part as an annex of the general treaty, after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatories of the general treaty."

**16.**—George Waugh, solicitor, shot dead in Bedford-row by Charles Broadfoot Weston, clerk. Mr. Beecher, of Stationers' Hall-court, made the following statement before the coroner:—"This day, about half-past ten o'clock, I was proceeding along Bedford-street, Bedford-row. I saw a gentleman before me about to turn down Hounds-court. I then saw the prisoner run across the road, lift up his hand, and fire. Mr. Waugh bounded about a foot up in the air, and fell on the ground, breaking his hat in the fall. A gentleman then came up and took hold of the prisoner's arm." He was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on the 7th of February, when the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy, on account of his predisposition to insanity. Sentence of death was afterwards commuted into penal servitude for life.

**17.**—The *Times*, in a second edition, publishes the following telegram from Vienna:—"Russia has unconditionally accepted the proposition of the Allies. This is authentic." The news produced a great commotion on the Stock Exchange, the funds experiencing a total rise of more than 3 per cent. The opening prices of Consols were 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  for money, and 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the account. On the publication of the news, a sudden rise occurred to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  for money, then another to 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ , while for the account bargains were entered into at 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ . At the peace with France in 1801, the rise was from 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70; after the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, from 70 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 79; after the Battle of Waterloo, from 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ . To-day in the markets for Russian produce, there was great agitation. Tallow receded from 67s. per cwt. to 62s. 6d.

**21.**—At the sittings at Nisi Prius, Westminster, a cause was tried which placed in a strong light the depravity of Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner. The plaintiff in Padwick v. Sarah Palmer sued the defendant, Palmer's mother, upon a bill of exchange for 2,000*l.* drawn by William Palmer upon and accepted by Sarah Palmer, and endorsed by William Palmer to the plaintiff. The defence was that

the bill was a forgery. Palmer was brought up from Stafford Gaol to give evidence. On the bill being placed in his hand, Mr. James said, "You applied to Mr. Padwick to advance money on that bill?—I did. Who wrote the acceptance 'Sarah Palmer?'—Ann Palmer. Who is she?—She is now dead. Do you mean your wife?—Yes. Did you see her write it?—Yes. You may now retire." The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant. Commenting on Palmer's case next day, the *Times* writes:—"Palmer has found numerous partisans in the town of Rugeley, the scene of his operations. The postmaster of the place is a spy in his interest, intercepts letters, and reports to him the contents. The very coroner of the adjacent county town, his judge, is for him as though he had been engaged as solicitor for his defence, receives from him intercepted evidence from the other side, shrewd suggestions in his favour, and a present of game. The case will be amongst the most remarkable in our criminal annals, not only from the unutterable atrocity of the crimes charged, but from the proof it affords that in this country great criminals can upon occasions break down all the barriers which society has raised for its protection."

**22.**—Three persons poisoned at dinner in the house of Provost M'Iver, Dingwall, by partaking of monkshood at table in mistake for horse-radish.

— Proclamation issued abolishing the practice of deducting the clothing supplied to recruits from their bounty-money.

**23.**—The *Pacific* steamship sails from Liverpool for New York, with 45 passengers on board, a crew of 141 men, and a valuable general cargo. She was not afterwards heard of, and was supposed to have struck on an iceberg, and foundered with all on board. Among the passengers were Mr. Eliot Warburton, and Mr. Catherwood, the explorer of Central America. The insurances on the vessel amounted to 2,000,000 dollars.

**24.**—Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Alpheus* wrecked in a fog off the west coast of Jutland, and fourteen of the crew drowned by the upsetting of one of the life-boats.

**31.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. In the Royal Speech her Majesty referred to the negotiations recently resumed with the view of accomplishing a suspension of hostilities. Among the new measures recommended to the attention of Parliament were the improvement of the laws of partnership, local shipping dues, and law reform.

**February 1.**—Protocol signed at Vienna by the representatives of the Five Powers:—"In consequence of the acceptance by their respective courts of the five propositions contained in the document hereunto annexed, under the title of Draft Preliminaries, the undersigned, after having paraphed it con-

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formably to authorization received to that effect, have agreed that their Governments shall each nominate plenipotentiaries who, furnished with the full powers necessary for proceeding to the signature of formal preliminaries of peace, shall conclude an armistice and a definitive treaty of peace. The said plenipotentiaries shall assemble at Paris within the term of three weeks, dating from this day, or sooner if it can be done." The armistice in the meantime to extend from 29th February to 31st March.

**1.**—The docks of Sebastopol destroyed. Fort Nicholas was also destroyed on the 4th, and Fort Alexander on the 11th.

— In consequence of a difference with the Persian Court respecting the servants of the embassy, Mr. Murray, the British Minister, quits Teheran for Bagdad.

**3.**—William Bousfield, Portland-street, Soho, murders his wife and three children by cutting their throats, and, failing in an attempt upon his own life, walks to Bow-street station, where he delivered himself up to the constable on duty. The poor woman was last heard of in life by a neighbour, who knocked at the door late the preceding night, for the purpose of purchasing a little firewood in which Mrs. Bousfield dealt. She was heard to ask her husband to rise, but he suddenly refused to stir out of bed. He was known to be of lazy habits and morose disposition; but the inquiry did not show any precise motive for committing so dreadful an offence. Bousfield was tried at the Central Criminal Court in March, and condemned to be executed.

— Collision in the channel off Folkstone, between the *Josephine Willis* packet-ship with emigrants for Auckland, and the iron screw-steamer *Mangerton*, causing a loss of 90 of the passengers and crew of the former vessel.

**5.**—On the motion of the Lord Chancellor a bill was read a first time, by which power was given to the Queen's Bench in cases where in the opinion of the court such a course was desirable to remove the case to the Central Criminal Court.

**7.**—Destructive storm and flood in the west of Scotland. At Glasgow, during the night, a large range of workshops in the course of erection for the Caledonian Railway were reduced to ruins. At Whitinch the building sheds of Tod and M'Gregor were unroofed, and at Bowling the damage to the shipping in the dock was of the most serious description.

— The Governor-General of India issues a proclamation announcing the annexation of the kingdom of Oude:—"The time has come when the British Government can no longer tolerate in Oude those evils and abuses, while its position under the treaty serves indirectly to sustain or continue to the Sovereign that protection which alone upholds the power whereby such evils are inflicted. Fifty years of sad experience have proved that the treaty

of 1801 has wholly failed to secure the happiness and prosperity of Oude ; and have conclusively shown that no effectual security can be had for the release of the people of that country from the grievous oppression they have long endured, unless the exclusive administration of the territories shall be permanently transferred to the British Government."

**7.**—Discussion in the House of Lords on the subject of life peerages. Lord Lyndhurst moved, "That a copy of the letters patent purporting to create the Right Honourable Sir James Parke, Knight, a Baron of the United Kingdom for life, which has been laid upon the table, be referred to the Committee for Privileges, with directions to examine and consider the same, and report thereon to the House." The subject he said was one of no ordinary interest as it involved the question, whether the ancient hereditary character of the House should continue, or whether it should be broken in upon and new-modelled to the extent desired by, and according to the discretion and interest of, the Minister for the time being. The Lord Chancellor defended the appointment and opposed the motion, but on a division it was carried by majority of 138 to 105. The Committee commenced to sit on the 12th, and called before it a number of officials to give evidence on the question. On the 22nd Lord Glencraig, supported by Government, sought to get the question referred to the judges, but was defeated on a division. On the same day Lord Lyndhurst moved that the Committee having, as ordered by the House, examined and considered the copy of the letters patent, report it as their opinion that neither the said letters patent, nor the said letters patent with the usual writ of summons issued in pursuance thereto, can entitle the grantee therein named to sit and vote in Parliament. In a speech of remarkable ability he sought to establish the two positions that there were certain limits to the power of the Crown in the creation of peers, and that the House of Lords had a jurisdiction and a right to decide on the validity of the patents by which commoners are admitted to the privilege of peers. Lord Grey proposed to substitute an amendment, "That the highest legal authorities having concurred in declaring the Crown to possess the power of creating peerages for life, and this power having in some cases been exercised in former times, the House of Lords would not be justified in assuming the illegality of the patent creating the Right Honourable James Parke, Baron Wensleydale for life, and in refusing upon that assumption to permit him to take his seat as a peer." On a division, the numbers were—for Lord Grey's amendment 57, against it 92. Lord Lyndhurst's resolution was then put, and agreed to. The Government soon after gave up the contest by creating Baron Parke a peer, with title to issue.

**14.**—Sir F. Kelly obtains leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the statute-law relating to offences against the person. "These

statutes," he said, "were comprised in 40 folio volumes, and embraced from 18,000 to 20,000 different statutes. He proposed to subdivide and classify the whole of the subjects, and to re-enact the existing laws relating to each in one act, so that the Statute-book, instead of 20,000 acts, would contain 200 or 300 only, each act embodying the whole statute law upon one particular subject."

**15.**—In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham presents a petition from the inhabitants of Carlisle, complaining of the conduct of the Bishop in not consecrating the burial-ground appropriated to Churchmen in consequence of the absence of any separation but a road between it and the rest of the ground. Earl Granville expressed a hope that the new Bishop of Carlisle would take a wider and more liberal view of the matter than had been taken by a very small portion of the Episcopal Bench.

**17.**—John Sadleir, M.P. for Sligo borough, commits suicide on Hampstead Heath, by swallowing a quantity of essential oil of almonds. The body was found early in the morning on the rise of a small mound at the back of Jack Straw's Castle, the head close to a furze bush, the clothes undisturbed, and the hat at a little distance. It had evidently been lying there the greater part of the night, as it was quite cold, and the *rigor mortis* completely established. The corpse was taken to Hampstead Workhouse. In the course of the inquest it came out that the deceased had been concerned in a series of gigantic embezzlements and forgeries. Two letters written by him before he left the house were laid before the jury. One of them addressed to Mr. Keating, M.P. for Waterford, was in these words:—"No one has been privy to my crimes; they sprung from my own cursed brain alone. I have swindled and deceived without the knowledge of any one. Stevens and Norris are both innocent, and have no knowledge of the fabrication of deeds and forgeries by me, and by which I have sought to go on in the horrid hope of retrieving. It was a sad day for all when I came to London. I can give but little aid to unravel accounts and transactions." The full extent of Sadleir's embezzlements and forgeries was never exactly known. One fraudulent transaction in respect of the Royal Swedish Railway, consisted of an over-issue of shares and obligations to the amount of at least 150,000/. In respect of the Tipperary Bank, the manager, his brother, had permitted him to overdraw more than 200,000/, and, with other fraudulent mismanagement, the deficit of the bank exceeded 400,000/. The assets were stated to be little more than 30,000/. The misery caused by this infamous confederacy was unspeakable. Not only were the depositors in the South of Ireland—chiefly small farmers and tradesmen—defrauded of their savings, but the shareholders were stripped, for the most part, of everything they possessed. The means taken to entrap the last-named

class, were unusually nefarious. On the 1st of February—one month before the crash—the Sadleirs published a balance-sheet and report, in which the concern was represented as most flourishing. A dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. with a bonus of 3*l.* per cent., was declared, and 3,000*l.* was carried to the Reserve Fund, raising it to 17,000*l.* By means of this fabrication, a considerable number of persons, most of them widows, spinsters, and half-pay officers, were induced to become shareholders, and lost their all. Endless suits were brought by attorneys, who had purchased debts due by the Company, against these unhappy people. Some declared themselves insolvent, others fled to the United States with such of their property as they could hastily secure. Mr. James Sadleir absconded, under circumstances which gave rise to much discussion.

**17.**—Died, aged 82, John Braham, the famous tenor-singer.

**20.**—The Duchesse de Caumont-Laforce murdered in Paris by her groom, who, in a fit of passion at her interference, first knocked her down with his fist in the stable-yard, and then smothered her beneath a heap of litter.

— The emigrant ship, *John Roulledge*, from Liverpool to New York, strikes upon an iceberg and founders. Most of the crew and passengers succeeded in getting into the boats, but between casualties from the storm and privations only a very few were saved. In one of the small boats launched with thirteen, Thomas Nye was the only survivor. He had not strength to throw the corpses overboard, when he was picked up at sea by the *Germania*, from Havre.

**21.**—Lord Panmure announces in the House of Lords that her Majesty had appointed, by the advice of her Ministers, a Board of general officers to inquire into the matters adverted to in the report made by the Commissioners sent out to the Crimea; the Board to have the power to receive and consider the statements of those officers whose conduct had been animadverted on in the report of Sir J. M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch. In the Lower House Mr. Roebuck made an attempt to stop this inquiry, on the ground of its inefficiency, but withdrew his motion after discussion. The Court commenced its sittings in the Board-room of Chelsea Hospital on the 7th of April.

— William Tatham, a Liverpool merchant, commits suicide by cutting his throat in one of the apartments of the Exchange News-room, while in a state of nervous excitement caused by imaginary losses in business.

**26.**—Lord Palmerston announces in the House of Commons that the Government had resolved to withdraw their Local Dues on Shipping Bill, for the purpose of taking the whole matter into further consideration, previous to referring the complicated details to a Select Committee.

— Opening of the Peace Conference in (310).

Paris, under the presidency of Count Walewski; Great Britain represented by the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Cowley.

**29.**—The Earl of Albemarle, in moving for certain returns relating to the administration of justice in the Madras Presidency, called the attention of the House to the fact, discreditable to the East India Company and the British nation, that for fifty years a system had been in use, under which horrible tortures were inflicted on natives of India, on the plea of eliciting evidence, especially in enforcing the collection of taxes.

**March 4.**—The Earl of Stanhope moves an address to her Majesty for the formation of a National Portrait Gallery. The address was agreed to, the portraits “to consist, as far as possible, of the most eminent persons in British history.” The Gallery was established by a Treasury warrant dated Dec. 2.

**5.**—Covent Garden Theatre destroyed by fire. The alarm was raised about a quarter before 5 A.M., and in two hours the stately fabric was in ruins. During the operatic recess Mr. Gye, the lessee of the theatre, had sublet it to one Anderson, a performer of sleight-of-hand feats, and so-called “Professor.” He brought his short season to a close by an entertainment described as a “Grand Carnival Complimentary Benefit and Dramatic Gala, to commence on Monday morning and terminate with a *bal masqué* on Tuesday night.” On the last day of the show, the amusements proceeded with animation, and if with freedom still with decorum, until, as the night advanced, the more respectable or cautious withdrew, and the disreputable yielded to the temptation of excitement and wine. After midnight the theatre is said to have presented a scene of undisguised indecency, drunkenness and vice, such as the lowest places of resort have rarely witnessed. Between four and five o'clock the Professor thought it time to close the orgies, and commanded the band to play the National Anthem. The gas at the same time was turned down a little to warn the revellers to depart. At this moment the gasfitter discovered the fire issuing from the cracks of the ceiling, and amid the wildest shrieking and confusion the drunken, panic-stricken masquers rushed to the street. It was now hardly five o'clock, and yet in the few minutes which had elapsed the doom of the theatre was sealed. The flames had burst through the roof, sending high up into the air columns of fire, which threw into bright reflection every tower and spire within the circuit of the metropolis, brilliantly illuminating the whole fabric of St. Paul's, and throwing a flood of light across Waterloo-bridge, which set out in bold relief the dark outline of the Surrey hills. This glare operated as a speedy messenger in bringing up the fire-engines from every quarter of London at a tearing gallop to the scene of conflagration. There was no want of water; but neither engines nor water were of any avail in saving the property. The

theatre blazed within its four hollow walls like a furnace ; and at half-past five o'clock the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. The building was uninsured, no office having been willing to grant a policy after the fire of 1808. Mr. Gye had effected an insurance on his properties to the amount of 8,000/- and Mr. Anderson to the amount of 2,000/- Mr. Braidwood, the experienced superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, was of opinion that the fire had originated from spontaneous combustion among the masses of waste stuff accumulated in the workshops—an opinion strengthened by the evidence of Mr. Grieve, the scene painter, who stated that on a previous occasion he had called attention to a heap of such materials allowed to gather, and which, when removed by his authority, were found to be too hot for handling.

**5.**—The second reading of Sir William Clay's Church-rates Abolition Bill carried in the House of Commons by 221 to 178.

**6.**—Lord John Russell introduces a series of resolutions on the subject of education.

— Thomas Jones, sentenced to death at Winchester for the murder of Charles William Hope, surgeon on board the *Stirling Castle*, convict-hulk at Portsmouth. In revenge for being removed from one part of the ship to another by the surgeon's orders, the prisoner suddenly attacked him when stepping out of the surgery, and, with a ship's knife he had contrived to secrete, inflicted a wound in the neck from which Mr. Hope died in a few minutes.

— John Fowkes, labourer, sentenced to death at Leicester for shooting John Acres Fowkes at Snareston, on the 25th of November last. The murderer fired through the window at night and killed his victim in his own bedroom. The case was rendered unusually shocking from the circumstance that the murdered man was the murderer's nephew, and the principal witnesses against him were his brother and sister.

**7.**—Explosion of the Hatton Powder-mills, Hounslow, and loss of three lives. The accident appeared to have been caused by a spark from an oil-lamp used near the mixing-house.

**10.**—M. de Hinckeldey, chief of the Berlin Police, shot in a duel by M. de Rochow, a young member of the Jockey Club.

— Stormy discussions in the United States Senate concerning offences alleged to have been committed by England in enlisting subjects of the States.

**13.**—Admiral Sir Charles Napier moves for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operations of the Baltic Fleet during the last two years. The discussion partook in a great measure the character of an altercation between the mover and Sir James Graham. It was renewed on the evening of 4th April, when Sir James read to the House letters and statements in support of assertions he

had made as to the conduct of Sir Charles Napier at St. Jean d'Acre.

**13.**—The barque *Blake*, of Liverpool, from the Mississippi to Cork, struck by a sea and completely disabled. Seven men were washed overboard, with all the provisions, water, and deck-gear. The vessel partly righted ; but, as the masts were carried away by the deck, the survivors could do little or nothing to navigate her through the storm. They continued in a state of starvation and misery for seventeen days. On the 13th, the master reported :—“ Another seaman died this day of starvation. We did not put him overboard, but reserved his corpse for our own use, and in this state we lingered for four days more, living off the body of our dead companion, but I must say very sparingly indeed, for the thoughts of it were almost as bad as death itself. We had not a dry place to lie in, and the sea was continually washing over us ; some of us would drop off in a dozing state, dream of feasting, and then wake, shouting to see the dead body of our comrade hanging in the pale moonlight.” Of this miserable ship's company, the master and seven men were rescued by the *Mercury*, and brought to Torbay.

**14.**—Alexander Smart, a retired watch and clockmaker, commits suicide by throwing himself from the Whispering Gallery of St. Paul's. The verger said, he waited in the gallery till the clock struck twelve, and then, mounting the railing, gave three hysterical laughs, and leaped to the space below the dome.

— Samuel Cheshire, late postmaster at Rugeley, sentenced at the Stafford Assizes to twelve months' imprisonment for opening a letter, sent by Professor Taylor, London, to Mr. Gardner, attorney, concerning the analysis of Cook's stomach, and the non-discovery therein of arsenic or other poison. The facts of the letter Cheshire communicated to Palmer.

**15.**—The Royal nursery plate stolen in the course of its transmission to Windsor, whether it was being conveyed in a carrier's cart, instead of a private conveyance under the care of the yeoman of the silver pantry.

**16.**—The Empress of the French safely delivered of a son. In celebration of the event, the Emperor granted an amnesty to 1,000 political exiles.

**30.**—Shortly before the close of the sittings of the Conference, Count Walewski said that it was desirable that the Plenipotentiaries, before they separated, should interchange their ideas on different subjects which required to be settled, and which it might be advantageous to discuss in order to prevent fresh complications. He alluded particularly to the abnormal state of Greece, the Papal States, Italy, and Naples. His remarks on the Belgian press give great offence in that country. He remarked that quite recently Belgian newspapers had ventured to extol the society

called "La Marianne," the tendencies and objects of which were known; and that all these publications were so many implements of war directed against the tranquillity of France by the enemies of social order, who, relying on the impunity which they found under the shelter of the Belgian legislation, retained the hope of eventually realizing their culpable designs. Lord Clarendon said, as one of the representatives of a country in which a free press was, so to say, one of the fundamental institutions, he could not agree to measures of coercion against the press of another state. At the same time, he was willing to admit that the authors of the execrable doctrines referred to were undeserving of protection. Count Orloff said that the powers with which he was furnished having for their sole object the restoration of peace, he did not consider himself authorized to take part in a discussion which his instructions had not provided for. The reference to Naples gave rise to some sharp correspondence between that Power and the other Cabinets of Europe. Before separating, the Conference also agreed to the following important resolutions on the subject of maritime law in time of war:—"1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished; 2. The neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war; 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag; 4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." The Government of the United States also accepted the resolutions, with the exception of the first, relating to privateering, which, Mr. Marcy argued, was as clear a right as the use of public-armed ships, or any other right appertaining to a belligerent.

**30.**—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris. The territories conquered or occupied during the war to be reciprocally evacuated; Turkey to be admitted to participate in the public law and system of Europe; the Black Sea to be neutralized, its waters and its ports are thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, and formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war either of the Powers possessing its coasts, or of any other Power; and the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan engage not to establish, or to maintain upon that coast, any military-maritime arsenal. At 10 P.M., intimation of the important event was given to the metropolis by the firing of the guns in St. James's Park, and at the Tower. The bells of many of the churches also rang out merry peals in celebration of the good news. The Lord Mayor proclaimed the event the next day in front of the Mansion House and at the Royal Exchange. Throughout the nation the rejoicings were spontaneous and enthusiastic. At Paris, when the last signature was affixed, the guns of the Invalides fired a salute of

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101 guns, and in the evening the city brilliantly illuminated.

**31.**—Frightful scene at the execution of Bousfield, the Soho murderer. When placed under the beam he appeared to be so utterly powerless that he could not stand, and the halter was put round his neck when seated on a chair on the scaffold. Scarcely had the dull heavy sound of the falling drop been heard, when an exclamation issued from the crowd, "He is up again!" To the horror of the spectators it was seen that Bousfield had made an extraordinary muscular effort, by which he raised his lower limbs to the level of the drop, both his feet resting on the edge, while he was trying to raise his pinioned arms to the rope. One of the officers instantly rushed upon the scaffold, and pushed the wretched man's feet from their resting-place; when by another marvellous effort, he threw himself towards the other side, and again succeeded in getting both his feet on the edge of the drop. Calcraft, the executioner, who had left the scaffold, now returned, and forced his feet from the scaffold, so that he remained suspended. The dreadful scene was not yet over. The short relief the criminal obtained had probably enabled him to breathe, and, to the astonishment of the spectators, he, for the third time, succeeded in placing his feet upon the edge of the scaffold. Calcraft and other officers again pulled off his feet from their rest, and held the body from further exertion until it had ceased to live.

**April 5.**—Discussion in both Houses on the terms of the treaty of peace.

—Peace proclaimed amid much rejoicing at the allied camp, Sebastopol. No notice was taken of the event by the Russians on the north side. •

**8.**—Mrs. Sarah Kelly shot on her estate of Ballinderry, in the county of Wexford, by two men disguised in women's clothes. Her nephew, Stevens, who managed the property, was taken into custody for being concerned in the crime, but afterwards liberated.

**9.**—At the Central Criminal Court, Elizabeth Anne Harris was sentenced to death for the murder of her two children by throwing them into the canal near Uxbridge; and next day Celestina Sommer, aged 24, was sentenced to a similar fate for murdering her daughter, aged 10 years and 6 months, by cutting her throat in the cellar of her house at Islington. In both cases, the punishment was mitigated to transportation for life. The dissatisfaction long felt by the public at the uncertainty of the sentences of courts of justice, and the still greater uncertainty whether the sentences passed would be really inflicted, led to much public discussion, and repeated reference was made in Parliament to these unexpected reprieves.

**11.**—The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the present state of edu-

cation in England and Wales, rejected, by a majority of 260 to 102, the resolutions submitted by Lord John Russell on the 6th of March. His proposal was to extend, revise, and consolidate the Minutes of Council on Education; to provide for an inquiry into the state of education in every part of England and Wales, by the addition of eighty sub-inspectors; that on the report of the inspectors and sub-inspectors, the Committee of Privy Council should have power to form school districts consisting of parishes or parts of parishes; and that the sub-inspectors should be instructed to report on the state and means of the education of the poor in each district. He also proposed that the power of the Charitable Trusts Commissioners should be enlarged, so as to apply their funds to the education of the middle and poorer classes. The resolution giving rise to the greatest opposition was the 8th, declaring that after the 1st of January, 1858, when any school district shall have been declared to be deficient in adequate means for the education of the poor, the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county, city, or borough, should have power to impose a school-rate.

**12.**—Grand banquet to the members of the Peace Congress at Paris. The Emperor proposed the following toast:—"To the union so happily established by the Sovereigns. May it be durable; and it will be so if it reposes on truth, justice, and the true and legitimate interests of the peoples."

**13.**—Fire at the Caledonian Distillery, Edinburgh, destroying machinery, stock, and buildings, valued at 30,000.

—The bands commence to play in Kensington-gardens on Sunday afternoons.

**15.**—Government defeated on Mr. Spooner's motion that the House should go into Committee "for the purpose of considering the Acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights or interests." On a division, there appeared for the resolution 159, against it 133. On the main question, the introduction of the bill, the numbers were, ayes 159, noes 142. On the 25th June, when the bill was brought up for a second reading, Mr. Henry Herbert moved that it be read a second time that day six months. This was negatived by 174 to 168. This, however, was the last triumph, Mr. Spooner next day moving that the order for the second reading be discharged, as, in consequence of the hostility of its opponents, further progress with the bill was hopeless during the session.

**16.**—Her Majesty visits the military hospital at Chatham, to manifest her interest in the wounded soldiers brought home from the Crimea.

**17.**—An Italian refugee named Foschini attacks three of his countrymen with a dagger, in a coffee-house in Rupert-street, Haymarket.

They were all severely wounded, one of them, Ronelli, lying long at the point of death. The assassin succeeded in effecting his escape.

**23.**—A naval review takes place at Spithead, in the presence of her Majesty, on an unprecedented scale, both as to the amount of vessels engaged, and the number of spectators whom it attracted. The members of both Houses of Parliament were to have been present to take up a prominent position, but a succession of mal-arrangements prevented them reaching the rendezvous till the display was nearly over. The fleet was illuminated in the evening.

**28.**—In the House of Commons, Mr. White-side moves, "That while this House feels it to be its duty to express its admiration of the gallantry of the Turkish soldiery, and of the devotion of the British officers at the siege of Kars, it feels it to be equally a duty to express its conviction that the capitulation of that fortress, and the surrender of the army which defended it, thereby endangering the safety of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, were in a great measure owing to the want of foresight and energy on the part of her Majesty's Administration." The debate extended over three nights, and ended by a division, showing 227 in favour of Minister, in a House of 479.

**29.**—During the "waking" of a corpse in a house in Cork, the floor of the room gave way, and the whole of the company—men, women, and children—about 60 in number, as well as the corpse, were precipitated to the ground-floor. Eight were found to be quite dead, and eleven died after removal to the hospital.

—Public announcement made of the intended marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

**May 2.**—Baron Brunnow arrives in London from Russia on a special mission to Queen Victoria.

**3.**—Amnesty granted to the Monmouthshire Chartist convicted in 1840, and to such of the Irish political offenders as had not broken their parole.

**6.**—Died, aged 68, Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University.

—Bursting of the City Canal, West India Dock. At the Limehouse end of the canal, the outer gates of the lock were under repair, so that the whole pressure of the water was sustained by the inner pair. About half-past nine o'clock the tide in the river was nearly at its lowest ebb, the entrance lock as far as the inner gate being almost dry. On the other side of the gate there was a depth of about twenty feet of water. Suddenly the whole neighbourhood was aroused by a tremendous crash caused by the bursting of the lock. The whole of the ponderous gates, weighing about twenty tons, were crushed outwards and swept in fragments into the river, and the waters of

the canal burst down the lock with overwhelming fury. With the torrent, craft of every description were swept from their moorings and carried as masses of wreck into the Thames. Large vessels stranding in the mud, were less damaged. The canal was dry in about ten minutes.

**8.**—Thanks of both Houses of Parliament voted to the soldiers and sailors engaged in the late war.

— The members of both Houses proceed in procession from Westminster to Buckingham Palace, to present the addresses agreed upon regarding the treaty of peace.

— Royal message brought up requesting the concurrence of each House in conferring a pension of 1,000/- a year on Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., "for his eminent and distinguished services, particularly in the defence of Kars."

**10.**—In answer to remonstrances from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Palmerston states that steps will be taken for discontinuing the bands playing in Kensington Gardens and in the parks on Sundays.

**14.**—Commenced at the Central Criminal Court, before Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, the trial of William Palmer for the Rugeley poisonings. The Attorney-General appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Serjeant Shee for the prisoner. The trial excited the most intense interest throughout the kingdom, and during the twelve days over which it extended, the Old Bailey was crowded by an assembly such as rarely gathers within its walls. The first case proceeded with was the poisoning of Cook. The Crown alleged murder by strychnia, but admitted that none was found in the body. The proof was therefore of an entirely circumstantial character, illustrating minutely the pecuniary transactions of the prisoner, the probable motives which might actuate him to commit the crime, the opportunities he had for administering the poison, and the evidence of medical men and professional chemists as to the nature and action of that poison. Soon after two P.M., on the twelfth day, the Lord Chief Justice concluded his summing-up in these words:—“ Gentlemen, the case is now in your hands; and, unless upon the part of the prosecution a clear conviction has been brought to your minds of the guilt of the prisoner, it is your duty to acquit him. You are not to proceed even upon a strong suspicion. There must be the strongest conviction in your minds that he was guilty of this offence; and if there be any reasonable doubt remaining in your minds, you will give him the benefit of that doubt; but if you come to a clear conviction that he was guilty, you will not be deterred from doing your duty by any considerations such as have been suggested to you. You will remember the oath you have taken, and you will act accordingly. Gentlemen, I have performed my task; you have now to discharge yours,

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and may God direct you to a right finding.” The jury retired at eighteen minutes past two P.M., and returned into court at twenty-four minutes to four P.M., with a verdict of Guilty. As the jury entered and were about to deliver their verdict, it was observed that the prisoner looked pale, and his countenance exhibited some show of anxiety, but he almost instantly recovered his self-possession, and heard the verdict delivered with perfect calmness. The Lord Chief Justice solemnly adjudged the prisoner to be executed at Stafford on the 14th of June.

**14.**—A Court of Proprietors of the East India Company sanction a proposal of the Court of Directors to allow Lord Dalhousie a pension of 5,000/- per annum, in consideration of his eminent services.

**15.**—Mr. Charles Russell, late chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, commits suicide by shooting himself.

**16.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his Budget. The total expenditure for 1855-6 was 88,428,355/-, exclusive of the 1,000,000/- loan to Sardinia; and the income 65,704,491/. The total expenditure in two years of war was 155,121,307/-; and in the preceding two years of peace, 102,032,596/. The present he considered still a year of war expenditure, in consequence of the preparations that had been incurred. The probable expenditure he estimated at 82,113,000/-, and the income from all sources at 71,740,000/. He would not propose any new taxes at this time, but would make up the deficiency by a loan.

**21.**—Died, aged 61, Augustin Thierry, French historian.

**29.**—Peace rejoicings. Throughout the kingdom the day was marked by a cessation from work, and during the night illuminations and fireworks were all but universal. In London the display was most costly and effective, the places selected being Hyde Park, the Green Park, Victoria Park, and Primrose-hill.

**30.**—Great inundations in France. In consequence of excessive rains, large tracts of country from Paris to Lyons and onwards to the sea were laid under water. Roads and railways were rendered impassable. Human bodies, cattle, furniture, and agricultural produce were borne along the flood, and the streets of many towns were only passable in boats. When the Emperor visited Lyons to sympathise with and encourage the inhabitants, he had to give up his horse and be rowed from place to place. At the Orleans railway station the water reached the fourth storey, and at Tours it was ten feet deep. At Angers the immense slate quarries were inundated, and ten thousand men thrown out of employment. In some places whole villages were swept away. At a sitting of the Legislative Body, 2,000,000 francs were voted for the relief of the sufferers, and the Council of Ministers applied a new credit of

10,000,000 francs to the same purpose. Public subscriptions were set on foot in all directions ; one raised in England reached 40,000/.

**June 1.**—Corporal Niven, of the 56th Foot, shoots Sergeant Robinson, on board the hired convict ship *Runnymede*, lying in Plymouth Sound. He was tried at Bodmin for the offence, found guilty, and executed on the 11th of August.

—The misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States on the enlistment question became so serious that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, left Washington, and arrived at Liverpool to-day.

**2.**—Her Majesty lays the foundation-stone of Wellington College. A review of the troops brought from Aldershot was a prominent feature in the day's proceedings.

**12.**—Sir George Grey brings forward the Educational Estimates, and moves that a sum of 151,000/ be voted for that purpose in addition to the 300,000/ usually given. In defence of the extended vote he reviewed the course of public education, showing the increase of expenditure since 1839, when it was 30,000/, and 1850, when it was 200,000/. Since the latter year, pupil teachers had increased from 4,660 to 8,524 ; Queen's scholars, from 39 to 972 ; inspectors, from 19 to 36 ; and children, from 214,873 to 569,076.

**14.**—William Palmer executed at Stafford. The criminal slept his last sleep quietly, and in the morning, when the chaplain entered his cell, declared himself to be comfortable and quite prepared. When asked by the High Sheriff whether he was prepared to acknowledge the justice of his sentence, he replied with energy, "No, sir, I do not ; I go to the scaffold a murdered man." He moved forward to the drop with a slight step, and nothing but the pallor of his face showed any undercurrent of feeling. He died, to all appearances, instantaneously.

**18.**—First display of the great fountains at the Crystal Palace in presence of her Majesty, and a gathering of about 20,000 people.

**19.**—William Lewis tried at the Central Criminal Court for feloniously attempting to induce a scaman to revolt and piratically take possession of the ship *Stebonheath*, on the voyage from Melbourne. The felonious proposal of the prisoner, with all its details of blood and massacre, were minutely related by one of the scamen whom he had taken into his confidence. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and Lewis was sentenced to transportation for life.

**24.**—Demonstration in the King's Park, Stirling, for the purpose of adopting resolutions in support of the erection of a monument to Sir William Wallace, on the Abbey Craig. The gathering was presided over by the Earl of Elgin.

**24.**—The President of the United States recognises the filibuster Walker as President of Nicaragua.

**July 1.**—Conclusion of the debate on Mr. Moore's motion, "That the conduct of her Majesty's Government in the differences that have arisen with America on the question of enlistment, has not entitled them to the approbation of the House." Majority of 194 for Ministers in a House of 354.

**6.**—Collision at the mouth of the Mersey, between the *Excelsior* and *Mail* Irish steam-boat. The bow of the *Excelsior* knocked off the figure-head of the *Mail*, entered the port-bow near the bowsprit, and tore its way through the spar-deck as far as the foremast. In the fore part of the *Mail* lay a number of deck passengers, chiefly Irish, coming to the harvest in England. They were nearly all asleep, with their heads close up to the bows of the ship. Five were killed instantly, three died in a short time, and six were injured. The *Mail* kept afloat till assistance arrived to tow her up the river.

**7.**—The Tipperary Militia mutiny at Nenagh, and refuse to give up their clothes or arms till additional bounty-money is paid. In the course of the disturbance three of the mutineers were shot, and one soldier of the 41st ; being completely overpowered by the regular troops, the ringleaders were seized and brought to trial. The man who shot the soldier was sentenced to death, subsequently commuted to transportation for life ; five men to twenty-one years, five to fifteen, and two to twelve years' transportation.

**9.**—Public entry of the Guards into London on their return from the Crimea.

**12.**—Final evacuation of the Crimea by the British forces. All the remaining stores and establishments having been embarked, a company of the 50th Regiment was posted outside the town of Balaklava to receive the Russian troops, and on their approach marched in with the Russian Guard, composed of about fifty mounted Cossacks, and a similar number of Infantry Cossacks. The usual form of salutes took place ; the Russians placed sentries where they wished, and the English troops marched on board H.M.S. *Algiers*. General Codrington embarked with his personal staff at the same time.

**14.**—Debate in both Houses on the condition of Italy. Lord Lyndhurst, in the Lords, and Lord John Russell, in the Commons, urged the necessity of our Government taking steps to mitigate, as far as possible, the evils which were rampant over the entire peninsula.

**15.**—The Barratt family tried at Bedford for starving Helen Barratt, aged 18, now dead, and two younger girls now in the workhouse. The mother and eldest daughter compelled the younger members of the family to work at lace, and if they failed in their allotted task, they were altogether deprived of their

miserable allowance of bad food. They were also beaten and otherwise shamefully abused. The father, who pleaded ignorance, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and the two women to two years' penal servitude each.

**15.**—Explosion in the Cymmer Colliery, near Pontypridd, and loss of 114 lives. In the course of the investigation which followed, it was clearly established that this calamity was occasioned by a total absence of all the precautions provided by the Act of Parliament. Though many parts of the pit were known to be dangerous, safety-lamps were not used, and the ordinary way of testing a "heading" was to place a lighted candle in it.

— The Lord Chancellor explains the nature of the Government Bill framed to permit the retirement of the Bishops of London and Durham upon an allowance. The bill was objected to on the ground that it legalized simony, but ultimately passed as introduced. In the House of Commons the retiring allowance of the Bishop of London was fixed at 6,000*l.*, and of the Bishop of Durham at 4,500*l.*, being the sums proposed by these prelates respectively.

**16.**—Came on at York Assizes, the trial of William Dove, of Leeds, for poisoning his wife by administering strichnia in her medicine. The case lasted three days, and ended in a verdict of Guilty being returned against the prisoner, with a recommendation to mercy on the ground of defective intellect. He appeared to have been excited to the crime partly from an innate love of cruelty, and partly from the effects of the disclosures in Palmer's case on an ignorant, superstitious mind. After his conviction, he made a declaration, describing the manner in which the crime was committed, and imputing the chief guilt to a Leeds "wizard" named Harrison, whom he was in the habit of consulting, and who told him that he would never have any happiness till his wife was out of the way. One letter, written with his own blood, was in these words:—"Dear Devil,—If you will get me clear at the assizes, and let me have the enjoyment of life, health, wealth, tobacco here, more food and better, and my wishes granted till I am sixty, come to me to-night. I remain your faithful subject, WILLIAM DOVE." On reconsidering the case, the Home Secretary did not think there was anything which took it out of the category of wilful and deliberate murder, and the sentence was therefore carried into execution.

**17.**—Collision near the Camphill station of the North Pennsylvanian line, U.S., causing the death of 100 children starting on a pic-nic excursion. The locomotives rose on end, and were locked together, while the foremost cars of the excursion train were first ground to splinters, and then set on fire from the engine.

**22.**—Earl Granville appointed Ambassador (316)

Extraordinary, to attend the coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

**24.**—Sir Edmund Lyons raised to the peerage as Baron Lyons of Christchurch, in the county of Southampton.

**26.**—Dr. Rae and his companions declared to be entitled to the reward of 10,000*l.* offered by Government to ascertain the fate of the Franklin exploring party.

**29.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. After noticing the most important measures passed during the session—the Borough Police Act, the Act for Improving the University of Cambridge, and the Act for regulating Joint-stock Companies, the Royal speech proceeded:—"Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the favourable state of the revenue and upon the thriving condition of all branches of the national industry; and she acknowledges with gratitude the loyalty of her faithful subjects, and that spirit of order and that respect for law which prevail in every part of her dominions." During the parliamentary session thus terminated the number of Ministerial bills introduced into both Houses was 130; of which 95 passed into law, while the remaining 35 were either withdrawn or rejected.

— Died, at Endenich near Bonn, Robert Schumann, musical composer, aged 46.

**30.**—Disorderly proceedings in Christ Church, West Hartlepool, arising out of differences between Mr. R. W. Jackson, who had erected the fabric, and the incumbent, Rev. J. H. Burgess. An attempt being made to build up the doors of the church, a company of idle men and women took possession of the building, and kept up a scene of indecent disorder and clamour till late in the evening, when they dispersed, on an intimation from the incumbent that, whether consecrated property or not, he was determined to retain possession.

**31.**—Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars entertained by the Corporation of London and presented with the freedom of the City and a sword.

**August 1.**—Tried in Edinburgh the case of M'Laren *v.* Ritchie and Russell, being an action to recover 1,000*l.* in name of damages for having been "calumniously and injuriously ridiculed" during the late election contest in that city. The plaintiff was a keen partisan of the defeated candidate, Mr. Brown Douglas, and the defendants proprietors of the *Scotsman* newspaper, zealous supporters of Mr. Adam Black. It was complained that the *Scotsman* had greatly exceeded the language of fair criticism, Mr. M'Laren being often mentioned as a "reptile" and sometimes as a "viper." It had also sought to nail the epithet with Scripture, by applying to him the words "On thy belly shalt thou go, and dust thou shalt eat all the days of thy life." For the defence, a witness was called who said that the name "snake" had been given to

Mr. M'Laren as long ago as 1812, and was frequently applied to him good-naturedly. It was alleged also that the writing on Mr. M'Laren's side was equally personal and violent. He had himself at a former election called his present friend Mr. Douglas "a calumniator," and his supporters " betrayers," " slanderers," and "snakes." The jury awarded 400*l.* damages, the amount being fixed by taking the average of what was proposed by the entire jury.

**3.**—Dedea Redanies, a Servian soldier in the British Foreign Legion, murders the sisters Caroline and Maria Back, by stabbing them while walking on the beach near Folkestone. The act was not seen by any person, and the girls when found were quite dead. The motives actuating the murderer to this crime were somewhat confusedly set forth in a letter addressed in German to Mrs. Back :—"On the first lines, I pray to forgive me the awful accident to the unlucky Dedea Redanies which I committed upon my very dear Caroline and Maria Back, yesterday morning at five o'clock. Scarcely I am able to write, by heartbreak for my ever memorable Caroline and Mary Ann. The cause of my deed is :—1. As I heard that Caroline is not in the family way, as I at first believed ; 2. Because Caroline intends going to Woolwich ; 3. Because I cannot stay with my very dear Caroline, it made my heart so scattered that I put into my mind at last that Caroline rather may die from my hands than to allow Caroline's love being bestowed upon others. However, I did not intend to murder also Mary Ann, her sister ; but not having another opportunity, and as she was in my way, I could not do otherwise—I must stab her too. Dear Mother Back, Saturday evening when I came, I had not at least any intention to commit this awful act, but as I learned that my dear Caroline gave me back my likeness, and as she told me she would leave, I did not know any other way in my heartbreak than that leading to the cutlers, where I bought a poniard, which divided the hearty lovers. Arm by arm, I brought both my dearest souls in the world over to the unlucky place near the road before Folkestone, and requested them to sit down, but the grass being wet they refused to do so, and I directed then Caroline to go forward, and I went behind Mary Ann, into whose heart I ran the dagger. With a dull cry she dropped down. With a most broken heart I rushed then after Caroline, lifting the poniard in my hand towards her. 'Dear Dedea,' cried she with half dead voice, and fell down with weeping eyes. Then I rushed over her and gave her the last kisses as an everlasting remembrance. I could not live a more dreadful hour in my life than that was, and my broken heart could not tell where my senses were gone, and I took both the black shawls of Mary Ann and my dear Caroline, as a mourning suit for me, leaving the awful spot with weeping eyes and a broken heart. Never shall I forget my dear Caroline and Mary Ann, and the poniard will be

covered with the blood of Mary Ann and Caroline with me until it be put in my own breast, and I shall see again my dear Mary Ann and Caroline in the eternal life. Farewell, and be careless about the blissfully deceased angels of God, and forgive the unhappy, ever weeping, Dede Redanies." The murderer failed in the attempt upon his own life, and was at once secured. He was tried at the Maidstone Assizes, convicted and executed.

**8.**—Died, aged 59, Madame Vestris, actress.

**12.**—Broadwood's pianoforte manufactory, Horseferry-road, Westminster, destroyed by fire. The peculiar construction of the workshops—built to obtain the best possible light, and consisting of distinct floors several hundred feet long, without a break of any kind—rendered them an easy prey to the flames. 200 instruments were saved, but 1,000, in various stages of manufacture, were lost, as also a stock of precious woods, and the whole of the tools belonging to the workmen. Only a portion of the north shop was saved.

**13.**—Explosion at the Ramrod-hall Colliery, Worcestershire, causing the death of three men in the pit, and of eight in the descending shaft, who were blown into the air by the force of the explosion.

**14.**—Died, aged 72, Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster, and an eminent geologist.

**20.**—A Reformatory Union Conference commences its sittings at Bristol, under the presidency of Lord Stanley.

**21.**—The Queen-mother of Oude, with her grandson and brother of the King, arrive at Southampton, to institute an inquiry in this country as to the appropriation of their territory.

**23.**—Dinner to the Guards in the Surrey Music Hall.

**30.**—Died, aged 79, Sir John Ross, Arctic navigator.

— The Earl of Cardigan entertained at a banquet at Leeds, and presented with a sword of honour.

**31.**—Died, aged 72, William Yarrell, the eminent naturalist.

**September 2.**—Prussia attempts, unsuccessfully, to get her authority recognised in the Republic of Neuschatel. Several Royalists being thrown into prison, Prussia mustered an army to deliver them by force.

**3.**—Fall of an old house in Little Swan-alley, Tokenhouse-yard. The whole of the inmates were overwhelmed in the ruins, but eventually dug out alive, with the exception of one man and three of his step-children.

— Failure of the Royal British Bank. The share capital in this country was stated to be 300,000*l.*, of which 150,000*l.* was described as "paid up." The debts due to depositors were upwards of 500,000*l.*; the assets consisted of

bills discounted and other securities. It soon became known that the greater part of these securities were worthless; that more than 100,000*l.* had been advanced, under extraordinary circumstances, to a Welsh coal mine, which was not worth one-third of the value; and that the directors, manager, and auditors had been helping themselves to the funds without scruple. Mr. Gwynne, a retired director, was indebted 13,600*l.*; John M'Gregor, M.P., the founder of the bank, 7,000*l.*; Humphrey Brown, M.P., upwards of 70,000*l.*; Mr. Cameron, the manager, about 30,000*l.* The position of affairs was, that when the shareholders had paid up their calls, there might be about 8*s.* or 10*s.* in the pound for creditors, with the entire loss of the capital of the bank. An attempt was made to wind up the Company under the Winding-up Act. The official manager got in large sums of money, and also made a call upon the shareholders of 7*s.* per share; but another set of creditors resolved to have the affairs of the Company wound up by the Court of Bankruptcy, and a fiat was accordingly issued and assignees appointed. This step was resisted on the ground that the Winding-up Act being in operation the power of the Bankruptcy Court was superseded; but it did not appear that there was any express provision to that effect, and the official assignee proceeded to enforce his call of 50*l.* per share upon the unhappy shareholders. Many of them, unable to meet the call, passed through the Insolvent Court, or went out of the country. The investigation into the affairs of the Bank showed that it had been conducted in a manner too scandalous to be overlooked, and, in the following year, Government instituted criminal proceedings against the directors.

**7.**—Coronation of the Emperor of Russia at Moscow. The ceremony took place in the Uspenski Ssobor, and the act of crowning was performed by Archbishop Philaret, the Metropolitan of Moscow. Among the special ambassadors present were Earl Granville, Prince Esterhazy, M. Costalbargone, and the representative of the Sultan. An immense crowd assembled in the Kremlin Palace, and great enthusiasm was everywhere manifested. The ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the parade of troops, the ceremonial of the church, the procession to the palace, and the decorations of the city, rendered the display remarkable, even among state ceremonies of Russia.

**15.**—After an attempt to get up a procession, which met with only indifferent success, the Chartists of London, gather on Primrose-hill to present an address to John Frost on his return from exile.

**17.**—Discovery of Robson's frauds on the Crystal Palace Company. It was communicated to the Stock Exchange in the laconic sentence, "Something wrong with Crystal Palace shares; Robson, the clerk, has decamped." The immediate effect was a fall in price. A reward of 500*l.* was offered for his apprehension.

sion, which took place at Copenhagen, on the 7th of October.

**18.**—The *Times* announces that the Bishop of Ripon is to be translated to the vacant see of Durham, and that Dr. Tait, Dean of Carlisle, will be elevated to the see of London, in room of Bishop Blomfield, resigned.

— Ten workmen tried before Baron Bramwell, at the Central Criminal Court, for misdemeanour, in having unlawfully conspired together to prevent and intimidate certain workmen from entering into the employment of Young, Magnay, and Young, shipbuilders. The learned judge thus laid down the law:—"It was quite competent for either masters or workmen to combine together for their mutual protection, and for the advancement of their mutual interests. A master is at liberty to say that he will not give employment except upon certain terms, and workmen are equally at liberty to refuse their labour except upon certain conditions. Neither party, however, has a right to go beyond this; and the law will not permit persons who choose to accept other terms to be obstructed; and still less will it permit them to be intimidated." The evidence for the prosecution fully established the lawless proceedings of the unionists; and, on the advice of their counsel, the prisoners retracted their plea of "Not guilty," and admitted their offence. Under these circumstances, Baron Bramwell was content to order them to put in recognizances to appear to receive judgment when called upon.

**24.**—Died at South Park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, Henry Lord Hardinge, formerly Governor-General of India.

**26.**—Six men suffocated in a Worcester brewery from foul gas, while engaged in clearing out a vat.

**October 1.**—Brynmally coal mines, Wrexham, inundated by water from the old workings, and thirteen men drowned.

**8.**—At Canton, a party of Chinese in charge of an officer boarded the lorch *Arrow*, a vessel registered under an ordinance passed at Hong-Kong eighteen months before, tore down the British flag, and carried off the Chinese crew, refusing to listen either to the remonstrances of the master or of the Consul, and insisting that the vessel was not British, but Chinese. Her papers were at that time in the Consulate, but her register had expired more than a month before. The *Arrow* was known to the Chinese authorities to have been built in China, Chinese-owned, Chinese-manned, and of evil repute for piracy and smuggling. The right to use the British flag she possessed by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, framed mainly if not altogether for vessels of another class. The Chinese Commissioners afterwards assented to reparation in a form described by Consul Parkes as "very

per." As it appeared desirable, however, if Sir John Bowring that British influence should be increased at Canton, he wrote on the 1<sup>st</sup> to Sir Michael Seymour, the naval commander on the station :— "I cannot doubt that the Imperial Commissioner will now feel the absolute necessity of complying with the demands which have been made, and I have to add, that if your Excellency and the Consul should concur with me in opinion that the circumstances are auspicious for requiring the fulfilment of treaty obligations as regards the city of Canton, and for arranging an official meeting with the Imperial Commissioner within the city walls, I shall willingly come to Canton for that purpose." On the plea that the Imperial Commissioner Yeh paid little attention to the remonstrances of the British Consul, Admiral Seymour commenced on the 23d to exact satisfaction by destroying the forts on the river. On the 25th the island and fort of Dutch Folly were taken and occupied without opposition. So far from convincing Yeh that he had been guilty of any irregularity, these proceedings made him the more obstinate, and he at length offered a reward of thirty dollars for the head of every Englishman.

**9.**—Died, aged 69, N. Cabet, founder of Icaria.

**12.**—An earthquake, extensive in its operations, and destructive in its effects, felt on the islands and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. In the city of Valetta scarcely a building escaped injury, and at Civita Vecchia the dome of the cathedral was rent, and the belfry much injured. At Thyrce and Candia the ruined buildings took fire and many lives were lost.

**17.**—In connexion with recent cases of insubordination and practical joking at Brighton barracks, the *Gazette* to-day intimates that, "Cornets Lord Ernest Vane Tempest and William J. Birt of the 4th Light Dragoons are dismissed from her Majesty's Army, in consequence of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and subversive of good order and military discipline."

**19.**—Accident at the Surrey Gardens Music Hall. An enormous audience having assembled there to hear Mr. Spurgeon preach, some person in the body of the hall raised an alarm of fire, and an instant rush was made to the doors. In the lower part of the building escape was comparatively easy; but the people in the first gallery, disregarding the other means of descent, ran in a body to the staircase in the north-west tower. On the landing at the top of this staircase, they met with the stream of people who were rushing from the upper galleries. The way speedily became blocked, and as the pressure from behind increased, many of those in front stumbled or were trodden down. In this manner five persons lost their lives. In spite of the cries of the wounded, the crowd behind pressed still more till the

balustrades of the staircase gave way, and many fell to the passage below. This accident on the stairs had the effect of lessening the crowd behind, and the officials in charge of the building succeeded in their efforts to get the people back to the galleries, there being no fire whatever in the building. It was then found that the killed amounted in all to seven, the majority being females. At the inquest on the bodies a verdict of accidental death was returned.

**20.**—Robert Marley, or Jenkins, a surgical instrument maker, murders Richard Cope, jeweller, Parliament-street, by beating him in the shop with a life-preserver. The victim lingered in hospital till the 9th of November, and was able to make a declaration identifying the prisoner as the person who had attacked him. Marley, whose object was supposed to be plunder, was scared during his attack, and on leaving the shop was followed by two or three people till he was seized in Palace-yard. He was tried on the 28th of November following, found guilty, and executed.

**22.**—Dr. Lushington, as assessor to the Archbishop of Canterbury, delivers the judgment of the court assembled under the Church Discipline Act, within the diocese of Bath and Wells, to try the case of Ditcher *v.* Denison. The principal charge was contained in the 9th article of complaint, that the defendant taught "that the Body and Blood of Christ, being really present after an immaterial and spiritual manner in the consecrated bread and wine, are therein and thereby given to all, and are received by all who come to the Lord's table." The court found that this charge had been established in evidence, and that it was contrary to the 28th and 29th Articles. Archdeacon Denison was sentenced to be deprived of all his ecclesiastical promotions. Notice was given of appeal to the Court of Arches.

— Ten oil paintings, valued at 10,000*l.*, stolen from the Earl of Suffolk's gallery, at Charlton Park. The thief contrived to elude detection for many months; but in February 1858, the pictures were traced to the residence of a person formerly employed as a valet in the house, and who appeared to have sold them for trifling sums to pawnbrokers and picture-dealers. They had been cut out of their frames at Charlton, and were now found rolled up and hidden in obscure corners.

**31.**—Circular letter addressed by the Russian Government to its agents at foreign courts, justifying its proceedings on the Bessarabian frontier.

**November 1.**—In announcing the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and Persia, the Governor-General of India writes :—"While the British Government has faithfully and constantly adhered to the obligations which it accepted under the agreement of January 1853, the Government of Persia has manifested a deliberate and persevering disre-

gard of the reciprocal engagements by which, at the same time, it became bound, and is now endeavouring to subvert by force the independence of Herat, which was the declared object of the agreement in question." On the 10th Dec. the fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Henry Leek, attacked and captured the fortified town of Bushire on the Persian Gulf. During the four hours' cannonading, although the hull, masts, and rigging of our ships were frequently struck by the enemy's shot, not a single casualty occurred to life or limb. The British colours were hoisted at the Residency, and the town of Bushire was declared to be a military post under British rule, and temporarily subject to martial law. The traffic in slaves was abolished.

**1.**—W. J. Robson tried at the Central Criminal Court for larceny and forgery upon the Crystal Palace Company. He pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny. On the charge of forgery the case went to proof. From the address of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, the following appeared to be the manner in which the proceeds of the forgery were obtained:—Robson directed a Mr. Clement, stockbroker, to sell 100 shares in the Company—50 to one person and 50 to another. For these shares the broker received 295*l.*, which he paid over, less commission, to Robson. The document by which these shares were transferred purported to convey the shares from one Johnson, the prisoner's brother-in-law, to the purchasers. The signature to the deed, where the name of the transferrer should be, was that of Henry Johnson, written by the prisoner, and also witnessed by him. From the report of the accountants, it appeared that the gross amount of money thus appropriated by the prisoner was 27,000*l.*. The jury found Robson guilty, and Mr. Justice Erle sentenced him to twenty years' transportation for the larcenies, and fourteen years' for the forgery.

**4.**—At Washington, the votes of the Electoral College for President were found to be—Buchanan, 163 (112 Southern States); Col. Fremont, 126; and Mr. Fillmore, 8 (all Free States).

— Died, aged 59, Paul Delaroche, French painter.

**10.**—At the Lord Mayor's inaugural dinner, Lord Palmerston spoke in decided terms with reference to the points supposed to be in dispute between the Russian and British authorities as to the precise interpretation of the Treaty of Paris:—"We were convinced that the people of England would willingly forego the prospect of future military and naval glory when they were satisfied that the objects of the war had been successfully accomplished. It now remains that the conditions of the Peace shall be faithfully executed and honourably observed, and I trust that the peace of Europe will be placed upon a secure and permanent foundation."

**14.**—George Little, cashier of the Great

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Western Railway, Ireland, found murdered in his office at the Broadstone Station, Kingston. Between 400*l.* and 500*l.* in money was carried off. No indication was left by which to trace the murderer, except some supposed smears of blood on a door-post of the basement storey, far distant from the scene of the tragedy. As the murderer had not succeeded in opening the door, it was presumed that he returned to a window in the corridor opening on to the platform, and which was marked as though a person had gone out by it. A hammer, such as might have struck the heavy blows, and a razor were found in the adjoining canal; but the precautions taken by the murderer long baffled the most searching inquiries of the police.

**15.**—Discovery of the immense frauds perpetrated by Leopold Redpath on the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway. To maintain himself in a position of show and expense, Redpath, who had charge of the stock register-books of the Company, was in the habit of altering the sums standing in the name of some *bona fide* stock-holder to a much larger amount. The surplus stock thus created, Redpath sold in the stock market, forging the name of the supposed transferrer, passing the sum to the account of the supposed transferee in the register, and either attesting it himself, or causing it to be attested by a young man, a *protégé* and tool, but who appeared to be free from guilty cognizance. By these processes the number of shareholders and the amount of stock on the Company's register became greatly magnified, while, as the actual, holders of stock remained credited with their proper investments, there was no occasion for suspicion on their part. But the Directors, finding that the amount paid for dividends was rapidly exceeding the rateable proportion to the capital stock, a Committee of Investigation was appointed, which continued its labours till the whole gigantic fraud was revealed. The gross amount appropriated was set down at about a quarter of a million sterling. Redpath fled in the first instance to Paris, but afterwards returned to London, and was apprehended by a constable in a house in the New-road. His residences in Chester-terrace and at Weybridge were taken possession of by railway officials.

**19.**—Collision on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway at Dunkitt. A mail train from Dublin, going at the rate of forty miles an hour, ran into some ballast wagons, drawn up at a siding, where the points had improperly been left open. When the collision was seen to be inevitable, the men in the ballast train jumped out, and attempted to run up a steep embankment. Several tumbled back again, and being caught by the train were cut to pieces; and one, who was the only victim who showed signs of life after the collision, had his arms cut off. In all seven persons were killed, and nearly every one in the mail train more or less injured. The coroner's jury returned a

verdict of manslaughter against the pointsman, Michael Brien.

**26.**—The first session of the first Parliament of the colony of Victoria opened in Melbourne, by General M'Arthur, the officer administering the government.

**December 3.**—An action brought by the Earl of Lucan in the Court of Exchequer against the *Daily News* for libel, contained in an article in that paper, on July 26, with reference to his lordship's conduct in the Crimea, decided in favour of the *Daily News*.

**5.**—In the Court of Arches, Sir J. Dodson gives judgment in the case of *Ditcher v. Denison*, dismissing the appeal of Archdeacon Denison (see Oct. 22, 1856; April 23, 1857).

**10.**—Dr. Livingston, a distinguished African missionary and traveller, arrives in London. He was presented with the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society on the 15th.

— The English Cathedral at Montreal destroyed by fire; origin unknown.

— Died, at Queenstown, aged 67, Rev. Theobald Mathew, the "Apostle of Temperance." Between 40,000 and 50,000 people attended his funeral.

**15.**—Marley executed at Newgate for the murder of Cope, the shopman, in Westminster.

**19.**—The Liverpool and American packet-ship *New York* wrecked on the American coast. The crew and passengers, 301 in all, were got ashore; but before leaving, a number of the seamen engaged at Liverpool rose in mutiny, and after nearly murdering the captain, robbed the ship and passengers of all the valuables they could lay their hands on. One of them, known as "Philadelphia Jim," was afterwards murdered by his companions for interfering to save the mate.

— After a debate protracted from about mid-day till midnight, the Edinburgh Town Council, by a majority of 28 to 12, decline to reconstruct Trinity Church after the original design; and resolve, by 26 to 14, to erect a new church "suitable for the district."

— At the Maidstone Winter Assizes, Private Thomas Mansell was sentenced to be executed for the murder of Alexander M'Burnie, of the 49th Regiment, in the camp near Dover. The Crown in this instance experienced a considerable difficulty in procuring a conviction, from the number of jurymen known to be opposed to capital punishment. Certain objections taken by prisoner's counsel at the trial were made the foundation of a writ of error, and the points were afterwards argued with much ingenuity before the judges at Westminster. They were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner had had a fair trial, and the sentence was carried into execution seven months after it was pronounced.

**20.**—Judgment given in the Arches Court, by Sir J. Dodson, in the Knightsbridge Church

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case, known as *Westerton v. Beale*. The learned judge confirmed the decision of Dr. Lushington in the court below in every particular, holding that nothing could be put up or used in church which could not be shown to have been used by authority of Parliament in the second year of Edward the Sixth.

**23.**—Lugava, Barbalano, and Pettrici, three Italian sailors, executed at Winchester for murder and piracy.

**24.**—Died by his own hand at Portobello, in his 54th year, Hugh Miller, geologist and journalist. His health had for some time been shattered by attacks of illness, presenting indications of mental disease, and the toil incident to the preparation of his new book, "The Testimony of the Rocks," aggravated all the previous symptoms. Fits of somnambulism, to which he had been subject in his youth, returned, and he got little refreshing sleep. On awaking in the morning he felt as if he had been "abroad in the night-wind, dragged through places by some invisible power, and ridden by witches." The evening of his last day was spent with his family. He read aloud Cowper's "Castaway," the sonnet to Mary Unwin, and some lighter verses. Miller then retired to his own separate bedroom, where he appeared to have passed through one of his harrowing trances. On awaking he wrote on a sheet of paper, in a hand much larger than usual, the following lines to his wife: "Dearest Lydia, my brain burns. I must have walked; and a fearful dream rises upon me. I cannot bear the horrible thought. God and Father of the Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon me! Dearest Lydia, dear children, farewell! My brain burns as the recollection grows. My dear, dear wife, farewell! —HUGH MILLER." In order to facilitate the fatal pistol shot, he had opened his shirt and flannel vest, and placed the muzzle close to his breast. The report was not heard, but next morning the body was found stretched on the floor. Death was supposed to have been instantaneous.

— Died, aged 81, Dr. J. A. Paris, President of the College of Physicians.

— The Queen causes to be set up in the Church of St. Thomas, Newport, a monument "To the memory of the Princess Elizabeth (daughter of King Charles the First), who died at Carisbrook Castle, on Sunday, September 8, 1650, and is interred beneath the chancel of this church. This monument is erected as a token of respect for her virtues, and of sympathy for her sufferings, by Victoria R., 1856."

**26.**—A rumour being current that Lord Palmerston had openly interfered in the election contest now going on at Southampton, between the two Liberals—Mr. Andrews and Mr. Weguelin—his lordship writes to the former that there was no doubt he had, in conversation, expressed an opinion in favour of Mr. Weguelin, but it was entirely in a personal and private way, and involved no disparagement to Mr. Andrews.

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1857.

**January 1.**—The new year was ushered in with a succession of storms causing great damage and loss of life. At Rhyl, on the Welsh coast, six wrecks were visible from one point. The Point of Ayr life-boat, manned with thirteen experienced seamen, was lost with all on board. On the north-east coast there were at least sixty vessels on shore, and it was computed that no fewer than fifteen had foundered with all on board. The gale reached its height on the night of the 4th and morning of the 5th. The *Northern Belle*, a vessel of 1100 tons, was wrecked in the Downs; crew saved, but a Margate lugger, when attempting to render assistance, went down with all on board. The *Violet* steamer, trading between Ostend and Dover, went also down with all hands. The loss of this vessel was attributed to a mistake of the light, caused by the blinding nature of the snowstorm.

**2.**—Died in London, aged 78 years, Dr. Andrew Ure, author of many well known works on Chemical Science.

**3.**—Assassination of Monseigneur Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, while celebrating the Feast of St. Genevieve in the church of St. Etienne du Mont. After the procession was over, and when the Archbishop had turned round to bless the people, before entering the vestry, one Verger, a priest under censure, rushed forward and plunged a large Catalan knife into the prelate's breast, exclaiming, as he delivered the blow, "No Goddess." The Archbishop fell with a cry of "Le malheureux!" and being carried into the vestry expired immediately after receiving absolution. The assassin was at once arrested, and, being questioned as to the meaning of his words, replied, that he wished to protest against so impious a doctrine as that of the Immaculate Conception. He was subsequently brought to trial, and after a display of great violence, in consequence of which he was several times removed from the court, he was found guilty of the crime of murder without extenuating circumstances. The defence set up by his counsel was lunacy. He was executed on the 30th in the Place de la Roquette. The funeral of the Archbishop was attended by an immense crowd of people.

**5.**—Sir Robert Peel delivers a lecture at the opening of the new Library, Adderley Park, in which he afforded his audience much amusement by an eccentric description of the ambassadors present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander. It was afterwards severely commented on by Russian and French journals, and formed the subject of a parliamentary debate.

**6.**—The Commission at Paris, convened for settling differences which had arisen in con-

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nexion with the Treaty of Paris, agreed on terms settling the dispute, so far as respects the Danubian Principalities and the Isle of Serpents.

**9.**—Dr. Dionysius Wielobycki, homeopathic physician, tried before the High Court of Justice, Edinburgh, for forgery, and uttering a forged will with intent to defraud the heir of Isabella Darling. He was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

—Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Canon of Canterbury, gazetted to the chair of Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford.

**12.**—The West India Royal Mail Company's steamer *Tyne* runs ashore near St. Alban's Head, when coming up the Channel. Her crew, passengers, and cargo were got ashore with difficulty; and on the 12th March the measures taken to float the vessel proved successful, the *Tyne* once more taking her place among the regular passenger ships of the Company.

**13.**—Came on at the Central Criminal Court the trial of Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, for the bullion-robery committed on the South-Eastern Railway, during the night of May 15, 1855. The principal witness was Agar, then undergoing penal servitude at Portland for another offence, who had been induced to turn king's evidence upon his companions in consequence of Pierce neglecting to pay over to Fanny Kay and her child, a sum of money at stated seasons out of Agar's estate. He described with great minuteness every feature of the plot; how they became acquainted with each other; what part each of them played; how the wax impressions were obtained to make false keys; and how the plunder was divided on their return to London. Pierce and himself, he said, on reaching London, hired a horse and cart, and conveyed the bars of gold to Cambridge Villas, where he lived. "The bags were first put into the parlour, but were afterwards removed to a trunk in my bedroom. Pierce took back the horse and cart, and I saw no more of him that day. A day or two later Pierce came to my house and cut off 100 ounces of gold from one of the bars, and sold it for 3*l.* per ounce. I had the proceeds of that, namely 300*l.* We then determined to make a furnace and melt the gold. This was done in my first-floor back-room. We took out some of the stones of the floor for the purpose, and replaced them with fire-bricks. The brick now produced is one of them, and on it small particles of gold can now be detected, from the running over of the melting-pot. The melted gold was poured into an ingot prepared to receive it. In removing one of the crucibles from the fire I met with an accident. The crucible broke, and the gold was scattered about the floor, which was burnt. While we were thus occupied, Fanny Kay, on one occasion, complained of the great heat, and asked what we were about. I told her never to mind, as we were engaged about our own business. Pierce stayed all day and took his

meals with me, but he went home to sleep. When we had melted the gold, and run it into ingots, I began to sell it. I first sold 200 ozs. to a man named Saward. I have known him for some years. When I first knew him he had chambers at No. 4, Inner-court, Temple. He was a barrister, I understood; indeed, I have seen him pleading in Westminster Hall as a barrister (see March 5, 1857). I first saw him about this business at a public-house near Ball's Pond. He gave me 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* an ounce for the gold, and I gave him 6*d.* or 1*s.* commission. After the 200 ounces I sold him another of 500 ounces. About this time I had a quarrel with Fanny Kay, in consequence of which I left her, and took lodgings at Kilburn; I went there under the name of Adams. We had previously removed all the gold to Pierce's, who also went to live at Kilburn. I lived with him a short time there, and afterwards I took lodgings at Stanley-grove, Paddington-green. While I was at Pierce's for a short time, Burgess and Tester came up, and we divided the proceeds of the robbery as far as they had been realized. Pierce, Tester, and I had 600*l.* each, and Burgess 700*l.* The money divided was in notes, which had been obtained by Pierce in exchange for the gold which I received from Saward. My notes were in a trunk at my lodgings at Stanley-grove, Paddington-green, where I was arrested. The rest of the gold, which was unsold, was buried by Pierce in a hole which he dug in his pantry, under the front steps of his house." Other witnesses having been examined, the jury, after an absence of little more than ten minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty on the second count (larceny) against Pierce, and Guilty on the first count (stealing the property of their employers) against Burgess and Tester. The first, after a censure by Mr. Baron Martin for cheating the paramour and child of his confederate, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour—three of the months to be passed in solitary confinement. Burgess and Tester were sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

**13.**—Destruction of the old bridge, at Rochester, by gunpowder. Three shafts were excavated in the piers to depths ranging from 15 to 24 feet, in which were placed charges of gunpowder of 60 lbs., and two lesser charges of 30 lbs., the total amount used being 300 lbs. The destruction of the piers was most complete, although the only sight visible to the spectators was the upheaving of the water, and the disappearance of the masonry.

**14.**—The Chinese baker A-lum attempts to poison Sir J. Bowring and other British residents at Hong-Kong by mixing arsenic in their bread. It was used in such large quantities as to defeat the end in view, though all who partook of it suffered severe pains. The bread was analysed by Liebig, and in each pound from 38 to 40 grains of arsenic found.

**15.**—Leopold Redpath tried at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to transpor-

tation for life for his frauds on the Great Northern Railway Company. J. C. Kent, a clerk in the office, accused of abetting Redpath in his forgeries, was acquitted.

**20.**—Lord Campbell pronounced the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Alicia Reece v. the Hampstead School. The child was the daughter of a sergeant of marines who was killed in the attack on Petro-pavlovski in 1854. He was a Protestant, and wrote, for the guidance and comfort of his wife, a letter full of pious instructions regarding his children, a few hours before the commencement of the action in which he fell. Mrs. Reece was a Roman Catholic, and now sought—under priestly influence, it was said—to withdraw her daughter from an institution in which she had been placed by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund in 1855. The girl, who was under eleven years of age, was unwilling to leave the school, and strongly objected to attend a Roman Catholic place of worship. It was pleaded on her behalf, that her religious conviction ought to be respected, and also that the rule generally observed in all military and naval schools was to bring up children in the religion of their father. Lord Campbell decided that the child was not of an age at which she was entitled to exercise the responsibility of electing what school she should attend, and that she must therefore be given into the custody of her mother as her guardian for nurture. "At the same time (said his lordship) the Court must express a hope that she would be treated in that tender way which her father hoped for, when he wrote that letter so honourable to a Christian soldier expecting to fall in the service of his country."

**23.**—Indian Mutiny.—Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency division, informs the Indian Government that at Dumdum, near Calcutta, an uneasy feeling existed among the Sepoys, caused, as they alleged, by the belief that the grease used in the preparation of their cartridges, consisted of a mixture of fat of cows and pigs—animals abhorrent to both Hindoos and Mahomedans.

**26.**—Died, at Paris, the Princess Lieven, celebrated for the part she took in the secret diplomacy of Europe during the past half century.

**27.**—Died, after a short illness, in his 70th year, Baron Alderson.

**28.**—The Court of Queen's Bench gives judgment that a rule must be made absolute for a mandamus, compelling the judge in the Arches Court to hear the appeal in the case of Ditcher v. Denison.

**February 8.**—Parliament opened by Commission. The Royal Speech made reference to the final adjustment of the Treaty of Paris, the settlement of the Neuchâtel difficulty, the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with Naples, the commencement of hostilities with Persia and China, and the renewal of the Bank

**Charter.** Her Majesty commanded her Commissioners "to express the gratification which it afforded her to witness the general well-being and contentment of the people; and to find that, notwithstanding the sacrifices unavoidably attendant upon such a war as that lately terminated, the resources of the country remain unimpaired, and its productive industry continues unchecked in its course of progressive development." An amendment to the Address, proposed in the House of Lords by Earl Grey, censuring Ministers for not having called Parliament together earlier to inform them of the state of affairs in Persia, was negatived by 45 votes to 12. In the House of Commons the Address was carried without a division, although in the course of a debate Mr. Disraeli made serious charges against the Ministry in connexion with a secret treaty, said to have been concluded between France and Austria regarding the possessions of the latter in Italy. Lord Palmerston denied that any such treaty was ever made known to her Majesty's Government.

**5.—**John Paul, assistant clerk to the Guardians of the Poor of the City Union, sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for embezzling an order for the payment of 378*l.*, the property of his employers. From an official statement subsequently submitted to the Poor-law Board by the Guardians, it appeared that their losses through the frauds committed by the prisoner and the late collector, between the years 1843 and 1856, amounted to over 22,400*l.*

**6.—**In the Court of Common Pleas, Captain Ling recovers 1,000*l.* damages from Major Croker, of the 14th Light Dragoons, for seducing his wife, although the defendant pleaded "leave and licence" on the part of the husband. A series of disgraceful letters, purporting to be written by Captain Ling to his wife, were treated as forgeries designed to damage his case.

— The *Gazette* announces the nomination of trustees appointed for the formation of a Gallery of Portraits of the most eminent men in British history.

— A Sepoy informs the officers of the 34th N. I. at Barrackpore that he had become cognizant of a plot amongst the men of the four regiments at that station; that they were apprehensive of being forced to give up their caste and be made Christians; that, consequently, they were determined to rise against their officers, and commence by either plundering or burning the bungalows.

**9.—**Sir George Grey states the intention of the Government on the subject of Secondary Punishment. Admitting, to some extent, the justice of the complaints made against ticket-of-leave men, he said the Government, after full consideration, proposed to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, that the sentence of penal servitude should be lengthened so as to make

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it of the same duration as that of transportation under the old law; and they proposed to abolish all obstacles to the removal of convicts sentenced to penal servitude to any possession of the Crown, so that such a sentence should carry with it, though not necessarily, removal from the country—the Government being thereby enabled to send convicts to Western Australia, or to avail themselves of any additional facilities for their transportation to other penal settlements. With regard to convicts under sentence of penal servitude, who would be kept at home, he indicated his views as to the rules which should govern remissions of the sentence, and proposed to maintain the power, which he thought useful to retain, of granting the conditional licences called tickets-of-leave.

**9.—**In the House of Lords, the Earl of Cardigan complains of the strictures passed upon his professional conduct in Major Calthorpe's "Letters from Head-quarters, by a Staff Officer." Lord Panmure replied that the book being anonymous, no notice could be taken of it by the war authorities.

**10.—**The Lord Chancellor (Lord Cranworth) introduces the first instalment of his promised law reforms, in the shape of a series of bills dealing with the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts—the Courts of Probate, Divorce, and Clergy Discipline.

**13.—**In introducing his Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir G. C. Lewis) said that the Government proposed to fix the Income-tax, for the next three years, at 7*d.* per pound, as originally done by Sir Robert Peel. The effect would be that the Exchequer would receive twenty-one instead of twenty millions. The total revenue for the ensuing year he estimated at 66,365,000*l.*, which would leave a surplus over the expenditure of 891,000*l.* The total amount of taxes remitted was 11,971,000*l.* If the liabilities of the next three years were discharged, and the accruing liabilities met, the entire debt of 40,000,000*l.*, arising out of the war, would be extinguished in twenty years. A resolution, proposed on the 20th, by Mr. Disraeli, for "adjusting the estimated income and expenditure in the manner best calculated to secure the country against the risk of a deficiency in the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, and to provide for such a balance of revenue and charge respectively in the year 1860 as may place it in the power of Parliament at that period, without embarrassment to the finances, altogether to remit the Income-tax," was, after a lengthy debate, negatived by 286 to 206.

**19.—**Expulsion of James Sadleir, M.P. for Tipperary, from the House of Commons. No opposition was offered to the resolution moved by the Attorney-General for Ireland, "That James Sadleir, Esq., a member of this House, having been charged with divers frauds and fraudulent practices, and bills of indictment for certain misdemeanours having been found

against him, and warrants issued for his apprehension—and the said James Sadleir having failed to obey an order of this House, that he should attend in his place on Thursday, the 24th day of July last, and having fled from justice, that the said James Sadleir be expelled this House."

**19.**—Mr. Locke King's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the franchise in counties to occupiers of tenements rated at 10*l.* thrown out by a majority of 192 against 172. Lord Palmerston voted against the proposal for two reasons—that it sought to identify the right of voting in boroughs and counties, and that in the present state of public business there was no likelihood of passing such a measure this session.

— Frightful explosion and loss of 189 lives at the Lundhill Colliery, near Barnsley. As usual on such occurrences, the machinery for ascending and descending the shaft was destroyed, and it was, therefore, some time before the few resolute volunteer searchers could enter the workings. When a descent was made, they found clustered at the bottom—some of them much burnt—the few workmen out of 200 who had escaped the fatal effects of the explosion. As the pit was on fire over a very wide surface, it was impossible to penetrate any distance, and after many days of daring perseverance the task was given up as hopeless. In order to preserve the mine, and continue employment to the people, an attempt was made to subdue the fire by closing over the pit-mouth, so as to exclude the atmospheric air, but it was only partially successful; and on the advice of the most eminent coal-viewers, a neighbouring brook was turned into the workings. This succeeded in the course of two or three weeks, clouds of steam coming constantly from the shaft to show how great was the body of fire below. On emptying the pit, which was done by large cisterns, holding 600 gallons each, the bodies were gradually recovered, but identification was impossible, and the task of attempting it was gradually given up. A large sum was raised for the relief of the suffering families.

**20.**—The "Tabernacle" in Tottenham-court-road, erected by George Whitefield, destroyed by fire, originating in the overheating of a flue running from a stove used for warming the school.

**21.**—Commencement of debate in the House of Lords on the series of resolutions moved by the Earl of Derby, censuring Government for their proceedings in China. He made an elaborate analysis of the paper submitted to Parliament in justification of the war, and pointed out numerous incidents in which the Government had not only overstepped their own legitimate sphere of action, but acted with great harshness, if not positive cruelty, towards the Chinese. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the episcopal bench to aid the hereditary peerage. "I should deeply de-

plore," he said, "upon such an occasion, if the Church, as represented by the right reverend bench, should give an uncertain sound; if their sanction should be extended to deeds of violence, which in their consciences they cannot approve, or if they should allow any feelings of whatever character to overbear what must, I think, be their solemn convictions on this question. (Cheers.) I make my appeal to those who have done me the honour of listening with patience—with exemplary patience—to the long and painful statement which I have laid before you. To the hereditary peerage I turn humbly, earnestly, but with confidence (and this is the last word with which I shall trouble your lordships); I appeal to them by their vote this night to declare that they will not sanction the usurpation by foreign authorities of that most awful prerogative of the Crown—the declaring of war; that they will not tolerate, nor by their silence appear to approve, upon light and trivial grounds of quarrel, and upon cases of doubtful justice as far as regards the merits of our first demands, the capture of commercial vessels; that they will not tolerate the destruction of the forts of a friendly country; that they will not tolerate the bombardment and the shelling of an undefended and commercial city, and that they will not on any consideration give the sanction of their voice to the shedding of the blood of unwarlike and innocent people without warrant of law, without moral justification." The noble lord, who resumed his seat amid loud and general applause, concluded by proposing the following resolutions:—"That this House has heard with deep regret of the interruption of amicable relations between her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese authorities at Canton, arising out of the measures adopted by her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade to obtain reparation for alleged infractions of the supplementary treaty of the 8th of October, 1843; That in the opinion of this House, the occurrence of differences on this subject rendered the time peculiarly unsuited for pressing on the Chinese authorities a claim for the admittance of British subjects into Canton, which has been left in abeyance since 1849, and for supporting the same by force of arms; That in the opinion of this House operations of actual hostility ought not to have been undertaken without the express instructions, previously received, of her Majesty's Government; and that neither of the subjects adverted to in the foregoing resolutions afforded sufficient justification for such operations." The debate continued over two nights, when the division showed: Contents, present 53, proxies 57—110; non-contents, present 71, proxies 75—146. Majority against resolutions, 36.

**22.**—Indian Mutiny.—At Berhampore, when the 19th N. I. were ordered to parade on the following morning, and percussion caps were, according to the usual custom, about to be issued to them, the men refused to receive them, saying that there was some doubt as to

how the cartridges were made. On the same night they broke open the places where their arms were piled, and, taking possession of their muskets and ammunition, carried them to their lines. The cavalry and artillery being called out to suppress this insubordination, the men laid down their arms, and the regiment was afterwards disbanded.

**26.**—Explosion of the fog signal factory of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, near the Stratford Junction Station. The signal-house itself was blown to pieces, and three men killed. There was about 160 lbs. of gunpowder, and over 5,000 percussion caps in the building.

— Student riots in Edinburgh, arising out of rival lectures on temperance, by Professor Laycock and Dr. M'Culloch. The magistrates at one period caused the college gates to be closed, and turned the students into the street.

— Commencement of the debate on Mr. Cobden's motion, "That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton river; and, without expressing an opinion as to the extent to which the Government of China may have afforded this country cause of complaint respecting the non-fulfilment of the treaty of 1842, this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the *Arrow*; and that select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with China." Disowning any personal or party object in his motion, and expressing the utmost desire to avoid giving pain to Sir John Bowring, with whom he had been acquainted for twenty years, Mr. Cobden succinctly related the facts connected with the seizure of the *Arrow* and the bombardment of Canton. He agreed with Lord Lyndhurst that the Chinese Governor was right in respect to the seizure, and contrasted the severity of our Government with the slight provocation alleged to have been given in the blue book, ostentatiously described, "Correspondence respecting insults in China." On the one side, as Lord Derby said, there had been courtesy, forbearance, and temper; on the other arrogance and presumption. It was not, he thought, for the benefit of traders at Canton that they should be able to summon an overwhelming force to their aid. There might be too much protection for British merchants as well as for British agriculture. "Civis Romanus sum" was not a very conciliatory motto to put over counting-houses abroad. Urging the extension of commerce throughout China by peaceable means, he asked Parliament to show by their votes that we had done an injustice to an ingenuous and civilized people who were learned when our Plantagenet kings could not write—who had

logic before Aristotle and morals before Socrates. Mr. Cobden was followed on the side of the Government by Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Lowe, and Sir R. Bethell, and on the Opposition side by Sir E. L. Bulwer and Lord John Russell.

**27.**—The Opposition meet to-day at Lord Derby's residence, and resolve to give a combined support to the vote of censure on the Ministry on the China question. Referring to a charge of coalition now being brought against the Conservative party, Lord Derby said that when members from identity of sentiment were frequently drawn together into the same lobby, it was impossible to doubt that a band of political union was established which no party could refuse to acknowledge.

**March 2.**—This afternoon Lord Palmerston called his supporters together to the number of about 180, and addressed them on the present position of affairs. The tone of the meeting was one of confidence in the noble lord's administration, and indicative of a desire to support him against the combined attacks being made.

**3.**—Defeat of the Government on Mr. Cobden's China resolutions. On this, the fourth night of the debate, Lord Palmerston defended the conduct of the Government, and avowed his intention to treat the vote as one of "no confidence." The chief speakers on the opposition side were Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli; the latter touching with some severity on the Premier's alleged hostility to coalitions—himself an infant Hercules picked out of a Whig cradle, who had been connected with every party in the House, and accustomed to command majorities without the assertion of a single principle. "Let the noble lord (he said) not only complain to the country, but let him appeal to it. I hope that my constituency will return me again; if they do not, I shall be most happy to meet him on the hustings at Tiverton. I should like to see the programme of the proud leaders of the Liberal party—no reform, new taxes, Canton blazing, Pekin invaded. I hope the House will not for a moment be influenced by the languid menaces of the noble lord. I hope that honourable members will feel to-night that they have a duty to perform which will be remembered long after this Parliament has ceased to exist; and that, not frightened by the menace of a minister, they will dare to vindicate the course of justice, and lay down a principle without the observance of which the empire of which we are so proud may soon be questioned." Mr. Cobden briefly repudiated the charge of conspiring to drive the ministry from office, but declared at the same time that he never knew of a change there from which the people did not benefit; and, much as he admired the general conduct of the Premier, he thought he would make a most excellent bargain for the country if he disposed of him for the 2,000,000/.

of remitted taxation which might follow his dismissal. The vote was then taken, and showed, as had been anticipated for some days, a majority against the Government, the numbers being 263 and 249. As soon as the clerk at the table handed the statement to Mr. Cobden there was a loud cheer, suspended for a moment while the numbers were being read, and then repeated and continued for several minutes. Certain routine business was then transacted, but the Premier made no formal statement of the intention of Government. An analysis of the division showed, for the resolution—Conservatives, 198; Liberals, 35; Peelites, 22; Irish, 10. Against—Liberals, 228; Conservatives, 21.

4.—Celebrated with great pomp at Gunnersbury Park, near Chiswick, the marriage of Miss Leonora, eldest daughter of Baron Lionel Rothschild, of London, and Baron Alphonse, eldest son of Baron James Rothschild, of Paris. It was reported, perhaps without truth, that the Rothschild family, independently of formal settlements, presented the newly married couple with a gift of 1,000,000.

—Treaty of peace between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia signed at Paris. The ratifications were exchanged at Bagdad on the 2d of May. His Majesty engaged to abstain hereafter from all interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan, to recognise the independence of Herat, to refer disputes to the friendly offices of the British Government, and to receive back the British mission to Teheran with the necessary apologies and ceremonies.

5.—Lord Palmerston intimates that in consequence of the vote on the China dispute, ministers had advised her Majesty to dissolve Parliament at the earliest period consistent with the due discharge of public business. He thought the circumstances in which the ministry were placed were so peculiar as to warrant a dissolution instead of a resignation. "Looking on the one hand to the simple result of the debate, we might say that we had lost the confidence of this House; yet on the other hand, looking to the divisions which took place shortly before on questions involving very important portions of the policy of the Government, the result was of a very different character. And I feel myself free to say that some of those who concurred in the vote on Tuesday night made it understood that that vote was not to be considered as implying a want of confidence on their part in her Majesty's Government. We had proposed to arrange certain taxes for three years; we shall now propose to determine them for only one year. We shall propose to the House to vote sums on account of the estimates for only a portion of the year, and to pass a Mutiny Act for a similar period; thus leaving the new Parliament, which may probably assemble towards the end of May, free to deal with all these great matters according to its discretion." Mr. Disraeli admitted that the course proposed would be the best for the public

service, and he would give every facility for carrying it out. Mr. Cobden, and many of his supporters, thought the Executive Government had no right to continue in office unless they were prepared to shape their China policy in conformity with the vote of the House. Lord Palmerston would not promise this—the policy of the Government was to maintain the rights and defend the lives and properties of British subjects, and to improve our relations with China. So far as the dissolution was concerned, Mr. Cobden predicted such a wakening of parties in the House and throughout the country as would be of great use to them all.

5.—James Townsend Saward (see January 13, 1857), alias "Jem the Penman,"—described in the indictment as a labourer, but in reality a barrister of the Inner Temple—and James Anderson, servant, tried at the Central Criminal Court for forging and uttering a bank cheque for 100*l.* with intent to defraud Messrs. Hankey and Co. From the preliminary statement made by Sir F. Thesiger, it appeared that this was but one of a series of frauds, which, for skill in combination and daring in execution, had never been surpassed. Saward, as has been already mentioned, was mixed up with the great gold dust robbery, at least to the extent of disposing of the plunder; but Agar was not the only thief he had dealings with. Saward was apprehended on the 26th of December, by two City officers named Moss and Huggett. They went to a coffee-shop in John-street, Oxford-street, where they inquired for a Mr. Hopkins, when a woman said he had gone to a public-house in Oxford-market. They went there; Huggett entered the house, Moss remained a little behind, and presently observed a door open rather gently; he immediately opened the door fully, and found Saward there. He said, "My name is Hopkins." "No!" said Moss, "your name is Saward." He said, "You are mistaken." Shortly afterwards Moss said, "You are James Saward." Saward said, "I know nothing at all about him." Huggett then said, "I must apprehend you for forgery, for forging a bill of 1,000*l.* upon Messrs. Heywood and Co., and with also being concerned with Anderson, Hardwicke, and Atwell." Saward said, "I don't know any such persons." The officers then apprehended Saward, and searched him; they found two blank cheques of the St. James's branch of the London and Westminster Bank. Saward said to Huggett, "Of course you have no desire to do anything with them." A little while after, as he was being taken in the cab, Saward said, "I suppose I need not hold out any longer. My name is Jem Saward." At least three others—Hardwicke, Atwell, and Anderson—had been the means of bringing him blank cheques, the produce of robberies, which cheques he contrived with great dexterity to fill up for different large sums in the name of customers of different banks in London.

Bills of exchange were dealt with in the same way; and to such an extent was the conspiracy carried, that it was beginning to affect the security of the entire mercantile community. The cheques were generally taken to the bank by young persons innocent of the fraud, and watched at different points of their journey by confederates, who gave the gang the signal of good or ill success. They all changed their names and residences frequently, and generally laid their plans in some quiet public-house or obscure lodging. Lawyers were repeatedly their victims, a copy of their signature being always obtained by one of the gang employing him to recover a debt from another, usually paid by a cheque to a third. Hardwicke and Atwell, then undergoing imprisonment for their share in a fraud attempted at Yarmouth, now appeared in the witness box, and described the whole details of the scheme. Their evidence was corroborated by waiters whom they had despatched from the Magpie, the White Hart, and the Four Swans, public-houses in and about Bishopsgate-street. The jury, after a short deliberation, found both prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to be transported for life.

**7.**—Came on at Oxford Assizes the case of Coglan *v.* La Mert, the action being in the form of an interpleader to try in whom lay the right of property in the horse called Gemma di Vergy, formerly belonging to Palmer of Rugeley. The plaintiff, who appeared to have passed a troubled career on the turf, said he purchased the horse from the Honourable Mr. Lawley, now absent from the country in consequence of pecuniary difficulties, and represented in court by a person reputed to be a common crossing-sweeper. The question before the Court was whether the sale from Lawley to Coglan was a *bona fide* proceeding. Verdict for the plaintiff.

**8.**—The Speaker of the House of Commons (Sir J. S. Lefevre) intimates his intention of retiring from the chair at the close of the present session. “It is now nearly eighteen years (he said) since I first had the honour of being elected Speaker of this House; and I cannot contemplate the end of my official career without great pain. Nor can I allow it to close without offering to the House my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for that uniform confidence and support which I have received, not only from all parties in this House, but I may say with perfect truth from every member of it. It has been my constant endeavour, as is well known to the House, to improve and simplify their forms of proceeding; but, at the same time, I have striven to maintain unimpaired all their rights and privileges, together with all those rules and orders sanctioned by ancient usage which long experience has taught me to respect and venerate, and which I believe never can be relaxed or materially altered without prejudice to the freedom and independence of the House of Commons.” Next day, Lord

Palmerston, seconded by Mr. Disraeli, formally conveyed to the Speaker the thanks of the House for his eminent services. An annuity of 4,000*l.* was afterwards voted, and at the dissolution her Majesty raised him to the peerage, with the title of Viscount Eversley.

**12.**—The railway suspension bridge crossing the Des Jardins Canal between Toronto and Hamilton, gives way under a train which had gone off the rails, and the carriages, filled with passengers, were precipitated into the abyss beneath. Out of 97 only 20 people were saved.

**14.**—Treaty between Denmark and the principal States of Europe for the abolition of the Sound dues signed at Copenhagen. Each maritime State agreed to pay to Denmark an equivalent for the amount of duty paid by the ships of their respective countries calculated on an average of five years, and capitalised at the rate of four per cent. The portion of England was 1,125,206*l.*

— In his address to the electors of the City of London, Lord John Russell justified his vote on the China debate on these grounds:

- 1. That the audience demanded with the Commissioner was grafted upon a quarrel which might otherwise have been amicably settled;
2. That it led to scenes of bloodshed and destruction wherein many innocent persons perished;
3. That such a demand ought to have been addressed to the Emperor, and that due time should have been allowed for an answer;
4. That before hostilities were commenced, due preparation should have been made in concert with the authorities at home for the protection of the lives and properties of British subjects;
5. That the command of access to the Commissioner was not authorized by the instruction of the Secretary of State.

— Overpowered apparently with the responsibilities laid upon him in connexion with the Persian expedition, Major-General Stoker commits suicide at Bushire this morning by shooting himself. Commodore Ethersey followed the sad example three days afterwards.

**15.**—Conference held in Paris to arrange the dispute of Prussia with Neuschâtel. The King resigned his claim on obtaining a nominal pecuniary compensation, but retained the title, without political rights, of Prince of Neuschâtel.

**16.**—The Austrian Ambassador withdrawn from Turin in consequence of the violent language used by the Sardinian press towards Austria. A week later the Sardinian Ambassador was recalled from Vienna.

**17.**—The Lord's Justices give judgment in the case of Stourton *v.* Stourton,—a plea concerning the custody of a minor. Mr. Stourton, a Roman Catholic, died in 1847, leaving an infant son. Five years afterwards Mrs. Stourton, the widow, became a convert to the English Church, and had since been bringing up her child in that faith. The present action

was raised to set aside the mother as guardian, and appoint another to bring up the child in the faith of its father. Their lordships, after an interview with the child, decided that the mother should continue its guardian.

**17.**—In his address to the electors of Buckingham, Mr. Disraeli wrote:—“Lord Palmerston is an eminent man who has deserved well of his country, but as a prime minister he occupies a false position. He is the Tory chief of a Radical cabinet. With no domestic policy, he is obliged to divert the attention of the people from the consideration of their own affairs to the distractions of foreign politics. His external system is turbulent and aggressive, that his rule at home may be tranquil and unassailed. Hence arises excessive expenditure, heavy taxation, and the stoppage of all social improvement. . . . The general policy which I should enforce at this juncture may be contained in these words:—‘Honourable peace, reduced taxation, and social improvement.’ There is an attempt at the present day to play off the parties which exist, and have always to a certain extent existed, in the Church against each other, for political objects. This is a dangerous cause for Churchmen to sanction. The Church which, irrespective of its higher functions, is one of the great guarantees of English happiness, has foes enough without seeking for them in her own bosom; and it would appear to me that instead of quarrelling among themselves Churchmen should evince mutual forbearance, unite on the common ground of ecclesiastical polity, and oppose all efforts to impair the integrity of that Reformed Church of England which is the best security for the religious liberty of all classes and creeds of her Majesty’s subjects.”

**18.**—The Registration Association having started four commercial candidates for the representation of the City of London, Lord John Russell addresses the electors to-day, complaining of his exclusion. “If a gentleman were disposed to part with his butler, his coachman, or his gamekeeper,—or if a merchant were disposed to part with an old servant, a warehouseman, a clerk, or even a porter,—he would say to him, ‘John (laughter), I think your faculties are somewhat decayed; you are growing old; you have made several mistakes; and I think of putting a young man from Northampton in your place.’ (Laughter and cheers.) I think a gentleman would behave in that way to his servant, and thereby give John an opportunity of answering that he thought his faculties were not so much decayed, and that he was able to go on at all events some five or six years longer. That opportunity was not given to me. The question was decided in my absence, without any intimation to me, and I come now to ask you and the citizens of London to reverse that decision.”

**20.**—At the Stafford Assizes, James Tunni-

cliff was sentenced to twelve months’ imprisonment for fraud and imposition, in so far as he had undertaken to free a Mr. Charlesworth, of Bromley Hurst, his wife, servants, and cattle, from the charm of witchcraft, under which “the wise man” said they were labouring. The witch in the case was said to be Charlesworth’s own mother, who had been displeased with his marriage. The wizard extracted 37*l.* from his dupes for charms and exorcisms.

**21.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission, preparatory to its dissolution.

—Mr. Pemberton Leigh delivers the judgment of the Privy Council, on the appeal from the Arches Court regarding the decorations of St. Paul’s, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas. He drew a distinction between crosses used as architectural ornaments, and crosses or crucifixes used as images for superstitious purposes; and reversed the judgment, in so far as it directed certain crosses within the building to be removed. He also drew a distinction between a stone “altar,” which involves an idea of sacrifice, and a “table,” or God’s board, whereat the Lord’s Supper is eaten; and he confirmed the judgment ordering the removal of the stone altar and wooden cross attached to it, which stands in St. Barnabas’ Church, and the substitution of a movable table of wood. With regard to “crecence tables,” it was determined that they were not improper adjuncts of a Communion table, when used as side tables for the bread and wine before consecration. It was thought that the question whether coloured cloths are suitable or not, must be left to the Ordinary; but the sentence of the Court below, ordering the removal of embroidered linen cloths fringed with lace, and used at the time of the ministration of the Holy Communion, was confirmed, as embroidery and lace were not consistent with the meaning of the expression, “a fair white linen cloth,” which the rubric and canon prescribed.

**23.**—In his address to the electors of Tiverton, Lord Palmerston writes: “An insolent barbarian, wielding authority at Canton, violated the British flag, broke the engagements of treaties, offered rewards for the heads of British subjects in that part of China, and planned their destruction by murder, assassination, and poison. The British officers—civil and naval—on the station took those measures which appeared to them to be proper and necessary to obtain satisfaction and redress; and her Majesty’s Government had approved the course pursued by those officers in vindication of the national honour, and for the assertion of our national rights. A combination of political parties, not till this last session united, carried a resolution, declaring the course pursued by our officers in China unjustifiable, and consequently censuring her Majesty’s Government for having approved that course; but, if that course was unjustifiable, the British

Government, instead of expecting satisfaction, ought to offer compensation to the Chinese Commissioner; and this course the combined opponents of the Government, if their parliamentary victory had installed them in office, must, in consistency, have been prepared to pursue. Will the British nation give their support to men who have thus endeavoured to make the humiliation and degradation of their country the stepping stone to power?"

**26.**—The British troops attack the Persians in the fortified position of Mohammerah and capture the place with trifling loss. They also took possession of all the tents and camp equipages, and seventeen guns which the retreating force left behind them.

— The General Election. The first members returned to the new Parliament were Sir De Lucy Evans and Sir John Shelley for Westminster. At Manchester, the "Peace party," Messrs. Bright and Gibson, were defeated by two Conservative candidates, Messrs. Potter and Turner; Mr. Cobden also sustained a gallant defeat at Huddersfield, whither he had fled from the West Riding. Only two members of Lord Palmerston's Administration lost their seats—Admiral Berkeley at Gloucester, and Mr. Frederick Peel at Bury. At Kidderminster, Mr. Lowe was re-elected, but nearly paid the penalty of his life for his success; an infuriated mob making a savage attack on himself and friends when leaving the south polling-booth on Blakeway-green. The new Parliament contained 189 new members; the first under the Reform Bill had 275; that of 1835, 139; of 1841, 18; of 1847, 211; of 1852, 199.

— Died at Dublin, aged 50, John M. Kemble, Esq., a distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholar, Editor of the *Codex diplomaticus*, &c.

**28.**—The Sultan makes a state visit to Admiral Lord Lyons on board the *Royal Albert*, lying in the Bosphorus. He wore the Ribbon and Star of the Order of the Garter. He begged Lord Lyons to inform her Majesty how grateful he was for the prompt assistance which had been rendered to his country, and for having sent such a man as the Admiral to be one of the defenders of Turkey. The captains and commanders of the fleet were presented to his Imperial Highness.

**31.**—Mr. Bright having been informed of the result of the Manchester election, writes from Florence:—"In taking my leave of you and of public life, let me assure you that I can never forget the innumerable kindnesses I have received from my friends among you. No one will rejoice more than I shall in all that brings you prosperity and honour; and I am not without a hope that, when a calmer hour shall come, you will say of Mr. Gibson and of me, that as colleagues in your representation for ten years, we have not sacrificed our principles to gain popularity, or bartered our independence for the emoluments of office or the favours of the great."

**April 2.**—Proclamation issued prohibiting the importation of cattle or hides from places bordering on the Gulf of Finland, or any other part of the Baltic Sea between the Gulf and the city of Lubeck, infected with cattle murrain.

**8.**—Indian Mutiny. Mangal Panday executed at Barrackpore for insubordinate conduct, and attempting to incite the Sepoy troops to mutiny.

**11.**—The *Times* publishes an Indian telegram, making mention of the mutiny of the 19th N. I. regiment at Moorshedabad, and its suppression by a small force of cavalry and artillery.

**13.**—Abolition of Greenwich Easter Fair, in compliance with a memorial to the Home Secretary signed by 2,000 of the inhabitants.

**14.**—At Buckingham Palace this afternoon, at a quarter before two o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess (Beatrice).

— Wreck of her Majesty's frigate *Raleigh*, 50 guns, between five and six miles south of Macao. The vessel struck on a sunken rock, and sustained such serious injury that it was necessary to run her ashore on the east side of Ko-ho Island. The crew were relieved by a French vessel of war attracted to the spot by the signals of distress. The commander, Captain Keppel, was honourably acquitted of all blame.

**23.**—Sir John Dodson delivers the judgment of the Court of Arches in the appeal of Denison v. Ditcher, absolving Archdeacon Denison from the sentence pronounced against him in the Archbishop's Court at Bath, on the 22d October last, on the ground that more than two years had been allowed to elapse between the commission of the alleged offence and the raising of the action.

**30.**—Died, aged 81, the Duchess of Gloucester, the last of the family of George III.

— Meeting of the new Parliament. John Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P. for North Nottinghamshire, unanimously elected Speaker.

**May 3.**—Died, aged 45, Alfred de Musset, French poet.

**5.**—The Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester opened by Prince Albert. The magnificent collection, gathered together by the Executive Committee, was arranged with consummate skill to constitute one vast work of art divided into seven principal sections:—1. Paintings by Ancient Masters; 2. Paintings by Modern Masters; 3. British Portrait Gallery; 4. Sculpture; 5. Museum of Ornamental Art; 6. Water-Colour Drawings; 7. Historical Miniatures. "You have done well" (said his Royal Highness) "not to aim at a mere accumulation of works of art and objects of general interest, but to give to your collection, by a scientific and historical arrangement, an educational character; thus not losing the opportunity of teaching the mind as well as gratifying the senses. And manifold are the lessons which it will present to us! If art is

the purest expression of the state of mental and religious culture, and of general civilization of any age or people, an historical and chronological review given at one glance cannot fail to impress us with a just appreciation of the peculiar characteristics of the different periods and countries the works of which are here exhibited to us, and of the influence which they have exercised upon each other. In comparing these works with those of our own age and country, while we may well be proud of the immense development of knowledge and power of production which we possess, we have reason also for humility in contemplating the refinement of feeling and intensity of thought manifested in the works of the oldest schools." The Exhibition was afterwards visited by her Majesty, and continued through the summer the greatest resort of visitors in the kingdom.

**7.**—In the Royal Speech, at the opening of Parliament, her Majesty commanded her Commissioners to express regret that at the date of the latest advices from China, the differences which had arisen between the High Commissioner at Canton, and her Majesty's civil and naval officers in China, still remain unadjusted. "But her Majesty has sent to China a plenipotentiary fully intrusted to deal with all matters of difference, and that plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate naval and military force, in the event of such assistance becoming necessary."

**8.**—The new Reading Room at the British Museum opened to the public. The first column was raised in January 1855, and the entire dome was roofed in, and the copper covering laid in September of the same year. The dome is 140 feet in diameter, and 106 feet in height. The reading-desks give comfortable accommodation to 300 readers, and the whole arrangements are a credit to the country and to all concerned.

**9.**—Fall of three houses in Tottenham Court-road, between Grafton-street and Tottenham-place. Byng, a clerk, was crushed to death in bed ; Ann Briscoe, engaged at the moment in preparing breakfast, was hurled down with the ruins and also killed ; three of the workmen engaged in making the alterations which led to the disaster, were taken out dead ; and the son of the contractor was so fearfully injured that he died without recovering consciousness. An inquiry into the cause of the accident resulted in a verdict attributing it to the improper removal of a wall ; and indirectly to the defective state of the law with respect to the public surveyors.

**10.**—Indian Mutiny. This (Sunday) evening, the native regiments stationed at Meerut rise in mutiny, fire upon their officers, break open the jail, and relieve the prisoners confined on the 9th for insubordination. Every European residence was attacked, and a great number of officers, together with women and children, were barbarously murdered by the Sepoys before the English troops had time to come up. When

the alarm first reached them they were preparing for church-parade, and they immediately marched on the native lines, pouring on them a fire of grape and musketry. The 3d Light Cavalry and 20th Native Infantry fled towards Delhi, being pursued a short distance by the Carabineers, and a considerable number of them cut down. At Delhi the remnant entered by the Calcutta gate without opposition, and instantly began to attack every European they met. They were soon joined there by mutineers from all quarters. Many of the Europeans fled for protection, or were taken by force and butchered in the presence, or with the knowledge, of the aged King and his blood-thirsty sons. Children were tossed on the points of bayonets before their mother's eyes, ladies were dragged naked through the streets, and exposed to the most shocking indignities at the bazaar. In a few days the Sepoys had the entire city at their mercy, the magazine having been blown up to save it falling into their hands. The British besieging force took up their quarters about two miles north of Delhi, with the old cantonment in front, a canal in their rear, and the river Jumna on their left.

**12.**—Mr. Dillwyn obtains leave to bring in a Bill making better provision for the prevention and punishment of aggravated assaults upon women and children. He proposed to substitute flogging for imprisonment.

**13.**—Thomas Fuller Bacon, and Martha Bacon, his wife, tried at the Central Criminal Court, for the murder of their two children, by cutting their throats in a house in Four-Acre-street, Lambeth, on the 28th of December last. At one of the preliminary investigations Mrs. Bacon sought to fix the entire guilt on her husband, but it was now found there was no evidence to connect him with the crime beyond his own ill-advised conduct in supporting the first false story told by his wife, to the effect that the murders were committed by a burglar, who forcibly entered the house, and took away some of her property. A verdict of Not Guilty was recorded against Bacon. Mrs. Bacon, known in her lucid moments to be a gentle affectionate mother, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure. The unfortunate woman had only been a few weeks out of St. Luke's Asylum. She subsequently confessed that she alone committed the murder. Bacon himself, who had some time before been acquitted at Stamford on a charge of arson, had afterwards sentence of death recorded against him there for poisoning his mother by administering prussic acid during the summer of 1855. The body was exhumed, and traces of the poison discovered by Dr. Taylor.

**14.**—In answer to Lord Shaftesbury's question as to the legality of the sale of opium in India, the Lord Chancellor said a case had been drawn up by the legal advisers of the Board of Control, and was about to be sub-

mitted to the law officers of the Crown. On the 24th August an opinion was presented that the trade was not illegal.

**18.**—*Indian Mutiny.* The Governor-General of India issues a proclamation warning the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion, or injury to their caste, is meditated by the Government of India, are malicious falsehoods. “The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with their religion or caste, and that nothing has been, or will be, done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.”

— The first official intimation given in the *Stadt Anzeiger* (the Prussian *Gazette*), of the intended marriage of H.R.H. Prince Frederick William of Prussia to the Princess Royal of England.

**19.**—Addresses in answer to her Majesty's message are moved in both Houses of Parliament with reference to the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal. The House of Commons afterwards voted her Royal Highness a marriage portion of 40,000*l.*, and an annuity of 4,000*l.* a year.

— In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill carried by a majority of 313 to 174. It was afterwards carried through the House of Lords, and received the Royal Assent.

**20.**—The Hon. John Russell Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of India, issues a proclamation to the rebel Sepoys which gave rise to much hostile criticism on account of its mistimed leniency:—“ Soldiers engaged in the late disturbances, who are desirous of going to their own homes, and who give up their arms at the nearest Government civil or military post, and retire quietly, shall be permitted to do so unmolested. Many faithful soldiers have been driven into resistance to Government only because they were in the ranks, and could not escape from them, and because they really thought their feelings of religion and honour injured by the measures of Government. This feeling was wholly a mistake, but it acted on men's minds. A proclamation of the Governor-General now issued is perfectly explicit, and will remove all doubts on these points. Every evil-minded instigator in the disturbance, and those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, shall be punished. All those who appear in arms against the Government after this notification is known shall be treated as open enemies.”

**21.**—*The Morning Advertiser* amuses the town as the victim of a wicked correspondent, who sought to support certain editorial remarks

on the “Westerton” judgment, identifying the Cross with the Pagan phallus, by the testimony of “a very ancient MS. discovered some years since in a cellar belonging to the Monastery of Apati, a Carthusian establishment,” in the Levant. “The MS.,” wrote the audacious “G. Allan Saunders,” “is in possession of my friend, Signor P. Montomini, an authority of great weight in these matters, now engaged on a new edition of the ‘Auctores Priapici.’ As the contents of this curious MS. will be discussed in an elaborate note to this work, I will now merely state that it is therein related that a certain monk, Amphilius by name, who lived at Edessa in the latter part of the fourth century, noticing the great popularity which Priapus enjoyed among the ‘Dii minores’ of these parts, conceived the audacious idea of supplanting his worship by that of the Cross.” The joke was capped by the mythical Pietro Montomini writing next day from the Craven Hotel:—“I have read the letter of Mr. Allan Saunders on the subject of the emblem which has been put forth as that of the Christian religion; and I have also read the leading article on the same subject in your impression of yesterday, in which you refer to a certain ‘Israelitish monarch,’ and to the image which he adored, and which you rightly conjecture to have represented the aforesaid emblem. That your view, sir, was perfectly correct, I am happy to be able to bring forward, out of the work I am at present editing, the following passage to prove:—

‘Φέρονται δὴ οἱ Ἰώνες, ὅτι δὲ βασιλεὺς δέ μέγας τῶν Ιουδαίων, τὸν Θεόν, τῆς φύσεως προσκυνῶν, καὶ φιλήμασι τὴν εἰκόνα ἐμπλεκόμενος, ἔχειται, καὶ τὸν κόπρον ἐν ταῖς ἀναξύρισται, κ. τ. λ.’

The above has been erroneously attributed to Athenæus, but I am in a position to prove that it is of a much later period. I will not take up your space with further remarks on the resemblance between Popish and Pagan ceremonies. Their name, sir, is Legion; and you are probably as well acquainted with them as myself.”

**22.**—Epsom races: the Derby Stakes, and on the 30th the Oaks, won by Blink Bonny.

**23.**—Argued in the Court of Queen's Bench, at sittings in *bancu*, the case of the Attorney-General *v.* the Provost and College of Eton, and Clark (clerk)—an action of *quare impedit*, involving the right of the Crown to presentation to benefices vacated by the appointment of colonial bishops. To the declaration on behalf of the Crown, the Provost and College of Eton pleaded that they were seised in fee of the advowson of the living of Stratford-Mortimer, under a charter and letters patent of King Henry VI., confirmed by Parliament, and that on the avoidance of the benefice by the consecration of the former incumbent as Bishop of Christchurch, in New Zealand, they presented the other defendant Clark to the living, and he was duly admitted, instituted, and inducted, as perpetual vicar and incumbent.

For himself, Clark pleaded that the Queen ought not to sue him, because, though it was true that the former incumbent had been consecrated to a bishopric, yet such bishopric was situated wholly in parts beyond the seas, and not within any part of the United Kingdom. To these pleas the Crown demurred, and thus raised the two questions before the court : (1) Whether on the avoidance of a living by the consecration of the incumbent as a colonial bishop, the Crown had the power to present to the living so vacated ; and (2) Whether in this particular case the claim was not inconsistent with the original grant of the advowson to the College.

**29.**—A party of eight young men, who had been attending the Lancashire hirings, drowned while crossing Ulverstone Sands at night in a cart.

**30.**—The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, visits her Majesty at Osborne. On the following day the Queen took her guest for a cruise among the fleet at Spithead.

— Indian Mutiny. At Lucknow the mutiny broke out in cantonments amongst the lines of the 71st N.I., and soon became general. The Sepoys burnt down some of the buildings, and fired into the mess-room of the officers of the 71st. One or two officers were afterwards shot dead ; and it was not until a part of the 32d had charged the rebels, and the artillery opened upon them, under the personal direction of Sir Henry Lawrence, that they gave way and quitted the cantonments. They retired to Moodnepore, where they were joined by the 7th Light Cavalry, who murdered one of their officers on the spot. The state of Lucknow now became threatening in the extreme ; but Sir Henry Lawrence hoped by vigorous measures of repression to strike terror into the minds of the inhabitants, and prevent a general rising. Numbers of men convicted of tampering with the troops were hanged on a gallows erected in front of the Mutchee Bhawn, and two members of the royal family at Delhi, and a brother of the ex-King of Oude, were arrested and imprisoned there. The Residency itself was crowded with women and children, and every house and outhouse was occupied. Preparations for defence were continued, and thousands of Coolies employed at the batteries, stockades and trenches, which were everywhere being constructed. The treasure and ammunition, of which fortunately there was a large supply, were buried, and as many guns as could be collected brought together. The Residency and Mutchee Bhawn presented most animated scenes. There were soldiers, Sepoys, prisoners in irons, men, women, and children, hundreds of servants, respectable natives in their carriages, Coolies carrying weights, heavy cannons, field-pieces, carts, elephants, camels, bullocks, horses, all moving about hither and thither, and continual bustle and noise was kept up from morning to night. There was scarcely a corner which

was not in some way occupied and turned to account.

**30.**—The King of the Belgians adjourns the Legislative Chambers in consequence of the popular feeling against an Act, passed by a majority in the Chambers, by which the power of the Roman Catholic clergy would be much increased.

**June 3.**—Fall of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Plymouth. The recently-finished roof fell in with a crash, and the building, with its lofty western front standing apart from the roof which connects the transept with the chancel of the church, presented the appearance of a ruin.

**5.**—Statute promulgated at Oxford for extending academic education to the middle-classes.

— The House of Commons consent to the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the vote of 1,125,206/-, as the proportion to be paid by Great Britain to Denmark for the redemption of the Sound dues, the Danish Government undertaking the maintenance of light-houses, and other buildings of similar character, for the benefit of com-

**6.**—Indian Mutiny. At Allahabad, while the English officers were at mess, utterly unsuspecting of danger, the alarm bugle suddenly sounded, the Sepoy mutineers fired and afterwards attacked them with sword and bayonet. Out of 17 officers at mess 14 were butchered on the spot, some of them mere youths who had just joined the regiment. The treasury was plundered, the gaol broken open, and the station set on fire and destroyed. It was reported that not less than 50 Europeans were murdered at Allahabad the first night. By the end of this month the Sepoy troops had mutinied at twenty-two stations throughout the Bengal Presidency. On the 14th, at Gwalior, they shot down the officers at their lines, and afterwards set fire to the houses occupied by Europeans. The Maharajah here behaved with loyalty and firmness. He temporised with the rebels, in order to give the Europeans the opportunity of escaping, and had carriages and palkis prepared to convey some of them on the road to Agra.

— The morning newspapers publish telegrams from India, announcing that the 3d Bengal Cavalry at Meerut were in open mutiny.

**7.**—Sixty-two people killed at Leghorn, through a panic caused by an alarm of fire in the Teatro degli Acquedotti, during the performance of a piece entitled “The Taking of Sebastopol.”

**8.**—Died at his residence, Kilburn Priory, aged 54, Douglas Jerrold, wit, dramatist, and satirist.

— Discussion in the House of Lords in the case of W. P. R. Sheldon, occasioned by Earl Grey presenting a petition complaining that, by a decision of the Court of Session in Scotland in 1803, confirmed by the House of Lords in

**1808.** Sheldon had been wrongfully deprived of his status as a natural-born subject, and stigmatized as illegitimate. On a division, the motion for inquiry was rejected by 19 to 11.

**9.**—Fire at the premises of Messrs. Pickford, at the Camden-town railway-station. A large quantity of merchandise was consumed, but the large stud of draught horses—with one exception, known as "The Man-hater," who refused to allow any one to approach him—was got out in safety, and galloped off in the direction of Hampstead.

**11.**—In committee on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, a clause proposed by the Bishop of Oxford to the effect that it will be lawful to pass on the guilty parties, or either of them, sentence of fine or imprisonment, as though such parties had been guilty of a misdemeanour at common law, was carried by 43 to 33. This was omitted on the third reading, by 49 to 29. An amendment proposed by the Lord Chancellor, permitting the woman to marry after divorce, was carried by 46 to 24. An addition proposed by Lord Wensleydale, providing that the adulterer and adulteress should not marry with each other, was rejected by 37 to 28.

— Died, aged 77, Moritz Retszch, German illustrator of Shakespeare, Goethe, and Schiller.

**14.**—Indian Mutiny. Sir Hugh Wheeler writes from Cawnpore to Mr. Gubbins, at Lucknow, the letter being cunningly secreted on the person of a Hindoo messenger, who contrived to elude the manifold perils which beset the road:—"We have been besieged since the 6th by the Nana Sahib, joined by the whole of the native troops, who broke out on the morning of the 4th. The enemy have two 24-pounders, and several other guns. We have only eight 9-pounders. The whole Christian population is with us in a temporary intrenchment, and our defence has been noble and wonderful; our loss heavy and cruel. We want aid, aid, aid! Regards to Lawrence." It being thought impossible to send aid from Lucknow at this time, Captain Moore, of the 32nd, writes on the 18th, that "Sir Hugh regrets you cannot send him the 200 men, as he believes with their assistance we could drive the insurgents from Cawnpore and capture their guns." While expressing an intention of holding out to the last, Captain Moore closed his epistle with the touching declaration, "Any news of relief will cheer us."

**15, 17, 19.**—Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, preparatory to the commemoration of his death in 1859.

**16.**—Decided in the Court of Exchequer, the great revenue case of the Attorney-General *v.* Allen, the defendant being charged under 30 counts with incurring penalties to the extent of 375,000*l.*, for infractions of the excise laws, committed in his malting works at Worthing, Moulsey, and Horsham. Having had their attention directed to the first-mentioned place, the Excise officers made a strict search, and

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found a trap-door opening into an underground passage, at the end of which were two vaults completely fitted up with malting cisterns and couch-frames of a capacity nearly equal to those above which had been regularly entered. At the other works similar contrivances were discovered. All the malt and barley found were seized, and proceedings instituted to recover penalties for using unentered premises and irregularly working those which had been entered, as well as to recover treble value of the malt seized, and to cause its condemnation. Verdict entered for the Crown for the sum of 100,000*l.*

**17.**—Oxford Statutes affecting professors settled in Congregation. They were all passed with the exception of one, allowing professors to hold praefectorships, if permitted by decree of Convocation. This was put to the vote in connexion with six different professors, and rejected by majorities varying from 32 to 62. The Craven statute was rejected by 54 votes to 31, the main objection being the assignment of these scholarships to physical science. The statute altering the Bampton Lecture Trust, was rejected by 49 votes to 38. The form of statute establishing an examination for the middle classes, was read and submitted to the vote. The main provisions of the statute were carried by 81 votes to 16, and the title of Associate in Arts by 62 to 38.

**22.**—In bringing up the report on the Oaths Bill, Mr. S. Fitzgerald proposed a clause, providing that no Jew should hold the office of Regent of the Kingdom, Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The clause was adopted by Government.

— Heard in the Court of Queen's Bench, the case of Sidebottom *v.* Adkins—a claim made by a Manchester millowner to recover from a professional gambler the sum of 6,525*l.*, lost through the use of false dice. Verdict for the amount claimed.

— In the Court of Common Pleas, the jury give a verdict for 100*l.* damages, against the Honourable James William Macdonald for *crim. con.*, with Mrs. Armitage, who had for years been living separate from her husband, the plaintiff.

**23.**—The Marriage and Divorce Bill read a third time in the House of Lords. In the debate on the second reading in the House of Commons, Mr. Walpole supported the Government, affirming that the measure had been misunderstood and misinterpreted. The relations of marriage, he said, were in no degree loosened by it, the only object being to substitute one good tribunal for three tribunals, in one of which the proceedings were a scandal and a disgrace to the country. The second reading was carried by a majority of 208 to 97. The third reading was carried without a division. The amendments made in committee were afterwards discussed in the House of

Lords and approved of, with the exception of one introduced by Lord J. Manners against the wish of the Government.

**23.**—The rooth Anniversary of the Battle of Plassey, celebrated by a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen to organize measures for raising a monument to Lord Clive on a conspicuous spot near Shrewsbury, the chief town of his native county. The meeting was presided over by Lord Hill.

**24.**—South Kensington Museum opened.

**25.**—The Bribery Election Committees commence their inquiries. In Mayo county it was shown in evidence that the priests were the ringleaders of the mob, and had cursed Colonel Higgins and his supporters from the altar.

— Lord Campbell's Bill for suppressing the sale of obscene prints and publications, giving the police power to enter premises and search under a magistrate's warrant, read a second time in the House of Lords. Lord Lyndhurst withdrew an amendment rejecting the bill on the understanding that it would be amended in Committee, so as to exclude from its operation the possession of ancient works of art, or literary treasures.

— At a Court at Buckingham Palace this day, the Home Secretary was ordered to prepare for her Majesty's signature Letters Patent conferring upon Prince Albert the title and dignity of Prince Consort.

**26.**—The *Montreal* steamship, trading between Quebec and Montreal, burnt soon after leaving the first-mentioned city. Out of about 400 people understood to be on board, only 170 were saved.

— In Hyde Park this forenoon, her Majesty, attended by a brilliant circle, makes the first distribution of the Victoria Cross for signal acts of valour in the presence of the enemy. The recipients of the much-prized honour were sixty-two in number, and as each passed up to get the cross pinned on his breast by the Queen, the cheering from the immense assembly of spectators was loud and general.

**27.**—Indian Mutiny. News arrives that Delhi is in possession of the mutineers; that the Europeans had been massacred without regard to age or sex; that the bank had been plundered; and the son of the late Mogul Emperor proclaimed as king. The intelligence caused the greatest anxiety in official, commercial, and private circles. On the 24th, Consols opened at 93½ to 4; and on the 30th had fallen to 92½ to 4.

**28.**—At the Lewisham station on the North Kent Railway, the 9:30 train runs into another stopped there by an exhibition of the danger signal. The break-van and next open passenger carriage of the stationary train were smashed to pieces, and 11 persons either killed on the instant or injured, so that they died before removal. Besides these, 163 passengers were more or less injured. The stoker and

driver of the train were committed for trial, but acquitted. The shareholders were heavily mulcted in a series of actions for compensation by those injured, and by the relatives of the killed.

**29.**—The alarming position of the British Government in India, as indicated by the intelligence received from that country, forms the subject of inquiry in both Houses of Parliament, by Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Disraeli. The President of the Board of Control (Mr. Vernon Smith) said that 14,000 additional men would be in India by the middle of next month. "He could not concur," he said, "with some members who had spoken as to our Indian Empire being imperilled by the present disaster. On the contrary, he was sanguine that it would be effectually suppressed by the force already in the country. He also defended Lord Canning, who, he considered, had behaved in the emergency with all the vigour and judgment which was to be expected from so distinguished a servant of the Crown."

— The *Cagliari*, a Sardinian mail boat, which had been taken possession of by an armed party on board, and directed to Ponza, where the Neapolitan prison was broken open, is now seized by a Neapolitan squadron, and, though not within the jurisdiction of Naples, all hands are taken into custody. The case of two English engineers, Watt and Park, gave rise to much correspondence between the Governments, and also to several debates in Parliament.

**30.**—Commenced before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, the trial of Madeleine Hamilton Smith, for poisoning Pierre Emile L'Angelier, by administering prussic acid in food given him on three separate occasions between the 19th of February and the 23d of March last. The case excited considerable interest throughout the kingdom from the social position of the accused, and the purely circumstantial character of the evidence by which the Crown sought to connect her with the crime. The Lord Advocate (Moncrieff) conducted the case for the Crown, and the Dean of Faculty (Inglis) defended the panel. Evidence was led at great length to show the relation in which the accused stood to the deceased—a relation illustrated by the production of above 100 letters, prints, portraits, and books, showing that a guilty intercourse had been carried on for months between them, in the prospect of an early marriage. It was also shown that the deceased died from the effects of prussic acid; that the prisoner was known to have purchased and kept poison of that kind in her possession; that though there was no witness of any interview, he was seen proceeding in the direction of prisoner's house on the night when poison was last administered; that she had opportunities for administering it; and that she had a motive for his removal in the fact that she was at the time of his decease

about to contract marriage with a person of higher social standing. The evidence for the prosecution was continued over five days and a portion of the sixth ; exculpatory evidence completed the sixth day. The seventh was taken up by the speech of the Lord Advocate, marked throughout by a rare spirit of moderation and feeling. On the ninth day the Dean of Faculty addressed the Court for the prisoner in a speech of great power. "The charge against the prisoner," he began, "is murder, and the punishment of murder is death ; and that simple statement is sufficient to suggest to us the awful solemnity of the occasion which brings you and me face to face. But, gentlemen, there are peculiarities in the present case of so singular a kind—there is such an air of romance and mystery investing it from beginning to end—there is something so touching and exciting in the age, and the sex, and the social position of the accused—ay, and I must add, the public attention is so directed to the trial, that they watch our proceedings, and hang on our very accents, with such an anxiety and eagerness of expectation, that I feel almost bowed down and overwhelmed by the magnitude of the task that is imposed on me. You are invited and encouraged by the prosecutor to snap the thread of that young life, and to consign to an ignominious death on the scaffold one who, within a few short months, was known only as a gentle, confiding, and affectionate girl, the ornament and pride of her happy home. Gentlemen, the tone in which my learned friend, the Lord Advocate, addressed you yesterday, could not fail to strike you as most remarkable. It was characterised by great moderation—by such moderation as I think must have convinced you that he could hardly expect a verdict at your hands ; and in the course of that address, for which I give him the highest credit, he could not resist the expression of his own deep feeling of commiseration for the position in which the prisoner is placed—an involuntary homage paid by the official prosecutor to the kind and generous nature of the man. But, gentlemen, I am going to ask you for something very different from commiseration ; I am going to ask you for that which I will not condescend to beg, but which I will loudly and importunately demand—that to which every person is entitled, whether she be the lowest of her sex or the maiden whose purity is as the unsunned snow. I ask you for justice ; and if you will kindly lend me your attention for the requisite period, and if Heaven grant me patience and strength for the task, I shall tear to tatters that web of sophistry in which the prosecutor has striven to involve this poor girl and her sad strange story." After a most careful examination of the evidence, and the degree in which it bore on the prisoner, the Dean concluded his speech, of four hours' duration, by an expression of unwillingness to part with the jury :—"Never did I feel as if I had said so little as I feel now after this long address. I cannot explain it myself except by a strong

and overwhelming conviction of what your verdict ought to be. I am deeply conscious of a personal interest in your verdict, for if there should be any failure of justice, I could attribute it to no other cause than my own inability to conduct the defence ; and I am persuaded that, if it were so, the recollection of this day, and this prisoner, would haunt me as a dismal and blighting spectre to the end of life. May the Spirit of all Truth guide you to an honest, a just, and a true verdict ! But no verdict will be either honest, or just, or true, unless it at once satisfy the reasonable scruples of the severest judgment, and yet leave undisturbed, and un vexed, the tenderest conscience among you." The Lord Justice Clerk proceeded to sum up the evidence, resuming when the Court opened next morning (the tenth day of trial), and continuing till one o'clock. The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and were absent about half an hour. On returning, their chancellor gave in the following :—"The jury find the panel not guilty of the first charge in the indictment by a majority ; of the second charge, not proven, by a majority ; and of the third charge, also, not proven, by a majority." The verdict was received with great applause, which the officers of Court attempted in vain to suppress.

**July 1.**—The *Fox* screw-steamer, fitted out by Lady Franklin, and commanded by Captain M'Clintock, sails in search of the Franklin Expedition.

**2.**—The new statutes for the regulation of Oxford Colleges published in the *Gazette*.

—Sir Henry Lawrence wounded by a shell, which burst in the room occupied by him in the Residency, Lucknow. He lingered in great agony till the morning of the 4th, when this wise ruler and gallant soldier expired.

**3.**—Ten persons drowned at Shrewsbury, when leaving M. Jullien's musical fête, held on the Island of Poplars. During the rush of spectators to reach the shore at the close of the performance, the bridge of boats gave way, and about 150 were thrown into the river. The majority were speedily rescued by persons who thronged the bank, but those swamped beneath the centre punt, which had been maliciously upset, being unable to extricate themselves, were drowned.

**20.**—The *Transit*, Government steamship, ends a long series of disasters by running ashore at Banca. The failure of this and two sister ships, the *Urgent* and *Perseverance*, was the subject of frequent discussion in Parliament. The *Transit* had been selected to convey the House of Lords to the memorable Naval Review at Spithead, in 1855, and, as many anticipated, duly failed. When she now struck she was engaged in conveying troops to China. She left Spithead with 700 on board, on April 7, but on the following night, while anchored near the Needles, swung on to her anchors and knocked a hole in her bottom. This

damage was repaired, and she sailed again, on her voyage across the Bay of Biscay, but shipped so much water that she half drowned her passengers in their berths, and put into Corunna in great distress. She lay there some time undergoing repairs and alterations, and then sailed for the East. To-day she put a final close to all speculations as to her seaworthiness by running on a reef in the Straits of Banca. Assistance was sent from Singapore, and the troops and crew were transferred to another vessel without any casualty.

**10.**—The Bill introduced by Government for admitting Jews into Parliament thrown out on the second reading in the House of Lords, by a majority of 173 to 139; the proxies in the minority numbering 48, and in the majority 64.

— Indian Mutiny. Letters arrive in London this evening with intelligence of the rapid spread of the mutiny in the Bengal provinces. A Trieste despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, brought news from Calcutta to the 7th June, and from Bombay to the 15th. By the latter route there was news from Delhi to the 8th June, when the heights around the city were in possession of the British troops. At the time the mail left, news of the capture of the place was hourly expected.

**11.**—Cabinet Council called to consider the alarming intelligence received from India. The command of the troops was offered to Sir Colin Campbell, who took his departure next day.

— The Queen lays the foundation stone of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, to be erected by the Royal Patriotic Fund Commissioners, on Wandsworth Common, for the accommodation of 300 daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines. From a statement made by the Royal Commissioners, it appeared that the total subscriptions to the Fund amounted to £1,458,000/. Of this sum England and Wales contributed £384,990/.; Scotland, £49,746/.; Ireland, £60,046/.; Army, Navy, Dockyards, &c., £2,099/.; British Possessions, £15,389/.; British residents and others in foreign countries, £0,771/.. Besides giving immediate relief to about 4,000 widows and 5,000 children, the Commissioners had purchased for £25,000/. eighteen nominations to the Wellington College for the education of the sons of military men; for £3,000/. five nominations to the Cambridge Asylum for widows of non-commissioned officers and privates; also, eleven presentations to the Naval and Military School at Portsmouth, and thirteen to that of Plymouth. The payment to the widows of non-commissioned officers ranged from 5s. to 7s. a-week, with 2s. for the first, and 1s. for every additional child. The widows of colonels and the corresponding ranks, received £66/. a year, with £6/. for each child; those of ensigns, £27/. a-year, and £0/. for each child.

**13.**—Sir Frederick Thesiger opens the great contest for the Earldom of Shrewsbury by addressing the House of Lords on behalf of the

claimant, the Right Honourable Henry John Chetwynd.

**13.**—The freedom of the City of London presented to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In acknowledging the honour he expressed a hope that the future happiness of the Princess Royal, his affianced bride, might prove equal to his endeavours to secure it, and to the devoted and hearty attachment which he bore to the Queen, her mother.

**14.**—The Government accept Lord Goderich's motion, "That the experience acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of 21st May, 1855, is in favour of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service; and that the application of that principle ought to be extended in conformity with the resolution of the House agreed to on the 21st April, 1856."

**15.**—Indian Mutiny. Massacre of Cawnpore. The mutiny here broke out on the forenoon of 7th of June, and from that day to the 24th an almost incessant fire was kept up on the intrenched camp, where General Wheeler and the whole of the Europeans had congregated. On the last-mentioned day a message was sent by Nana Sahib, chief of Bithoor, offering to allow them all to go to Allahabad in safety, if they would abandon the intrenchment, and give up the treasures and stores in the camp. The proposal was assented to by General Wheeler, and for the two days following the frightened residents in the intrenchment enjoyed comparative quiet to prepare for the journey. "On the 26th," writes Lieutenant Delafosse (one of only four survivors of this treacherous scheme), "a committee of officers went to the river to see that the boats were ready and serviceable; and everything being reported ready, and carriages for the wounded having arrived, we gave over our guns, &c., and marched on the morning of the 27th of June, about seven o'clock. We got down to the river and into the boats without being molested in the least, but no sooner were we in the boats, and had laid down our muskets, and taken off our coats to work easier at the boats, than the cavalry gave the order to fire. Two guns that had been hidden were run out and opened on us immediately, while Sepoys came from all directions and kept up a fire. The men jumped out of the boats, and instead of trying to get the boats loose from their moorings, swam to the first boat they saw loose. Only three boats got safely over to the opposite side of the river, but were met there by two field-pieces, guarded by a number of cavalry and infantry. Before these boats had got a mile down the stream, half our small party were either killed or wounded, and two of our boats had been swamped. We had now only one boat, crowded with wounded, and having on board more than she could carry. The two guns followed us the whole of the day, the infantry firing on us the whole of that night." Those in the boats who were not killed by the fire of

the Sepoys, were seized and carried back to Cawnpore, where the men were all shot, and the women carried to a building which had been formerly used as an assembly room, and kept close prisoners. They were not kept long in suspense as to their fate. The Nana having learned on the 15th that the British troops had carried the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee, and that nothing could stop the irresistible march of Havelock's column, issued, through the Begum, a frightful order to slay the entire company. His instructions were but too faithfully obeyed. The Begum approached the building in which the Europeans were confined, accompanied by five men, each armed with a sabre ; two of them appeared to be Hindoo peasants ; two were known to be butchers, Mahomedans ; and one was dressed in the red uniform of the Maharajah's body-guard. The horrible work commenced by half-a-dozen Sepoys discharging their muskets at random through the windows upon the defenceless victims. The five men armed with sabres were then observed to enter the building quietly, and close the doors. What next took place no one was spared to relate. Shrieks and scuffling were heard at significant intervals, acquainting those outside that the hired executioners were earning their pay. The one in the red uniform was observed to come to the door twice, and obtain a new sabre in exchange for one he handed out hacked and broken. The noise gradually lessened, and at nightfall the executioners could lock the doors and retire from the building, with the feeble moans of a few half-slaughtered women ringing in their ears. Three at least survived till the morning (the 16th), when the doors of the slaughter-house were once more opened, and the naked bodies and dismembered limbs dragged ignominiously across the compound to a dry well situated behind some trees which grew near by. The three (writes Mr. Trevyean) prayed for the sake of God that an end might be put to their suffering. Their prayer was heard. Their bodies were cast with the others into the well, and the bloody work fitly finished by the slaughter of two fair-haired children, who in some unknown manner had escaped the sword the night before, and were now moving in childish terror about the well. One person was of opinion that the man who threw them in first took the trouble to kill the children—others thought not. An officer in Havelock's corps thus describes the appearance of the place when the avenging army entered the town on the 17th :—" I was directed to the house where all the poor miserable ladies had been murdered. It was alongside the Cawnpore Hotel, where the Nana lived. I never was more horrified. The place was one mass of blood. I am not exaggerating when I tell you, that the soles of my boots were more than covered with the blood of these poor wretched creatures. Portions of their dresses, collars, children's socks, and ladies' round hats, lay about, saturated with blood ; and in the sword-

cuts on the wooden pillars of the room, long dark hair was carried by the edge of the weapon, and there hung their tresses—a most painful sight. I have often wished since that I had never been there, but sometimes wish that every soldier was taken there, that he might witness the barbarities our poor country-women suffered. Their bodies were afterwards dragged out and thrown down a well outside the building, where their limbs were to be seen sticking out in a mass of gory confusion." Nana Sahib did not venture to make a stand at Bithoor, whither he first fled after the massacre, and General Havelock, after occupying Cawnpore, took possession of his palace without firing a shot. Leaving General Neill, who came up from Benares, in charge of Cawnpore, Havelock set out towards Lucknow, dealing out to the rebels as he went along a full measure of stern retribution.

**16.**—Mr. Roebuck's motion, declaring the authority of the House weakened by the Government entering on a war with Persia without laying papers before members, rejected, after two nights' discussion, by a majority of 352 against 38.

— Died, aged 77, Béranger, national poet of France. The body was honoured with a State funeral next day.

**17.**—In consequence of the fitting out of a French expedition at Marseilles, Lord Brougham moves an address to her Majesty, praying, that she would give no encouragement to the scheme of importing Africans to her own tropical dominions, and would use her influence with her allies to discomfitance any such project. Address agreed to.

**20.**—The exhibition of the eighty-three competitive designs for the Wellington monument to be erected in St. Paul's, thrown open to public inspection in Westminster Hall. The designs shown were generally considered inappropriate and trifling, and none of them worthy to be accepted by the public as a full expression of their feelings towards the late Duke.

— Great excitement in the metropolis, caused by the false announcement, said to be sent through Russian sources, that the whole of the Bombay army had revolted and united itself to the Bengal mutineers.

**21.**—The contest for the City of Oxford results in Mr. Cardwell polling 1,085 votes against Mr. Thackeray's 1,018.

— As the result of various negotiations and brief debates in the House since the rejection of the Oaths Bill by the Lords, Lord John Russell obtains leave to introduce another bill, permitting members to take the oaths in the form and manner most binding on their conscience.

**24.**—The opposition to the Divorce Bill having manifested itself by repeated attempts to get it thrown out on points of order, Lord Palmerston intimated to-night—*at the close of a*

long discussion on Mr. Henley's motion, to defer further consideration of it for a month—that in order to carry it among certain other important measures, he proposed to continue the session, if necessary, to September. "I hope," he added, "it may be unnecessary to sit for so long a period, but it is trifling with our duties—it is trifling with the great interests committed to our charge—to say that because it happens now to be the 24th of July we are not to take into consideration a measure so important in itself, so anxiously expected by the country, and which for years has occupied public attention." Mr. Henley's motion was negatived by 217 to 130.

**27.**—At the Durham Assizes, Robert Balleney, a magistrate of the county, was sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.* or suffer one year's imprisonment, for having unlawfully and by colour of his office extorted the sum of one pound sterling from two men brought before him on a charge of trespassing upon his lands in pursuit of game.

—Debate in the House of Commons on our recent policy in India raised by Mr. Disraeli's motion for the immediate production of papers connected with the present outbreak. Noticing the trifling importance which had been attached to the mutiny by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a mere sudden impulse occasioned by superstitious feeling, and also Lord Dalhousie's statement made at the close of his administration, that the condition of the native soldier had long been such as hardly to admit of improvement,—Mr. Disraeli entered at great length into the character of the treaties we had compelled native princes to enter into, and referred particularly to the circumstances connected with the annexation of Oude. He recommended the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into Indian grievances, and a Royal Proclamation declaring that the Queen was not a sovereign who would countenance the violation of treaties. To allow of a sufficient force being sent out at once, he recommended the calling out and embodying of the militia. He asked ministers to make a declaration of their Indian policy, to avoid the necessity of again appealing to the country. "If this is not done, I for one will not shrink from responsibility. I will then appeal with confidence to an indignant people, and to a determined Parliament, and I will ask them with united energies to save an endangered empire." Lord John Russell proposed, as an amendment, an address to her Majesty assuring her of support—"One of those dry constitutional platitudes," said Mr. Disraeli in reply, "which in a moment of difficulty the noble lord pulls out of the dusty pigeon-holes of his mind, and shakes in the perplexed face of the baffled House of Commons. He was not a stormy petrel, but the halcyon brooding on the waters, who, when the Government was in any difficulty produced a card—a conciliatory card. It was one of those amendments which nobody

can support, and nobody can oppose." The amendment was carried without a division.

**30.**—Thomas Pooley, a labourer in Liskeard, tried at Bodmin assizes, for writing blasphemous expressions on public places in the neighbourhood where he lived. He was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and nine months. Efforts being afterwards made for Pooley's liberation, on the plea of insanity, Mr. Justice Coleridge wrote to the Home Office:—"There was not the slightest suggestion made to me of his being other than perfectly sane, nor was there anything in his demeanour at the trial, or in the conduct of his defence by himself, which indicated it; nor did I collect it from the manner in which he, as it seemed, habitually committed the offence. But I see no reason whatever why he should not receive a free pardon under the circumstances stated in your letter. Had I been informed of anything which had led me to inquire into his sanity, during the trial, it is probable I might have discovered enough to have led to an acquittal on the ground of insanity, which, on such a charge, I should have been very glad to have arrived at." Pooley was thereafter pardoned. This case acquired some notoriety from a violent attack on Mr. Justice Coleridge's decision by Mr. Buckle in an article in *Fraser's Magazine*. (See May 21, 1859.)

**31.**—After a debate, which extended over two nights—Mr. Gladstone making a long speech in opposition—the second reading of the Divorce Bill was carried by a majority of 208 against 97.

**August 1.**—General Havelock, finding himself not strong enough to advance nearer Lucknow than Una, where he had defeated the rebels on the 29th, and being besides encumbered with sick and wounded, abandons the idea of relieving the Residency till reinforcements should come up. He therefore fell back on Mungulwar, about six miles from the left or Oude side of the Ganges, opposite Cawnpore. In a communication made a few days afterwards to the commander-in-chief, he said that the enemy was in such force at Lucknow that to encounter him five marches from that position would be to court annihilation. On the 5th, and again on the 11th, he attacked the rebels at Busherutunge, and drove them out of the town with great loss. He then crossed to Cawnpore, and uniting his wearied forces with those of General Neill, made another successful attack on the rebels near Bithoor, on the 17th, being the ninth engagement since the 12th July. The force was now reduced to 700 men in the field, exclusive of detachments which guarded the entrenchments at Cawnpore, and kept open communication with Allahabad. Before deciding to return to Cawnpore a letter was conveyed to the besieged garrison at Lucknow informing them of the advance of troops, and promising relief in five or six days. This welcome intelligence reached the garrison on the twenty-sixth day of the siege, and a messenger was instantly

despatched to request that, on the evening of the arrival of the troops at the outskirts of the city, two rockets might be sent up in order that they might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. It was not till the 29th of August, thirty-five days later, that the besieged knew how the relieving force, after performing prodigies of valour, were compelled to turn back and await reinforcements.

1.—**Explosion in the Hays Colliery, near Ashton,** causing the death of forty workmen.

3.—**Lord Panmure introduces a bill,** afterwards carried through both Houses, enabling Government to embody the militia without having to call Parliament together.

5.—**Fire in James's Court, Edinburgh,** destroying, among other interesting relics of the old town, the houses occupied by David Hume, Dr. Blair, and James Boswell. By this occurrence no fewer than 150 poor people were thrown on the charity of the affluent.

— Died, aged 71, the Right Rev. Charles James Blomfield, late Bishop of London.

— The shore end of the Atlantic telegraph cable fixed at Valentia with much ceremony, in the presence of the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant. The vessels engaged in the service were the British *Agamemnon*, 91 guns, and the American frigate *Niagara*. On the morning of the 11th, when 300 miles had been sunk, Mr. Bright, the chief engineer, found it necessary to go on deck to learn the rate of progress the *Niagara* was making, and left the care of the break in the hands of one of his subordinates. Shortly after his departure the vessel gave a heavier pitch than usual, and the strain on the drum not having been sufficiently relaxed, the cable snapped. This was fatal to the expedition.

6.—The Emperor and Empress of the French visit the Queen at Osborne. They remained four days, during which the utmost privacy was observed.

— Tried at Paris, the Italians Tibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli, charged with being engaged in an attempt to assassinate the Emperor, planned by Mazzini, Ledru-Rollin, Campagnella, and Massarenti. The confession of Grilli was principally relied on, supported as it was by the possession of arms, both on the part of himself and his accomplices. That prisoner said he was instructed by Mazzini to carry out this "affair of Paris," as it was termed, by making himself acquainted with the habits of the Emperor, and striking the blow whenever he found a favourable opportunity. Tibaldi was sentenced to transportation, and the two others to 15 years' imprisonment. Mazzini, and the other reputed projectors, were afterwards tried in their absence, and sentenced to transportation.

— In committee on the Divorce Bill, Mr. Drummond moves that the clause relating to the constitution of the Court be struck out,

with the view of making the judge of the Court of Probate judge also in matrimonial causes, with an appeal to the Privy Council—suitors applying to the County Courts to have appeal only to the Court of Probate. This, he said, would get rid of the objections to the original Court, and provide a cheap remedy to the poorer classes. Rejected by 139 to 80.

7.—James Spollen tried at Dublin for the murder of Mr. Little, the railway cashier, at the Broadstone station, on the 13th Nov. last. The prisoner was employed at the station, and had access to the different apartments. It was established in evidence—partly by his own children—that he was close to the cashier's room on the night in question; that he was seen to carry away from it some round thing wrapped in a bag; that he secreted this in the top of a chimney in the grease house; that the stolen money was found there, wrapped in a piece of calico taken off one of his children's bonnets; and that a razor discovered by the police, with which the wounds might have been inflicted, was the prisoner's property. Evidence of a secondary nature was also adduced to show that Mrs. Spollen knew of her husband's guilt, but was not permitted to hold intercourse with any one prior to her death, which took place about a week before his apprehension. Spollen's own declarations accounting for his movements that night, agreed neither with each other nor with the evidence. After a trial extending over six days, the jury, to the amazement of many in court, brought in a verdict of Not guilty. Spollen afterwards came before the public as a lecturer on the mysterious murder, but public indignation against him was so strong that he was compelled to withdraw from the platform.

— In committee on the Divorce Bill, Mr. Gladstone made an elaborate speech against Clause 25, providing that on adultery of wife or incest of husband, petitions for dissolution of marriages might be presented. "You are going," he said, "to give the remedy of divorce to women in cases where the husband is guilty of adultery, provided that it be combined with cruelty, such as would procure an ecclesiastical divorce in an ecclesiastical court. Now, what is the meaning of cruelty? I have made some inquiries on this matter, and I understand that there is no doubt whatever among the highest ecclesiastical authorities, in accordance with the dictum of Lord Stowell, that cruelty for which divorce is to be given in those courts must import danger to life, limb, or health, or a reasonable apprehension of such danger. Is that the only kind of cruelty which prevails in civilized society? Is that the only kind of cruelty which finds its way into the hearts of educated and refined women? Is not the cruelty of insult just as gross, just as wicked, just as abominable, as the cruelty of mere force? and is not that a very common kind of case? Is it not too notorious that there exists a multitude of instances in which no remedy

has been sought for, or none granted, by our law—instances in which the adulteries of the husband have not only been occasional, but continuous—not only continuous, but open—not only open, but committed under his very roof, and in connexion with persons placed in the closest relations with the wife? And is not the insult inflicted in these cases one which sends the iron into the soul as deeply, and far more sharply, than any material instrument can send it into the body? On what principle, then, is it that you give a remedy to the wife in a case of bodily cruelty on the part of the husband, while, where the cruelty is directed to the soul, though this may inflict tenfold greater torture, you declare there shall be no remedy at all?" On a division, the clause, as originally proposed, was carried by 125 to 65.

**10.**—The vacancy in the representation of Birmingham, caused by the death of Mr. Muntz, filled up by the election of Mr. John Bright, in his absence.

**11.**—Mr. Sullivan, the British Minister at Lima, shot in h's own house by an unknown assassin, who succeeded in making his escape.

**12.**—Colonel Inglis writes to General Havelock from the beleaguered fortress of Lucknow:—"It is quite impossible, with my weak and shattered force, that I can leave my defences. You must bear in mind how I am hampered, that I have upwards of 120 sick and wounded, and at least 220 women, and about 230 children, and no carriage of any description, besides sacrificing 23 lacs of treasure, and about 30 guns of all sorts. In consequence of the news received, I shall put this force on half rations. Our provisions will last us then till about the 10th of September. If you hope to save this force, no time must be lost in pushing forward. We are daily being attacked by the enemy, who are within a few yards of our defences. Their mines have already weakened our post, and I have every reason to believe they are carrying on others. Their 18-pounders are within 150 yards of some of our batteries, and from their position, and our inability to form working parties, we cannot reply to them, and, therefore, the damage is very great. My strength now in Europeans is 350, and 300 natives, and the men dreadfully harassed: owing to part of the Residency having been brought down by round shot, many are without shelter. If our native force, who are losing confidence, leave us, I do not know how the defences are to be manned." This letter reached General Havelock at Cawnpore on the 23rd.

**13.**—The calm summer weather was, after a long continuance, rudely put an end to by a succession of violent and destructive thunderstorms. They came sweeping from the south-west, and spread their ravages principally over the central and south-eastern districts of England.

**14.**—The Louvre, commenced in 1541 by Francis I., inaugurated with great ceremony by the Emperor of the French.

**14.**—Sir Colin Campbell, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Indian army, arrives at Calcutta.

**20.**—Captain Henry Rogers, of the British ship *Martha Jane*, the mate Miles, and second mate Seymour, tried at Liverpool Assizes for the murder of Andrew Rose, a seaman shipped at Barbadoes, between the 11th May and the 5th June. The cruelties to which Rose had been subjected by the ship's officers were of the most cruel and revolting description—beating him with rods, hanging him with ropes, starving him in a barrel over the ship's side, baiting him with dogs, and finally thrusting his own excrement down his throat. When death relieved the wretched sufferer, he was such a mass of sores that none of the crew would touch him, but dragged the body along the deck with ropes and threw it overboard. These facts were fully proved in all their horrible details by the crew; and a verdict of Guilty was returned against all the prisoners. The punishment of the first and second mate was subsequently commuted to transportation for life, but Captain Rogers was executed at Liverpool, on the 11th September, in the presence of a crowd of people calculated at 50,000.

—Wreck of the clipper ship *Dunbar* off Sydney Head. In a night of unusual darkness, with heavy squalls, Captain Green appeared to be unable to make out his exact position, and in bearing up, as he thought, for the harbour, the vessel ran on to the rocks under the Head Light, and went to pieces almost instantly. Of the passengers and crew, numbering in all 122, only one was saved, this solitary survivor being thrown upon the ledge of a rock, where he contrived to maintain his footing for thirty hours; the Sydney pilots by that time were made aware of the wreck, and drew him up with a rope to the summit of the rock, a distance of 200 feet.

—The Divorce Bill read a third time in the House of Commons, and taken up to the Lords, where Lord Redesdale at once moved "That the Commons' amendments be discussed that day six months." It was found that this motion could not be put in the absence of the ordinary notice, and the discussion of the amended clauses was proceeded with and agreed to, with trifling exceptions, the Bill being finally passed into law by the Commons on the 25th.

**21.**—News arrives that Delhi had not been taken; that General Barnard and Sir H. Lawrence were dead; that the whole of the troops in Oude had mutinied; and that the rumours regarding the massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore had greatly understated the calamity. The intelligence caused the most intense excitement. The funds, however, remained unaffected, at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The feeling of horror and indignation was heightened to a most painful degree of intensity by the *Times'* private despatch five days later:—"Sir Hugh Wheeler has been killed at Cawnpore. The garrison, pressed by famine, surrendered the

place to Nana Sahib, by whom, in violation of his solemn promise, all were massacred." (See July 15, 1857.)

**23.**—A series of riots between Protestants and Roman Catholics commence at Belfast, which leads the Lord Lieutenant to place the town under the operation of the Crime and Outrage Act. The most prominent zealot appeared to be Hanna, a Protestant preacher, who, in the course of the disturbances, issued a violent address to his followers, announcing his intention to persevere "in the vindication of their blood-bought and cherished rights." The assaults mostly took place in the evening, and each party being plentifully provided with guns, the firing was frequent and serious. The military and constabulary were on active duty for about a fortnight endeavouring to suppress the feud. A Commission was appointed by Government to inquire into the cause and extent of the disturbance, as well as to suggest measures to prevent a repetition.

**25.**—Meeting at the Mansion House to organize an Indian Relief Fund. By next night's post the Lord Mayor was able to send out 20,000 rupees in aid of the suffering soldiers, women, and children. The Queen, with Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, subscribed 1,400*l.*, the French Ambassador 1,000*l.*, and the Sultan, 1,000*l.* The Indian Relief Fund ultimately reached a very large sum, England and Wales subscribing 285,000*l.*, Scotland, 10,276*l.*, and Ireland, 22,096*l.* Up to February 1858 there was received a total of 342,929*l.* There had been then sent to Calcutta, 41,049*l.*, Bombay, 15,428*l.*, Agra, 10,356*l.*, Oude, 5,178*l.*, Delhi, 5,344*l.*, Lahore, 6,000*l.*, and the Lawrence Asylum, 2,000*l.* About 8,000*l.* was granted to sufferers in this country.

**28.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. The Royal Speech referred to the present peaceable state of Europe, the delay in fulfilling the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, the barbarities inflicted on her Majesty's subjects in India, the redemption of the Sound dues, and to various of the Acts passed during the session. The House of Commons this session sat 116 days, the average duration of each sitting being over seven hours.

**September 2.**—The Glasgow Polytechnic Institution destroyed by fire, Watt's first steam-engine being among the curiosities destroyed.

**8.**—The Evangelical Alliance commences its sittings at Berlin. The members visited the King on the 11th by invitation, when he expressed a hope that the "period of their intercourse might be as that of the disciples after the first day of Pentecost."

**10.**—The Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay gazetted Baron Macaulay, of Rothley, in the county of Leicester: "an honour," said the *Times*, "which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting, if not an adequate, return for a life spent

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in the public service, and devoted to literary labour of the most dignified order."

**12.**—The steamship *Central America* founder during a gale in the Gulf of Mexico, carrying with her between 400 and 500 persons, and specie to the value of 2,500,000 dollars. The vessel got disabled two days before, and, though heroic attempts were made by the officers, and indeed by all on board, to get her once more head on, she was the most of this day drifting helplessly about the Gulf. The *Marine*—herself greatly damaged—sighted the sinking ship, and, with the consent of all on board—many of them rough Californian miners—managed to take off the women and children. When the last boat had gone, a terrific sea broke over the steamer, and she plunged and sank with all on board. Of these only a few survivors were picked up, three of them being found in a most miserable condition on a feeble raft 600 miles from the scene of the catastrophe.

**16.**—General Sir James Outram joins Havelock with reinforcements at Cawnpore. In gratitude, he said, for the admiration of the brilliant deeds of arms achieved by General Havelock and his gallant troops, he would waive his own rank and accompany the force to Lucknow in his civil capacity, as Chief Commissioner of Oude, tendering his military services as a volunteer. The march commenced on the 19th, the entire relieving force consisting of two Infantry and one Artillery Brigades, amounting altogether to about 2,500 men and 17 guns. They came upon the enemy in position at Mungulwar, and after an obstinate conflict of four hours, completely routed them, and captured four guns. The next encounter was at Alumbagh, on the 24th, where our troops were also successful.

**18.**—Antonio de Salvi placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court for the murder of Robert Henderson Robertson, by stabbing him in the neck with a small knife, during an interview in the Queen's Prison relative to the settlement of a debt due to the prisoner. He had previously been tried and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm; but as Robertson died the day after the trial, De Salvi was now arraigned on the capital charge. He first pleaded not guilty, but afterwards substituted a plea of *autrefois acquit*, on the ground that, as the jury at his former trial had acquitted him of the intent to murder, he could not be tried again on an indictment which involved the same intent. The case was adjourned to the next sitting of the Court on the 30th October, when the judges overruled the plea on the ground that it only applied when the second charge was entirely identical with the former one. De Salvi was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, the time to be reckoned from the date of the second conviction.

**20.**—Capture of Delhi. The besieging force, composed almost exclusively of such troops as

could be collected in the Punjab and Northwest, received the long looked-for siege-train from Meerut on the 4th. No time was lost in arming our batteries, and in order to overcome the fire from the walls in front of the intended attack, fifty-four siege guns were placed in position in different batteries. Fire was opened on the 11th; two days afterwards the Cashmere Gate was blown up, thefeat being accomplished by a handful of brave men in the face of what seemed certain annihilation. During the next few days a determined opposition was kept up in the city, and our troops were able only slowly to make good their progress; but on the morning of this day they got possession of the Lahore Gate, and then gradually advanced upon the other bastions and gates, until the whole of the external defences of Delhi were in our hands. The King fled from the palace, and nearly the whole of the rebels rushed in confusion out of the city, across the bridge of boats into the Doab, abandoning their camp-property, many of their sick and wounded, and the greater part of their field-artillery. General Wilson established his head-quarters in the palace, about noon. The old King was captured next day, and two of his sons shot, by Lieutenant Hodson.

**22.**—Died, aged 53, Daniel Manin, Italian patriot.

**24.**—The Great Northern express-train from Manchester to London runs off the rails on the viaduct crossing the Newark and Tuxford road. Five passengers killed.

— A Royal Proclamation issued commanding a solemn fast on the 7th day of October, in consideration of "the grievous mutiny and disturbances which have broken out in India."

**25.**—General Havelock relieves the garrison at Lucknow, after being besieged by the rebel Sepoys for eighty-seven days. The fighting during the day was so severe that at nightfall Sir James Outram proposed to halt till morning, within the courts of the Mchahal. "But," writes General Havelock, "I esteemed it to be of such importance to let the beleaguered garrison know that succour was at hand, that with his ultimate sanction I directed the main body of the 78th Highlanders, and the Regiment of Ferozepore, to advance. This column rushed on with a desperate gallantry, led by Sir James Outram and myself, and Lieuts. Hudson and Hargood of my staff, through streets of flat-roofed loop-holed houses, from which a perpetual fire was kept up, and, overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the enclosure of the Residency. The joy of the garrison may be more easily conceived than described; but it was not till the next evening that the whole of my troops, guns, tumbrils, and sick and wounded, continually exposed to the attacks of the enemy, could be brought step by step within this enceinte and the adjacent palace of the Fureed Buksh. To form an adequate idea of the obstacles overcome, reference must be made to the events that are known to have

occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa. Our advance was through streets of houses such as I have described, and thus each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of the operation, which demanded the efforts of 10,000 good troops. The advantage gained has cost us dear. The killed, wounded, and missing—the latter being wounded soldiers, who, I much fear, some or all, have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe—amounted, up to the evening of the 26th, to 535 officers and men." Amongst those who were killed was General Neill, shot dead by a bullet, than whom no better or braver soldier fell in India this year. Although the beleaguered garrison at the Residency was thus nominally relieved, it was impossible to extricate the helpless mass of women and children, and non-combatants, from their perilous position by attempting to march back upon Cawnpore. The Generals, therefore, determined to remain at Lucknow, strengthening the garrison by the troops they had brought, and to wait until Sir Colin Campbell, the new commander-in-chief, should come up and secure their safety. (See Nov. 17, 1857.)

**25.**—Interview at Stuttgart between the Emperors of France and Russia.

**30.**—William Reid, late teller, and Thomas Gentles, accountant, in the Commercial Bank at Falkirk, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, for aiding Henry Salmon, manager, in schemes for appropriating the money of the bank to his own use. When examining the books in May last, the inspector discovered a deficiency of between 25,000/. and 30,000/.; Salmon then absconded, and committed suicide by hanging himself in a stable at Conway.

— Died at Paris, aged 59, M. Auguste Comte, French metaphysician and philosopher, founder of the Positive School.

— Doncaster.—The St. Leger Stakes won by Mr. John Scott's Impérieuse.

**October 1.**—Interview at Weimar between the Emperors of Russia and Austria.

**2.**—Discovery of the great tea frauds perpetrated in Belfast by the person trading under the name of John James Moore and Co. The bonded warehouse where Moore stored the tea consigned to him adjoined his own premises, and when the outer gate of the latter was shut the warehouse was enclosed from observation. To the back of this warehouse Moore had a false key, and, when the business of the day was over and the gate shut, his habit was to enter with his assistants, remove what chests suited him, and replace them by his own old chests filled with bricks or turf to the marked weight. The scheme, known to customers as well as assistants, was in operation for about twelve months, and tea valued at from 10,000/. to 12,000/. had been removed. The proceedings of the authorities were so dilatory that Moore succeeded in making his escape.

**7.**—The national fast and humiliation ap-

pointed for this day was observed with general and deep solemnity. In the Crystal Palace, a sermon was preached, to an immense assembly by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

**9.**—Discovery of human remains on one of the abutments of Waterloo-bridge. In the grey of the early morning two lads rowing up the river discovered a carpet bag locked and corded, with a considerable portion of the cord hanging down into the water. The boys carried off what they believed to be a prize, but when the bag was opened it was found to contain the mutilated fragments of a human body. Twenty pieces of what had recently been a living creature were exposed to view. Limbs had been sawn into bits, flesh hacked from the bones, the trunk was disembowelled, and the head wanting. A quantity of clothing, bloody and pierced as if with a dagger, was also in the bag, but no marks left on them by which they could be identified. The remains were removed to Bow-street Police-station, and a minute investigation made. It was at first thought that the whole affair was a joke on the part of some medical students, but the reports of Mr. Poynter, the divisional surgeon, and Professor Taylor, upset this hypothesis. The conclusions of the latter were as follows:—“**1.** The remains are those of a person of the male sex, of adult age, and in stature of at least 5 feet 9 inches. That they present no physiological or pathological peculiarities by which they can be identified. The only fact observable under this head is, that the portions of skin remaining are thickly covered with dark hairs on the wrist and right knee, and that the deceased was therefore probably a dark hairy man; **2.** That the remains present no mark of disease, or of violent injury inflicted during life, with the exception of one stab in the space between the third and fourth ribs on the left side of the chest. This stab was in a situation to penetrate the heart and to cause death. It presents the character of a stab inflicted on a person either living or recently dead; **3.** That the remains have not been dissected or used for the purposes of anatomy. All those parts which are useful to the anatomist have been roughly severed and destroyed by a person or persons quite ignorant of the anatomical relations of parts. They have been cut and sawn before the rigidity of death had ceased, *i.e.* in from eighteen to twenty-four hours after death, and in this state have been partially boiled and subsequently salted. The body of the deceased has not been laid out or attended like that of a person dying from natural causes, which body might be lawfully used for anatomical purposes; **4.** That the person of whose body these remains are a part may have been dead for a period of three or four weeks prior to the date at which they were examined by me—namely, on the 21st of October.” With regard to the other contents of the bag, he thought that the person who wore the clothes must have been subjected to great

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violence; that blood flowed from his body while he was alive; that his corpse had become rigid and the limbs contracted before the clothes were removed; and that it was probable the clothes were those of the man under examination.

**12.**—The anxiously-expected telegram, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, published this morning, announces that “The safety of the garrison of Lucknow might be looked upon as perfectly secured.”

— The first meeting of a new body calling itself the Social Science Association, held in Birmingham, under the presidency of Lord Brougham.

**17.**—Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester closed. The entire number of visitors was 1,335,000, and the receipts 100,000/. The expenditure was 4,000/. over the income, but against the deficiency, there was the Exhibition building.

**24.**—Accident to the bell “Big Ben” of Westminster. On ringing, as was customary, for a short time at one o’clock on Saturdays, it was noticed that the tone was not the old familiar E, but a cracked uncertain sound. On examining minutely, with a lighted candle, a crack was noticed to extend from the rim about half-way up the side. The bell, since its arrival, had been kept in a temporary position, and when the accident occurred every preparation was completed for hoisting it to its proper lofty eminence in the Clock Tower.

**26.**—News received at the Foreign Office of the fall of Delhi. The Funds advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; but untoward commercial intelligence from New York was adverse to any activity in the money market.

**27.**—Tried at the Central Criminal Court, Thomas Diamond Evans, formerly a clerk in the Submarine Telegraph Company, and “Captain” Henry Thorne, on the charge of conspiring to obtain money from the Hon. F. W. Cadogan, Deputy-Chairman of the Company, by threatening to send to the *Times*, for publication, a letter accusing him of tampering with the telegraphic messages for the private benefit of himself or friends. The prisoners pleaded a justification, and sought to show that the accusation against Mr. Cadogan was well-founded. In examination the latter admitted that he was frequently in the instrument-room, and had looked at messages on various occasions, but never used them to any private advantage. He had on one occasion, and one only, given precedence to a message sent by Baron Rothschild. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty upon the counts charging the conspiracy and attempt to extort, and the Recorder passed a sentence of twelve months’ imprisonment upon each of the prisoners.

**28.**—Lord Brougham entertained at a banquet, in Penrith, “to commemorate his eminent services in the cause of educational and social improvement.”

**29.**—A tiger, in the course of conveyance from the London Docks to the establishment of Mr. Jamrach, a dealer in animals, bursts out of the van and attacks a boy in the street. One of the attendants overpowered the brute with a crowbar, and got it back to the cage. The boy recovered, and brought an action against the owner, his counsel pleading in aggravation that the tiger was then being exhibited as the one "that ate the boy in the Minories."

—The ancient church of St. Deniol, Hadden, destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

**November 1.**—At Kadjiwa, 24 miles distant from Futtehpore, the English naval brigade under Captain Peel, along with a small military force under Captain Powell, defeats a large force of rebel Sepoys.

**3.**—First attempt to launch the *Leviathan* from the yard of Mr. Scott Russell at Millwall. At half-past one o'clock the daughter of the Chairman of the Company, Miss Hope, appeared, and, dashing a bottle of wine on the bows, bade the *Leviathan* God speed, amid the cheers of thousands assembled about the works and on the river. The huge mass at first showing no signs of moving, powerful rams were applied, which pushed her forward three or four feet; but even they latterly failed to have any effect, and the launch was not completed till months had elapsed, and the aid of almost every appliance of mechanical art tested. Some days she was moved a few inches with comparatively little strain, and on others she remained immovable with all that could be applied. On one occasion a hydraulic ram gave way at a pressure of 12,000 lbs. to the square inch. When she had been brought to a point where she sat in from eight to ten feet at high water, it was thought advisable to suspend further operations till the high tides of January could materially assist the final effort.

**5.**—The Non-Regent' House, Cambridge, by a majority of 73 to 20, reject the proposal of the Council to abolish the Heresy Board.

**6.**—Massacre of European missionaries at Terra del Fuego. The natives rise upon them during divine service, and having put them to death with clubs, take possession of the mission ship, the *Allen Gardiner*, which had brought the party from the Falkland Isles. The cook was the only one who escaped, and he was kept and treated with kindness by the savages till a ship appeared in the offing, when he was sent aboard.

**7.**—Freedom of the City of London presented to the Duke of Cambridge. He was afterwards entertained by the Lord Mayor in the Mansion House.

**9.**—Sir Colin Campbell, who had hurried up from Calcutta, as soon as the work of organization was completed, starts from Cawnpore with reinforcements to effect the release of the Lucknow garrison. By a rapid march he joined the troops under General

Hope Grant about six miles from the Alumbagh on the same day. He waited there for reinforcements until the 12th, when he advanced; and, after a short skirmish with a body of rebels who attacked his vanguard, and the capture of their guns, he reached the Alumbagh in the evening, and pitched his camp close to the place.

**9.**—Failure of the Western Bank of Scotland. This, the first of a series of commercial disasters of unusual magnitude, was reported, in the first instance, to be owing to the disarrangements of American commerce, and the consequent absence of the usual remittances from that country. Further and exact inquiry showed that the Bank had for years been in an insolvent condition, owing to the immense advances made by the late manager to speculating firms whose assets were of a merely nominal character. On the 24th June, when the last annual report was issued, the profits for the preceding year were represented to be £45,826*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and a dividend of 9 per cent. was paid, absorbing £35,000*l.*; the balance, £10,826*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, was carried to the "rest," then put down at £26,776*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*. The bank was experiencing serious difficulties all through the summer and autumn. On the 17th October, the Directors, "having taken into consideration the alarming financial position of the Bank, consequent on the mismanagement of their affairs by Mr. Taylor, the late manager, deputed James Dunlop, Esq., one of their members, to go to Edinburgh, and ask assistance from the Bank of Scotland in the present emergency, explaining to Mr. Blair, the treasurer, at the same time, the state of the Western Bank." The required assistance was refused, except to a limited extent, and on the condition that the business of the bank was wound up. Various other proposals were made by the Western directorate, from time to time, during the next three weeks, without resulting in anything; and the final request for £1,000,000*l.*, made on the 6th November, was of so speculative a character that the Edinburgh banks were unanimously of opinion that it could not be entertained. The Western Bank, unwilling to succumb, managed to tide on till Monday the 9th, when a telegraphic message from Edinburgh informing the Directors that the banks there adhered to their original resolution, led to a closing of the doors at two o'clock. The occurrence caused the wildest excitement in the city, and next day, when the other banks opened, a "run" was commenced upon them, which threatened to end in the most disastrous results. By the timely arrival of gold from London they were all able to satisfy the demands upon them, with the exception of the City of Glasgow, which shut its doors on the 11th, and for a few weeks suspended payment. Several attempts were made and meetings held, both by shareholders and depositors, for the purpose of resuscitating the Western

Bank Company, but their intentions received a sudden check when, on the 17th December, a committee of inquiry made public the alarming statement, that the estimated loss on the whole operations of the Bank amounted to 2,020,584/. The total liabilities amounted to 8,911,932/.

**10.**—Serious fluctuation in the Funds. On the 4th general dullness prevailed, Consols opening at 89½ to 8; a struggle was made against the depression, but the rise on the following day in the rates of discount to 9 per cent. brought them down to 87½, the lowest point reached during the week. A recovery, however, immediately commenced, and they closed on the 7th at 88½ to 8. The further rise in the rate of discount and the Glasgow failures caused a temporary fall of ½ per cent. on the 9th, but to-day the public becoming large buyers, an absolute buoyancy set in, and having touched 89½ they closed at 89 for money. On the 11th, the announcement of the fall of the house of Sandeman, and other great commercial disasters, brought Consols down to 88½.

— The Master of the Rolls gives judgment in the case of *Swinfen v. Swinfen*, in which the question raised was how far the principal to a suit could be bound by a compromise entered into without plaintiff's consent by her counsel, with or without the tacit, implied, or expressed authority of her attorney. His Honour was of opinion, that no case had been made out for specific performance of the compromise entered into by Sir Frederick Thesiger, but the case must be sent back to a law court to try the issue, *devisavit vel non*.

**11.**—Burning of the transport ship *Sarah Sands*, about 400 miles off the Mauritius. She had on board upwards of 300 rank and file of the 54th Regiment. When the fire was first observed in the after-hold among the Government stores, every effort was made to reach its seat, but without avail; the most that could be done to save the vessel from instant destruction was to clear out the magazine in the same quarter of the vessel. All was got out except two barrels of powder, which in exploding blew away the port quarter of the ship, and spread the flames from the main rigging to the stern. The bulk-head fortunately withstood the shock, and enabled the brave people crowded forward to play the water with such effect on the burning mass as to prevent it spreading beyond midships. Rafts were prepared, and the boats launched with the utmost order by the crew, while the soldiers mustered on deck to be told off for special duties with as much order as if on the parade ground. After the fire had been raging for twenty-four hours, it showed signs of abatement, and was completely extinguished by daylight next morning. The wind getting up, a battle now commenced with the waves to keep the ship afloat, by passing hawsers under her bottom, and stopping up the yawning hole in

the port quarter with sails and blankets. The desperate fight for life was continued without intermission till the evening of the 13th, when the sea moderated a little, and permitted the vessel to be trimmed to the wind. After eight days' sail, under the unceasing directions of the commander, Captain Castle, the wreck reached the Mauritius without the loss of a single life.

**12.**—In the metropolis, and throughout the large seats of manufacturing industry, the commercial pressure is so severe as to lead Government to suspend, for a time, the operation of the Bank Charter Act of 1844. The failure of banking companies and private firms was of a magnitude hitherto unheard of. The estimated liabilities of a few of the more important were:— Liverpool Borough Bank, 5,000,000/; Northumberland and Durham, 3,000,000/; Wolverhampton, 1,000,000/; Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., 5,298,997/; Denmistle and Co., 2,143,701/. From the statement of affairs made by 146 firms and 5 banks, the total liabilities might be set down at 41,427,569/, and the deficiency at 7,754,900/. On the 8th of October, the bank rate of discount stood at 5½ per cent.; it was then raised to 6. On the 12th, to 7; the funds then falling 1½ per cent. On the 19th, discount was 8 per cent.; and on the 4th of November it advanced to the unprecedented rate of 9 per cent. On the 11th, the bullion in the Bank had diminished to 7,171,000/, while the notes in circulation, and the liabilities of the Bank on private deposits and securities, amounted to 60,000,000/. In these threatening circumstances the following letter was to-day forwarded to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England:—“ Her Majesty's Government have observed, with great concern, the serious consequences which have ensued from the failure of several joint-stock banks in England and Scotland, as well as several large mercantile houses, chiefly connected with the American trade. The discredit and distrust which have resulted from these events, and the withdrawal of a large amount of the paper circulation authorized by the existing Bank Acts, appear to her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Bank of England that if they should be unable, in the present emergency, to meet the demands for discounts and advances on approved securities, without exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, the Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, upon its meeting, a bill of indemnity for any excess so issued. In order to prevent this temporary relaxation of the law being extended beyond the actual necessities of the occasion, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the bank terms of discount should not be reduced below their present rate. Her Majesty's Government reserves for future consideration the appropriation of any profits which may arise upon issues in excess

of the statutory amount. Her Majesty's Government are fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in a time of considerable mercantile difficulty; but they believe that, for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions, such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary, and they rely upon the discretion and prudence of the Directors for confining its operations within the strict limits of the exigencies of the case. (Signed) PALMERSTON. G. C. LEWIS." The permission given in terms of this letter was attended with the most beneficial results. The Issue Department issued to the Banking Department 2,000,000/- in excess of the statutable amount; but the latter issued to the public only 928,000/- in excess, the largest excess being issued the day after the permission was granted. On the 1st of December, the over-issue was entirely returned, there being 2,000,000/- of reserve in the Banking Department. Public confidence was further restored by the announcement that Parliament would be called together on an early day, to consider the alarming financial condition of the country.

**16.**—The three Siamese Ambassadors received at Windsor Castle by her Majesty. The peculiar mode of approaching Majesty enjoined by Siamese etiquette was adopted on this occasion by the Ambassadors. They approached the Royal Throne in a position between crouching and crawling, and pushed their presents before them as they advanced.

**17.**—Relief of Lucknow. Early on the morning of the 15th the British advanced to attack the Secunderbagh, north of the canal. On the head of the column marching up the lane to the left, fire was opened by the rebels, and a sharp fight commenced on both sides, lasting for about an hour and a half. It was then determined to carry the place by storm, through a small breach which had been made. "This," writes the Commander-in-chief, "was done in the most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders, with the 53d and the 4th Punjab infantry, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston. There never was a bolder feat of arms, and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Secunderbagh was effected, was immense. More than 2,000 of the enemy were afterwards carried out. The officers who led those troops were Lieutenant-Colonel L. Hay, H.M.'s 93d Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, H.M.'s 93d Highlanders; Captain Walton, H.M.'s 53d Foot; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry (since dead); and Major Barnston, H.M.'s 90th Foot. Captain Peel's Royal Naval Siege Train then went to the front, and advanced towards the Shah Nujeeb, together with the field battalion and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon. The Shah Nujeeb is a domed mosque with a garden, of which

the most had been made by the enemy. The wall of the enclosure of the mosque was loopholed with great care. The entrance to it had been covered by a regular work in masonry, and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. From this, and from the defences in the garden, an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up from the commencement of the attack. This position was defended with great resolution against a heavy cannonade for three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93d Highlanders, under Brigadier Hope, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston—who was, I regret to say, severely wounded; Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry within a few yards of the building to batter the massive stone walls. The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss, but it was an action almost unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the *Shannon* alongside an enemy's frigate. This brought the day's operations to a close." Next day a building called the Mess-house, which was of considerable size, and defended by a ditch and loopholed mud wall, was taken by storm; "and then," says the Commander-in-chief, "the troops pressed forward with great vigour, and lined the wall separating the Mess-house from the Motee Mahal, which consists of a wide enclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through which the troops poured, with a body of Sappers, and accomplished our communications with the Residency. I had the inexpressible satisfaction, shortly afterwards, of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end. The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished." While the Commander-in-chief was thus winning his way to the Residency, by his own admirable strategy and the restless gallantry of his troops, General Havelock and the garrison pent up within its walls were not idle. Mines were driven under the outer wall of the garden in advance of the palace, which had been already breached in several places by the rebels; and also under some buildings in the vicinity; and as soon as it became known that Sir Colin Campbell was attacking the Secunderbagh these mines were exploded. Two powerful batteries, which had been erected in the enclosure, masked by the outer wall, were then brought into play, and poured shot and shell into the palace. At last the advance sounded. "It was impossible," wrote General Havelock, "to describe the enthusiasm with which the signal was received by the troops. Pent up in inaction for upwards of six weeks, and subjected to constant attacks, they felt that the hour of retribution and glorious exertion had returned. Their cheers echoed through the courts of the palace responsive to the bugle sound, and on they rushed to

assured victory. The enemy could nowhere withstand them. In a few minutes the whole of the buildings were in our possession, and have since been armed with cannon and steadily held against all attack." Sir Colin Campbell's great object now was to effect the removal of the non-combatants from the Residency, including the sick and wounded, without exposing them to the fire of the enemy. For this purpose he formed a line of posts on the left rear of his position, which were maintained unbroken, notwithstanding many attacks and a vigorous fire kept up by the rebels. He thus describes the masterly evolutions that followed: "Upon the 20th, fire was opened on the Kaiserbagh, which gradually increased in importance till it assumed the character of regular breaching and bombardment. The Kaiserbagh was breached in three places by Captain Peel, R.N., and I have been told that the enemy suffered much loss within its precincts. Having thus led the enemy to believe that immediate assault was contemplated, orders were issued for the retreat of the garrison through the lines of our pickets at midnight on the 22d. The ladies and families, the wounded, the treasure, the guns it was thought worth while to keep, the ordnance stores, the grain still possessed by the commissary of the garrison, and the state prisoners, had all been previously removed. Sir James Outram had received orders to burst the guns which it was thought undesirable to take away; and he was finally directed silently to evacuate the Residency of Lucknow at the hour indicated. The dispositions to cover their retreat and to resist the enemy, should he pursue, were ably carried out by Brigadier Hon. A. Hope; but I am happy to say the enemy was completely deceived, and did not attempt to follow. On the contrary, he began firing on our old positions, many hours after we had left them. The movement of retreat was admirably executed, and was a perfect lesson in such combinations. Each exterior line came gradually retiring through its supports, till at length nothing remained but the last line of infantry and guns, with which I was myself to crush the enemy, if he had dared to follow up the pickets. The only line of retreat lay through a long and tortuous lane, and all these precautions were absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the force. It was my endeavour that nothing should be left to chance, and the conduct of the officers in exactly carrying out their instructions was beyond all praise. During all these operations, from the 16th inst., the remnant of Brigadier Greathead's brigade closed in the rear, and now again formed the rear-guard as we retired to the Dilkoosha." The Dilkoosha was reached at 4 A.M. on the 23d inst. by the whole force.

**20.**—Came on, in the Court of Chancery, the case of *Brook v. Brook*, involving the question whether the marriage of a British subject with his deceased wife's sister at Altona, where such

marriages were legal, was valid in England, and consequently whether, according to the law of England, the children of such marriage were legitimate. Mr. Justice Creswell gave judgment on the 4th Dec. that the marriage was void. (See April 17, 1858.)

**21.**—Memorial set up at Cawnpore "To the women and children of her Majesty's 32d Regiment, who were slaughtered near this spot on the 16th of July, A.D. 1857. This memorial was erected by twenty men of the same regiment who were passing through Cawnpore."

Commencement of the diplomatic involvement known as "the affair of the *Charles et Georges*." The English consul at Mozambique having informed the authorities that there was a vessel in Portuguese waters supposed to be taking in slaves, a Portuguese vessel of war proceeded to the ship indicated, and found on board forty negroes who had just been shipped from the Portuguese coast. Eleven of them had their arms tied, and all asserted that they had come on board against their own free will. This ship—which proved to be the French *Charles et Georges*, Captain Rouxel, of St. Malo—was taken to Mozambique, where the governor appointed a special commission to inquire into the circumstances, and decide whether the case ought to be handed over to the judicial tribunals. The commission decided that there was a *prima facie* case against the vessel, and in due time a judicial tribunal pronounced a sentence by which the ship was condemned to be sold by public auction, and the captain sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Count Walewski, with the knowledge of Lord Malmesbury, afterwards coerced the Portuguese Government to restore the vessel and indemnify the captain. The affair gave rise to much correspondence between the Courts, and formed the subject of debate in both Houses of Parliament early in the session of 1859.

**22.**—Explosion of a boiler at the Upper Apsley Mill, near Huddersfield, killing seven women and one man on the spot, and injuring four others so severely that they died in a few days. The disaster was traceable to the misconduct of the engineer, who, for the purpose of getting up steam rapidly, had screwed down the steam-valve, cutting off all communication with the boiler and safety-valve.

**23.**—Died in the camp at the Dilkoosha, from dysentery, General Havelock, aged 62.

**27.**—The Commander-in-chief commences his march from Alumbagh to Cawnpore, with a portion of his force and the whole of the families who had been rescued at Lucknow, besides the sick and wounded, amounting to a helpless body of not less than 2,000 souls. In the course of his march he was able to afford much-needed aid to General Williams, who in an attack on a large body of rebels on the Pandoor Nuddee had been compelled to fall

back upon his intrenchments with the loss of a portion of his tents and camp equipage.

**30.**—Great loss of life among the fishermen on the Banffshire coast. In the morning, 14 boats went out from Port-Knockie, 29 from Buckie, and 5 from Port-Gordon, with nine men in each; while engaged in fishing they were suddenly caught in a gale, and an attempt was at once made to get within the headlands. Five of the boats were lost, and forty-two fishermen drowned within sight of their homes and families.

**December 3.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. "Circumstances," said her Majesty, "have arisen connected with the mercantile interest of the country which have induced me to call Parliament together before the usual time. The failure of certain joint-stock banks, and of some commercial firms, produced such an extent of distrust as led me to authorize my ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England the adoption of a course of proceeding which appeared necessary for allaying the prevalent alarm. As that course has involved a departure from the existing law, a bill for indemnifying those who advised, and those who adopted it, will be submitted for your consideration." Reference was also made to the Indian mutiny, the affairs of the East Indian dominions generally, and "My Lords and gentlemen" were informed that during the session their attention would be called "to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, with a view to consider what amendments may be safely and beneficially made therein." In the debate on the Address, the conduct of the ministry in declining to send out strong reinforcements to India during the early stages of the insurrection was sharply commented on by Lord Derby in the House of Lords, and Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons. The Address was agreed to without a division.

— Died at Dresden, aged 80, Professor Christian Rauch, an eminent German sculptor.

**7.**—The Lord Chancellor communicates to the House of Lords a message from her Majesty, announcing her intention of conferring a pension on General Havelock of £1,000/- a year. The House afterwards agreed to continue the annuity to his son.

**8.**—The Probate and Administration Bill passed last session having abolished, among other venerable institutions, the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the last sitting was held to-day, under the presidency of Sir John Dodson, judge.

**10.**—Lord John Russell obtains leave to bring in a bill to substitute one oath for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and for the relief of those professing the Jewish religion. The chief feature of the new bill was the addition to the proposed oath of the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," and a clause permitting them to be omitted when a Jew was sworn.

**11.**—In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moves for the reappointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the Bank Charter Act, which was carried against Mr. Disraeli's motion, that further inquiry was unnecessary, by a majority of 295 against 117.

— The Bank Charter Indemnity Act read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed without a division. Parliament thereafter adjourned to the usual period of meeting for the despatch of business—February 4.

**15.**—Atwell, the thief (see March 5, 1857), tried at the Central Criminal Court for stealing from a cab, on the 22d of January, 1856, a trunk containing various articles of jewellery, the property of the Countess of Ellesmere, and valued at £15,000/. His companions, Saint and Whitby, who had assisted at the seizure and shared in the plunder, sold in most cases for trifling sums, were not yet in custody; but as there was no reason to doubt the truth of Atwell's own statement, so far as it criminated himself, six months was added as a prolongation of his current period of imprisonment. Lady Ellesmere's stays and linen were given by Whitby to a female known as "Polly Gentleman;" the other articles of apparel were sold under the instructions of a colleague called "California" to one Britton, and the gems landed among the Jews, or were thrown away in terror into obscure corners about Spitalfields and Whitechapel.

**16.**—Earthquake, extending from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic with varying violence, but inflicting the greatest damage at Naples. It was thought that as many as 10,000 lives were sacrificed in this visitation, complete villages being in some cases engulfed in the yawning fissures.

— At the Exeter Assizes, Jonathan Roone was indicted for feloniously assaulting Jane Stone, and causing injuries to life with intent to murder her, at Torquay, on the 11th of November last. The shocking barbarity of the crime, and the almost providential manner in which the victim's life was saved, gave this case unusual interest. For the purpose of concealing the result of an illicit intercourse, the prisoner seized the girl in a garden on the night in question, and having rendered her almost insensible by blows on the head and face, thrust his hand down her throat for the purpose of choking her. The feeble screams her strength permitted the victim to make were heard in the adjoining house by a little dog, which barked so long as to excite the attention of the inmates, and bring assistance to the poor girl. Nobody expecting her to recover, she made a formal declaration regarding the person who made this attempt upon her life. She now appeared in court with her head and face beaten out of all form, and apparently held together only by the dressing. The jury found the prisoner guilty of the attempt to do serious bodily harm, and Mr. Justice Wills sentenced him to transportation for life.

**23.**—News received at the Foreign Office of the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, and of the retirement of the sick and wounded, with the women and children, to Cawnpore on the 20th November.

**24.**—John Thompson, *alias* Peter Walker, tailor, found guilty, at the Glasgow Circuit Court, of poisoning Agnes Montgomery, at Eaglesham, by administering prussic acid in a drink of beer. The first link in the chain connecting the prisoner with the offence was supplied by a little girl, who, although too young to be produced in evidence in court, prattled out at home words of such significance as induced her mother to get the body disinterred and subjected to a medical investigation. This was about a fortnight after the poisoning, when Thompson was away from Eaglesham, and had made a second attempt on two lives in the house where he lodged in Glasgow. Thompson was executed at Paisley on the 14th January. He confessed his guilt before he died, and attributed the deed to his desire to possess the girl's money. It seemed, however, not improbable that the great poisoning case tried in Edinburgh in July had produced an effect on a morbid mind not unlike that exhibited by Dove after Palmer's trial.

**25.**—This Christmas was celebrated with unwonted cheerfulness, in consequence of the welcome news that Lucknow had been relieved by Sir Colin Campbell on the 17th November. The death of Major-General Havelock on the 25th was not yet known.

**26.**—Capture of Canton by the British and French forces. At daybreak on the 28th, a slow dropping fire was opened from the ships lying on the southern side of Canton. The guns bore on the south-west and south-east angles of the old and new city wall, swept the eastern rampart, and breached the wall of the south. From the Dutch Folly—a fort in the centre of the river—four mortars and two rockets played upon Magazine Hill and the other heights inside the north gate, as well as upon Gough Fort, Blue Jacket Fort, and the heights beyond. While this fire of shot and shell was destroying the defences of the city, General Von Straubenzee was preparing to land his men, Admirals Seymour and Genouilly co-operating. Before nightfall, not only were the whole 5,700 men and a large amount of materials and stores landed, but Fort Lin was in our possession, the Chinese having left early in the day, when they saw they were likely to be surrounded. It was agreed that the escalade should take place at nine o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and in order to ensure success, the French and English gunboats near the French Folly at the south-east corner of the city were to enfilade the wall from the east to the north-east gate till the hour of assault. At five o'clock in the morning, the troops were under arms. A temple was seized close to the walls by M'Clure and Osborne; Captain Bate, in a daring reconnaissance to select the best place for

the scaling ladders, was struck by a gingall, and died on the spot. From an excess of zeal or desire to gain credit by a manœuvre, the French troops were at the foot of the walls before the English. When the English general gave the word, the blue-jackets and red-coats rushed on, scaled the walls, and planted our flag on the battlements of Canton. Division after division clambered swiftly up the ladders, formed at the top, and swept along the rampart to the northward. Within an hour and a half the whole eastern half of Canton from the north gate to the south gate was in our hands. Our loss was merely nominal—fifteen men killed, and 113 wounded. Commissioner Yeh was captured on the 5th January, and conveyed on board the *Inflexible*. He strenuously denied his identity, and it was not till Mr. Parkes had several times the satisfaction and triumph of assuring his old enemy of his personal safety that he grew composed. Then all his old arrogance returned. He posed himself magnificently in his chair, laughed at the idea of giving up his seals or of being led away. He would wait there, he said, to receive the men Elgin and Gros. They searched all his packages for papers, and found among other things the original ratification of the treaties with England, France, and America. They were, as Yeh intimated, too unimportant documents to be sent to Paris. Yeh was conveyed to Calcutta, where he died in April following. The inhabitants generally did not show much opposition to the barbarian invaders. The force at the disposal of Lord Elgin being greatly insufficient to control the people, and at the same time carry on the government of the city, Governor Pihkwei was re-installed into office, and undertook to carry on affairs under conditions laid down by his lordship till peace was concluded.

**31.**—Certain jewels, collected by George II., George III., and Queen Charlotte, sent back to Hanover, under the terms of an award by Lord Wensleydale, Sir Page Wood, and Sir Laurence Peel.

The summary vengeance inflicted on Sepoy rebels by blowing them from guns gave occasion for criticism hurtful to the well-earned reputation of our troops for humanity in the hour of victory. The scene at one station was thus, described by a spectator:—"The doomed five were marched to the five fatal guns. They were bound by the arms to the wheels, but their legs were free, and the end man—the only one I could entirely see from my place on the flank—leaned his back against the muzzle, as loungers lean against a mantel-piece. I fixed my eyes intently on that man, not fifty yards away, and in a moment the signal was given. There was a roar, and the whizzing of a bullet, far away from the firing party; a bank of white smoke, and a jet and shower of black fragments, sharp and clear, which leaped and bounded in the air; this, and a fearful sound from the spectators, as if reality

so far exceeded all previous fancy, that it was intolerable; then a dead stillness. I walked straight to the scattered and smoking floor before the guns. I first came to an arm, torn off above the elbow, the fist clenched, the bone projecting several inches, bare; then the ground sown with red grisly fragments, then a black-haired head and the other arm still held together—this was the man I had watched. Close by lay the lower half of the body of the next, torn quite in two, and long coils of entrails twined on the ground. Then a long cloth in which one had been dressed, rolled open like a floor-cloth and on fire. One man lay in a complete and shattered heap, all but the arms; the legs were straddled wide apart, and the smashed body on the middle of them; the spine exposed; the head lay close by, too. The last body was that of a native officer, who was the arch-fiend of the mutiny; he was a short man with a cruel face. His head had been cut clean off; but the muscles of the neck had contracted round the throat like a rill. His face was half upturned and calm, the eyes shut. I saw no expression of pain on any of them. What had been his body lay on its face, the legs, as usual, not shattered, but all the flesh torn like cloth from a sharp angle in the hollow of the back, off and off, till it merged in one mangled heap."

## 1858.

**January 1.**—The metropolis divided into ten postal districts for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of letters.

**2.**—Died at Acton, Dr. Forbes Royl, F.R.S., a distinguished Indian botanist.

— In consequence of certain recent scandals attached to the name of the Marquis of Clanricarde, his admission into the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal caused much comment. To-day the *Daily News* writes:—"Men of high honour, of elevated sentiments, of public morality, and of deep interest in the country, cannot do otherwise than accept this act of Lord Palmerston as indicative of a personal recklessness and disregard of enlightened public opinion, wholly unsuited to the position to which the generous feelings of the country have raised him."

— Sir Colin Campbell, being opposed by the rebels at the bridge over the Kalee Nuddee, on his march to Futteghur, attacks and defeats them this day with heavy loss and the capture of seven guns, two of them 8-pounds. Futteghur was occupied without opposition on the 4th. The British guns were found in position, and much property belonging to the gun and clothing agencies. Goruckpore was taken on the 6th, by the forces under the Maharajah Jung Bahadur. The enemy had intrenched themselves strongly, but made a

feeble resistance. Seven guns were taken, and 200 men killed.

**3.**—Died, at Cannes, aged 38, Madame Rachel, the queen of French tragedy.

**5.**—Died, at Milan, aged 92, Field-Marshal Radetzky, Commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Italy.

**6.**—Christian Sattler sentenced to death at the Central Criminal Court for shooting Charles Thain, of the City of London Police, while being conveyed from Hamburg on a charge of felony committed in this country.

**7.**—Publication of a telegram from India, announcing that General Havelock had died on the 25th November, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

**8.**—Calcutta correspondents write:—"Our prospects brighten rapidly. In almost every part of the disturbed districts we have encountered the rebels and defeated them. In almost every part we have succeeded in opening the roads, and the communication with Delhi is now direct."

— The wounded of the relieved garrison at Lucknow, with the women and children, are landed at Calcutta, from the steam-ship *Madras*, and received with all the honour which their heroism and sufferings commanded.

**13.**—Mr. John S. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, exhibits his skill before her Majesty in the Riding-school, Windsor.

**14.**—Orsini and others attempt to assassinate the Emperor and Empress of the French, by throwing shells filled with detonating powder beneath the carriage conveying them to the Opera. The first bomb was thrown when the vehicle entered the Rue Lepelletier. It did not touch the Emperor, nor even the vehicle, but it wounded about twenty persons. On this the coachman whipped up his horses, but almost immediately a second bomb burst, and one of the horses, being struck by three projectiles, fell to the ground. A third bomb, thrown with more precision, fell beneath the carriage itself and burst with tremendous force, smashing part of it in pieces. The splinters of this bomb wounded the second horse, which expired some hours after. The coachman, Ledoux, was wounded in the head. The only person in the carriage with the Emperor and Empress was General Roguet, who received a slight injury. The escape of their Majesties was almost miraculous. The Emperor received a slight cut on the side of the nose by a piece of glass from the carriage-window. Another piece of glass struck the Empress at the corner of the left eye, but left no trace. Superintendent Hébert, of the police, who opened the door of the Emperor's carriage at the moment of the third explosion, was dangerously wounded. The pieces of iron flew on every side to a vast distance, marking the front of the houses and the pillars of the theatre to a great height, and breaking a considerable number of windows.

*The stupor at the first moment was indescribable*, as no one could tell what had really occurred ; and the persons who saw their neighbours falling around them did not know but at the next moment it might be their own turn. The carriage itself was taken into the courtyard of the Tuilleries, and visited by great numbers of persons. All the under part and front of the vehicle had the appearance of being blown to pieces. At the moment of the last explosion a man was seen to rush to the carriage, armed with a dagger and revolver, and was caught full in front by a *sergent-de-ville* ; the murderer made a desperate attempt to escape, and during the struggle wounded his captor. He was searched, and another revolver was found on him. Another man was also arrested on the spot, carrying a carpet-bag containing pistols and daggers, and a small box. He had in his pockets 270 francs in gold. A third, a well-dressed man, in white gloves, who was seen to raise his hat and wave it, perhaps as a signal, was also arrested. Five minutes previous to the explosion M. Hébert recognised, at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, an Italian, named Pierri, who was expelled from France in 1852, but had recently returned to Paris with a false passport. He was found to carry on his person a six-barrelled revolver, a bomb similar to those exploded, and a long dagger. After having lodged Pierri in the guard-house, M. Hébert was in time to open the door of the Emperor's carriage, as mentioned above. At three o'clock in the morning Félix Orsini was arrested in his lodging in the Rue Mont Thabor. He confessed that he threw one of the bombs. They were of cast iron, oblong, in the form of a pear, and in the widest part from four to five inches in diameter. The bombs were loaded with detonating gunpowder, and each bomb was armed with several caps, the contact of which with a hard substance necessarily caused an explosion.

**16.**—The Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes sit for the first time, Sir Creswell Creswell acting as Judge Ordinary. The first case heard was Deane v. Deane, a suit for divorce, by reason of adultery, promoted by Mrs. Deane against her husband.

**17.**—In his speech at the opening of the Chambers, the Emperor thus referred to the assassination plot :—"Such plots convey a useful lesson. In the first place, those who have recourse to them betray their own weakness and impotence. In the second place, assassination never serves the cause of the assassins. Neither they who struck Julius Cæsar, nor they who struck Henri IV., profited by their murder. God sometimes permits the death of the just, but never allows the triumph of crime. These attempts can neither disturb the present nor the future. If I live, the Empire will live with me ; if I fall, the Empire will be confirmed even by my death, for the indignation of the French people and army will afford a fresh prop to the throne of my son. Let us look upon the future

with confidence. Let us betake ourselves, without disquieting pre-occupation, to the labours of each day, for the advantage and improvement of the country. *Dieu protège la France.*" In his reply to the address of the diplomatic body, the Emperor said :—"I flatter myself that all the sovereigns of Europe regard my existence as necessary to the maintenance of tranquillity."

**20.**—Hostile feeling in France towards England for harbouring assassin refugees. Count Walewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs, writes to Count Persigny, French Ambassador in London :—"It is no longer the hostility of misguided parties manifesting itself by all the excesses of the press and every violence of language ; it is no longer even the labours of factions seeking to agitate opinion and to provoke disorder : it is assassination reduced to a doctrine, preached openly, practised in repeated attempts, the most recent of which has just struck Europe with stupefaction. Ought, then, the right of asylum to protect such a state of things ? Is hospitality due to assassins ? Ought English legislation serve to favour their designs and their manoeuvres, and can it continue to protect persons who place themselves by flagrant acts without the pale of the common law, and expose themselves to the law of humanity? . . . Full of confidence in the exalted reason of the English Cabinet, we abstain from all indication as regards the measures which it may be suitable to take. We rely on them in this matter for a careful appreciation of the decision which they shall judge most proper ; and we congratulate ourselves in the firm persuasion that we shall not have appealed in vain to their conscience and their loyalty." On the 23d, in answer to a deputation informing him of an address voted to the Emperor by the corporation of the City of London, M. de Persigny said :—"My country too well understands what is honourable feeling ever to demand from the friendship of England anything which could touch her honour. Permit me, then, to tell you what is the true question ; it does not lie in the attempts at assassinations in themselves, nor even in the crime of the 14th of January, which your Government would have hastened to warn us against, if it could have known it before-hand ; the whole question is in the moral situation of France, which has become anxiously doubtful of the real sentiment of England. Reasoning by analogy, popular opinion declares that if there were in France men sufficiently infamous to recommend at their clubs, in their papers, in their writings of every kind, the assassination of a foreign sovereign, and actually to prepare its execution, a French administration would not wait to receive the demands of a foreign government, nor to see the enterprise set on foot. To act against such conspiracies, to anticipate such crimes, public notoriety would be sufficient to set our law in motion, and measures of security would be taken immediately. Well,

then, France is astonished that nothing of a like nature should have taken place in England, and Frenchmen say, Either the English law is sufficient, as certain lawyers declare; and why then is it not applied? Or it is insufficient, which is the opinion of other lawyers; and in this case why does not a free country, which makes its own laws, remedy this omission? In one word, France does not understand, and cannot understand, this state of things, and in that resides the harm; for she may mistake the true sentiments of her ally, and no longer believe her sincerity. Now, gentlemen, if ever that mutual confidence between nation and nation which is the true foundation of a stable alliance, should be impaired, it would be a deplorable misfortune for both countries, and for the whole of civilization; but, thank God, for two nations interested in preserving cordial relations between their two governments, who esteem one another, and are continually displaying towards each other the most friendly sentiments, the occurrence of such an evil is, I am persuaded, almost impossible." The congratulatory addresses presented by the army bristled with offensive remarks concerning England. The 5th Lancers:—"The army is afflicted that powerful friends whose brave armies so lately fought by our side, should, under the name of hospitality, protect conspirators and assassins surpassing those who have gone before them in all that is odious." The 59th Regiment:—"But in our manly hearts indignation against the perverse, succeeding to our gratitude to God, moves us to demand an account from the land of impurity which contains the haunts of the monsters who are sheltered by its laws. Give us the order, Sire, and we will pursue them even to their strongholds." The Rouen division:—"Let the miserable assassins, the subordinate agents of such crimes, receive the chastisement due to their abominable attempts; but let also the infamous haunt in which machinations so infernal are planned be destroyed for ever." These addresses caused so much irritation in England that Count Walewski formally apologized for their publication. "They are," he writes to Count Persigny, "too much opposed to the language which the Emperor's Government has not ceased to hold to that of her Britannic Majesty, for it to be possible to attribute them to anything else than inadvertence caused by the number of these addresses. The Emperor enjoins you to say to Lord Clarendon how much he regrets it."

**25.**—Marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The ceremony was performed at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in presence of the Queen, the most illustrious princes and princesses of the two Royal households, and a brilliant gathering of invited guests. The drive from Buckingham Palace to St. James's was crowded with spectators,

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who cheered the Royal party with great enthusiasm as they passed to the chapel. In the evening the City was illuminated, and rejoicings were general all over the kingdom. The Royal couple proceeded to Windsor in the afternoon by railway, and were received at the station by Eton boys, who dragged the carriage to the Castle. They left England for Prussia on the 2d of February; their journey through the metropolis, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation, taking place during a heavy fall of snow.

**27.**—Resolution carried at the Court of the East India Company, "That the proposed transfer of the governing powers of the East India Company to the Crown is fraught with danger to the constitutional interests of England, is perilous to the safety of our Indian empire, and calls for the resistance of the Corporation by all constitutional means." A petition to Parliament embodying these views was also agreed to.

**28.**—Sir Hugh Rose drives the rebels out of Ratghur, one of the strongest forts of Central India. The place was afterwards given up to the Ranees of Bhopal, who had remained steadfast to our cause in the midst of the general declension.

**31.**—The *Leviathan* launched on the Thames, and towed down to her moorings at Deptford. The original company having exhausted their capital of 640,000/. in building the hull, a new company was formed to complete the vessel, which purchased her for about a fifth of the original cost.

**February 1.**—The Emperor of the French sends a message to the Chambers, designating the Empress as regent, and providing for the establishment of a Council of Regency, in the event of his demise.

**2.**—Explosion at Bardsley colliery, near Ashton-under-Lyne, causing the death of fifty-two workmen. Twenty colliers met their death at Lower Dufferyn colliery, near Newport, on the 24th.

**4.**—The Houses of Parliament resume their sittings in pursuance of the adjournment from December.

**5.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury introduces a bill for legalizing special services in unconsecrated buildings, in connexion with the Church of England.

— The House of Commons consent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution for granting pensions of 1,000/- per annum to Lady Havelock, and Sir H. M. Havelock, eldest son of the late General.

— Lord Justice Knight Bruce delivers the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dismissing the appeal from the Court of Arches in the case of *Ditcher v. Denison*.

**8.**—Publication of Lord Canning's despatch of December 11, vindicating himself from charges brought against the policy he had pursued during the Mutiny.

**8.**—Resolutions submitted to both Houses of Parliament thanking the civil and military officers of India for the energy and ability displayed by them in suppressing the Mutiny. Lord Derby in the one House, and Mr. Disraeli in the other, moved the omission, in the meantime, of the name of Lord Canning, till an opportunity had been given of discussing his policy. The resolutions, however, were carried as introduced by Government.

**9.**—Lord Palmerston introduces the new Conspiracy to Murder Bill, removing conspiracy from the class of misdemeanours to that of felony, punishable with penal servitude for five years, as a minimum, or for life, as a maximum. Mr. Kinglake moved an amendment, "That this House, while sympathizing with the French nation in its indignant abhorrence of the late atrocious attempt against the life of the Emperor, and anxious upon a proper occasion to consider any amendment of the criminal law which may be likely to defeat a repetition of such attempts, deems it inexpedient to legislate in compliance with the demand made in Count Walewski's despatch of the 20th of January, until further information is before it of the communications between the two Governments subsequent to the date of that despatch." After a discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill by majority of 299 to 99. In anticipation of the second reading, Mr. Milner Gibson submitted as an amendment, "That this House hears with much concern that it is alleged that the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French has been devised in England, and expresses its detestation for such a wicked enterprise; and that, while the House is ready at all times to assist in remedying any defects in the criminal law which after due investigation are proved to exist, it cannot but regret that her Majesty's Government (previously to wanting the House to amend the laws relating to conspiracy at the present time) have not felt it to be their duty to make some reply to the despatch received from the French Government, dated Paris, January 20, 1858, and which they had laid before Parliament."

**10.**—Lord John Russell's Oaths Bill read a second time without any debate.

— The two Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assemble for the despatch of business. \*

**11.**—Orsini writes from the prison of Mazas to the Emperor Napoleon, entreating him to use his influence to promote the independence of Italy.

— Collision in the Channel, off Holyhead, between the American ship *Leander* and the steamer *North American*. The *Leander* sunk with ten of her passengers and crew.

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**12.**—In the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Stirling, Lord Palmerston denied that any portion of the legacy left by the first Napoleon to Cantillon, for attempting to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, had been paid by the present Emperor. The commissioners appointed to deal with the will in 1854 refused to make any issue, alleging that, in their opinion, the testator must have been in a state of mental aberration when he made the bequest. The only money Cantillon ever received under the deed had been small sums paid to account between the years 1823 and 1826. Mr. Stirling afterwards wrote to the *Times*:—"In the *Moniteur* of Sunday, May 6, 1855, No. 126, in the list of 64 legatees, Cantillon appears to have received of capital and interest 10,343 francs, or 343 francs more than the original legacy; 31 persons had received sums to account; 32 had as yet been paid nothing. One legatee only had received, or was to receive, his full legacy, and that one was Cantillon, who had received more than his legacy."

— Lord Palmerston introduces a bill for transferring the government of her Majesty's dominions in the East from the East India Company to the Crown. The course of double government which had been established, he described as exceedingly cumbrous. The East India Company had from the first been treated as a commercial body, until the year 1833, when the Company became a phantom in that respect. They now carried on political functions without ministerial responsibility. There was no responsibility to Parliament, to public opinion, or to the Crown; and the persons enjoying these functions were simply persons holding so much Indian stock. They were elected by bodies and gentlemen who knew nothing about India, and yet the Company had the power of removing the Governor-General at any moment. The bill he proposed was confined entirely to a change in the home administration, and would not make any change in the government of India. The functions of the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors were to cease, and the government would be administered by a Minister responsible to Parliament, assisted by a Council. Mr. Baring moved as an amendment, that it was not expedient at present to legislate on the government of India. After a debate adjourned over three nights, leave was given to bring in the bill by a majority of 318 to 173.

**13.**—Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, entertained by the President and Members of the Geographical Society in Freemasons' Hall, previous to leaving this country in the capacity of British consul to the Portuguese settlements in Southern Africa. \*

**14.**—Dr. Simon Bernard arrested in his lodgings, Park-street, Bayswater, on a charge of complicity in the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The examinations commenced next day at Bow-street, and were

adjourned from time to time till it was thought evidence sufficient had been produced to justify his committal on the charges of murder, and as an accessory before the fact.

**16.**—Wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ava* on Pigeon's Island, off Trincomalee. The mails were lost, but all the passengers—many of them ladies of the Lucknow garrison—were saved, as was also a portion of the treasure intended for the Bombay Government.

**18.**—At the Lancaster Assizes, Thomas Monk, surgeon, magistrate of the borough of Preston, and also a deputy-lieutenant, sentenced to penal servitude for life for felony, in forging, and uttering, knowing it to be forged, what purported to be the will of one Edward Turner, reedmaker, deceased.

**19.**—Defeat of the Ministry on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment being carried against them, on the proposal for a second reading, by a majority of 234 against 215. Lord Palmerston wound up the debate with a sharp attack on Mr. Milner Gibson in his new character of defender of the honour of England, and, amid much interruption from an impatient House, appealed to it not to stultify the vote it had given for introducing the bill. The majority was composed of 146 Conservatives, 84 Liberals, and 4 Peelites—Gladstone, Graham, Cardwell, and Herbert. The announcement of the division was received with great cheering by the majority. As the result of a Cabinet Council held next day, Lord Palmerston placed his resignation in the hands of her Majesty, who at once sent for the Earl of Derby, and confided to him the duty of forming a Ministry. On the 23d, intimation of the resignation was made in both Houses of Parliament, and an adjournment made to the 26th.

**20.**—Earl Cowley to the Earl of Clarendon:—“Having learnt by telegraph that certain resolutions imputing blame to H.M. Government for not having made any reply to Count Walewski's despatch to Count Persigny, dated Jan. 20, had been affirmed by a majority of the House of Commons, I think it a duty to your Lordship to place on record that, although I have not been charged to make any official communication to the French Government in answer to that despatch, I have been enabled, by your Lordship's private instructions, to place before the French Government the views of H. M. Government far more fully, and, I cannot but believe, more satisfactorily, than would have been the case had my language been clothed in more official garb. . . . I know not what may be the result of last night's vote, but, at all events, I lose no time in stating my conviction that to your Lordship's judicious and prudent conduct at a very critical moment it is owing that, without the shadow of the sacrifice of a single principle, our relations with this Government have not received a check which might

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have been fatal to the friendship which yet happily prevails between the two nations.”

**20.**—As usual, the defeat of Ministers on a question of international policy caused considerable fluctuation in the Funds. To-day (Saturday) Consols opened at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ , fell to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ , then advanced to 97, and closed at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . On Monday, when the uneasiness concerning the irritation in France was at its height, they fell to 96, being the lowest point reached, but recovered greatly next day.

**22.**—Mr. Roebuck obtains the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the alleged unparliamentary conduct of Mr. Isaac Butt in having corruptly entered into an agreement with the Ameer Ali Moorad to prosecute and to advocate his claims in the House of Commons to recover the territories of which he had been deprived by annexation. After taking evidence, the Committee agreed to a resolution acquitting Mr. Butt of the charge made against him. It was established that various sums of money had been paid by the Ameer to Mr. Butt, but not that it had reference to proceedings in Parliament.

**24.**—Héloïse Thaubin, a French prostitute, murdered by Giovanni Lani, in a brothel off the Haymarket. The murderer was discovered leaving this country on board the barque *Pride of the Thames*, and brought back to London with a portion of the property stolen from the deceased and found among his luggage. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court for the offence, found guilty, and executed.

**25.**—Commenced at Paris, before the Court of Assizes, the trial of the conspirators charged with attempting to take the life of the Emperor and Empress on the evening of the 14th Jan. last. Five persons were directly accused as authors of the plot; viz. Orsini, Pierri, Rudio, Gomez, and Bernard (the last not in custody). The three first-named, who threw the shells, were further accused of the murder of divers persons who had died from the wounds received. The court was presided over by M. Delangle. The prisoners were each subjected to an examination and cross-examination, with the view of making them explain their movements prior to, as well as on the day the attempt was made. The trial lasted two days, the jury at the close returning a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners, and admitting extenuating circumstances in favour of Gomez only. The three chief conspirators were sentenced to be executed as parricides, and Gomez to hard labour for life. The punishment of Rudio was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

**26.**—Resenting certain remarks made in the House of Lords on the opinion he had expressed regarding the English law of aliens, Sir R. Bethell took occasion to enlarge to-night on the inconvenience that would arise if in any nation possessing two deliberative assemblies, the members did not observe the rules of

decency and regularity, reciprocally abstaining from personal and offensive criticism. He then intimated, with the circumlocution technically demanded in such cases, that certain of the judges in the House of Peers had repeatedly been guilty of a practice which might have been pardoned in younger members, but not in grave, reverend, and aged men, who ought to be examples of order, regularity, and decency. (Some amusement was afforded by Sir Richard Bethell's ingeniously-measured expressions of intense vituperative retaliation.) The practice, he said, had been repeatedly pursued, frequently remonstrated against in private, forbore to be noticed in public; and, for his own part, he avowed he felt a great deal of pity for the irritable feeling that prompted these observations. He mentioned three cases in which the Lord Chief Justice had reflected upon himself as Solicitor-General or Attorney-General, in August last, in discussing the Trustees Relief Bill; subsequently, in discussing the Supreme Court of Appeal, where Sir Richard was represented as attacking the judicial jurisdiction of the Peers; and in his recent statement of the English law of aliens. In the first case, Lord St. Leonards had mentioned a Solicitor-General as having spoken "with a confidence that belonged to him." Now, the individual alluded to unquestionably felt a good deal of pity for the irritable feeling prompting these observations. In the second, Lord Campbell had spoken of the same Solicitor-General as "never likely to be satisfied till he sat on the woolsack"—a species of personality indicating great want of good breeding and good manners. With reference to the observations of the noble lords on his statements as to the law of aliens, Sir Richard remarked: "It is the province of the judges of the land to declare a law, but to declare the law in their courts, after argument, upon a judicial occasion, and after grave deliberation. (Cheers.) It is most deeply to be deplored if there should happen to be in any country a judge of the greatest eminence and authority, who must know well that, in a particular conjuncture of circumstances, he might be called upon to sit in judgment upon a particular case, and who yet, with reference to that case, before it came before him, gratuitously and unnecessarily rushed into public, and declared that the law which governed the case was so-and-so, and that all who held a different opinion committed such grievous errors that it gave him the most acute pain to observe the blunders into which they had fallen. (Hear, hear! and a laugh.) Well, Sir, if there is a man who should have done such a thing, and if such a man should be clothed with the ermine of the highest station, I think this House will be of opinion with me that he would disqualify himself from sitting as a judge to hear and determine that question, if the case on which he had thus given an opinion and decision should arise. (Cheers.) There is nothing more to

be deplored in the judges of the land than that they should be 'incontinent of tongue.'"

**27.**—The members of Lord Derby's Ministry take formal possession of their offices.

— Came on in the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice Campbell and a special jury, the trial of the Directors of the Royal British Bank. Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, H. D. Macleod, Alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh James Cameron, were placed at the bar, charged with a conspiracy to defraud. Loran de Wolfe Cochran was also included in the indictment, but he did not surrender. The indictment was framed on an *ex-officio* information filed by her Majesty's late Attorney-General (Sir Richard Bethell), and was in substance as follows:—The first count charged a conspiracy to publish and represent to such of the shareholders as were ignorant, &c., that the bank and its affairs had been during the half-year ended the 31st of December, 1855, and then were, in a sound and prosperous condition, producing profits divisible, &c., the defendants well knowing the contrary, &c., with intent to deceive and defraud such of the shareholders as were not aware of the true state of its affairs, and to induce them to continue customers and creditors of the bank. The count then set out the following overt acts:—1st overt act, publishing a false report for the half-year to December 31, 1855, declaring a dividend of six per cent., and that new shares would be issued at a premium; 2d overt act, issuing new shares, showing the bank to be in a failing condition; 3d overt act, publishing a balance-sheet for the year, false in the amount of assets, in the provision for bad debts, and in the profit and loss account; 4th overt act, paying a dividend when no profits were made; 5th overt act, buying the bank's shares with the bank's money, to keep up the price; 6th overt act, publishing a circular, September 10, 1855, to the shareholders, to induce them to buy new shares, when the bank was in a failing condition; 7th overt act, publishing an advertisement inviting persons to open accounts when the bank was approaching insolvency; 8th overt act, publishing an issue of 2,000 more shares when the bank was failing. The 2d count charged a similar conspiracy against the customers and creditors of the bank; and contained seven overt acts, similar to Nos. 1 to 7 in the 1st count. The 3d count charged a similar conspiracy against the Queen's subjects generally; the overt acts were similar to those in the 1st count. The 4th count charged a conspiracy to cheat and defraud such of the shareholders as were ignorant of the true state of the bank, by inducing them by false pretences to purchase and hold additional shares in the bank, the defendants knowing the bank to be in a dangerous condition and approaching insolvency, and that the shares were unsafe and might be ruinous to the holders; the overt acts were the same as Nos. 1 to 5 in the 1st count. The 5th count

charged a similar conspiracy against the Queen's subjects generally; the overt acts were the same as Nos. 1 to 5 in the 1st count. The 6th count charged a general conspiracy to cheat and defraud John Arundel, and several otherpersons named, of their money. The jury found all the defendants guilty, recommending Stapleton, Kennedy, Owen, and Macleod strongly to mercy. On Brown, Esdaile, and Cameron, the Lord Chief Justice passed a sentence of one year's imprisonment, adding that they had been convicted, "on the clearest evidence, of an infamous crime;" on Kennedy, nine months' imprisonment; on Owen, six months; on Macleod, three months; on Stapleton, "I cannot conscientiously order you to do more than pay a fine of one shilling to her Majesty, and be discharged."

**March 2.**—The Commander-in-chief in India having received\* the whole of the convoy and siege-trains from Agra, sets out on his second march from Cawnpore to Lucknow, where the rebels were again entrenching themselves. He despatched Sir James Outram across the Goomtee on the 6th, and took up a position himself at Dilkoosha. Sir James crossed with 6,000 men and thirty guns, and on the 21st was attacked by the rebels, who swarmed in great force, flanking two sides of his position, and having a heavy column in the centre. He moved out on the approach of the enemy, cut off both their flanks, took two guns, and forced them to retreat. Frank's column had also a decided action. To prevent a junction between two insurgent corps, he marched on the 29th February in advance of Budlapoore, and encountered the enemy separately near Shandina, killing or wounding 2,800 men, and taking all the rebel guns.

**3.**—The Governor-General of India issues a proclamation from Allahabad, addressed to the chiefs and people of Oude:—"The army of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief is in possession of Lucknow, and the city lies at the mercy of the British Government, whose authority it has for nine months rebelliously defied and resisted. The resistance begun by a mutinous soldiery has found support from the inhabitants of the city and of the province of Oude at large. Many who owed their prosperity to the British Government, as well as those who believed themselves aggrieved by it, have joined in this bad cause, and ranged themselves with the enemies of the State. The first care of the Governor-General will be to reward those who have been steadfast in their allegiance at a time when the authority of the Government was partially overborne, and who have proved this by the support and assistance which they have given to British officers." The proclamation then specified the names of six talookdars, or land-owners of Oude, including two rajahs, and declared that they "are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of

the lands which they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessment as may be imposed upon them, and that those loyal men will be further rewarded in such manner and to such extent as, upon consideration of their merits and their position, the Governor-General shall determine. A proportionate measure of reward and honour, according to their deserts, will be conferred upon others in whose favour like claims may be established to the satisfaction of the Government." The Governor-General further proclaims to the people of Oude that, with the above-mentioned exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government, which will dispose of that right in such manner as it may seem fitting. "To those talookdars, chiefs, and landholders, with their followers, who shall make immediate submission to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, surrendering their arms and obeying his orders, the Right Hon. the Governor-General promises that their lives and honour shall be safe, provided that their hands are unstained by English blood murderously shed. But as regards any further indulgence which may be extended to them, and the conditions in which they may hereafter be placed, they must throw themselves upon the justice and mercy of the British Government. To those among them who shall promptly come forward and give to the Chief Commissioner their support in the restoration of peace and order, this indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to the restitution of their former rights. As participation in the murder of Englishmen and Englishwomen will exclude those who are guilty of it from all mercy—so will those who have protected English lives be specially entitled to consideration and leniency." When the proclamation was forwarded to Sir James Outram, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, he was so strongly impressed with the impolicy of publishing it in all the naked severity of the terms it imposed upon the landholders, and making confiscation of their proprietary rights the rule, instead of the exception, that he at once resolved to remonstrate. He therefore directed his secretary to write to the Government of India, and plead for a modification of the provisions it contained. In this letter, which was dated, "Camp, Chinhut, March 8," he said, "The Chief Commissioner desires me to observe, that, in his belief, there are not a dozen landholders in the province who have not themselves borne arms against us, or sent a representative to the Durbar, or assisted the rebel Government with men or money. The effect of the proclamation, therefore, will be to confiscate the entire proprietary right in the soil; and this being the case, it is, of course, hopeless to attempt to enlist the landholders on the side of order; on the contrary, it is the Chief Commissioner's firm conviction that as soon as the chiefs and talookdars become acquainted with

the determination of the Government to confiscate their rights, they will betake themselves at once to their domains and prepare for a desperate resistance. The Chief Commissioner deems this matter of such vital importance that, at the risk of being deemed importunate, he ventures to submit his views once more, in the hope that the Right Honourable the Governor-General may yet be induced to reconsider the subject. He is of opinion that the landholders were most unjustly treated under our settlement operations, and, even had they not been so, that it would have required a degree of fidelity on their part quite foreign to the usual character of an Asiatic to have remained faithful to our Government under the shocks to which it was exposed in Oude. In fact, it was not till our rule was virtually at an end, the whole country overrun, and the capital in the hands of the rebel soldiery that the talookdars, smarting as they were under the loss of their lands, sided against us. The Chief Commissioner thinks, therefore, that they ought hardly to be considered as rebels, but rather as honourable enemies, to whom terms, such as they could without loss of dignity accept, should be offered at the termination of the campaign. If these men be given back their lands they will at once aid us in restoring order, and a police will soon be organized with their co-operation, which will render unnecessary the presence of our enormous army to re-establish tranquillity and confidence. But if their life and freedom from imprisonment only be offered, they will resist; and the Chief Commissioner foresees that we are only at the commencement of a guerilla war for the extirpation, root and branch, of this class of men, which will involve the loss of thousands of Europeans by battle, disease, and exposure. It must be borne in mind that this species of warfare has always been peculiarly harassing to our Indian forces, and will be far more so at present, when we are without a native army. For the above reasons the Chief Commissioner earnestly requests that such landholders and chiefs as have not been accomplices in the cold-blooded murder of Europeans may be enlisted on our side by the restoration of their ancient possessions, subject to such restrictions as will protect their dependants from oppression. If his Lordship agree to this proposition, it will not yet be too late to communicate his assent by electric telegraph before the fall of the city, which will probably not take place for some days. Should no such communication be received, the Chief Commissioner will act upon his present instructions, satisfied that he has done all in his power to convince his Lordship that they will be ineffectual to re-establish our rule on a firm basis in Oude." The Governor-General was not convinced by this reasoning, but in consequence of so strong an expression of opinion by an officer whose views as to the policy proper to be pursued in Oude were entitled to so much weight, he consented to add to the intended proclamation, after the paragraph which ended with

the words "justice and mercy of the British Government," the following clause: "To those among them who shall promptly come forward and give to the Chief Commissioner their support in the restoration of peace and order, this indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to a restitution of their former rights."

**4.**—The Earl of Malmesbury answers the despatch of Count Walewski:—"Your Lordship will remark to Count Walewski that his Excellency, in stating that the attempt which has just providentially failed, like others which have preceded, was devised in England; in speaking, with reference to the '*adjectes de la d'magogie*' established in England, of 'assassination elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practised in repeated attempts'; and in asking 'whether the right of asylum should protect such a state of things or contribute to favour their designs and their plans,' has not unnaturally been understood to imply imputations, not only that the offences enumerated are not recognised as such by the English law, and may be committed with impunity, but that the spirit of English legislation is such as designedly to shelter and screen the offender from punishment. Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that had Count Walewski known, when his Excellency held with your Lordship the conversation to which I have adverted above, that such construction was put upon certain portions of his despatch of January 20, he would have had no difficulty in adding to the assurance then given—the assurance that nothing could have been further from his intention than to convey an imputation injurious alike to the morality and the honour of the British nation."

**5.**—Jeremiah Carpenter tried at the Hertford Assizes for the murder of John Starkins, a member of the Herts constabulary, stationed at Stevenage. The deceased had been appointed to watch the prisoner by a farmer at Norton Green, who, from time to time, had been missing small quantities of wheat from his barn, and the presumption was that an encounter had taken place between them in the Cooper's Braches field. The body was found lying there in a pool; the skull and face frightfully disfigured. It was set forth in evidence that the accused was seen to leave his work in the Railway field a little earlier than usual on the night in question; that he proceeded in the direction of Norton Green farmhouse; that he must have passed through Cooper's Braches field before his return home to Stevenage; that a quantity of seed wheat, found, at the scene of the struggle, was similar to that stolen from Norton Green, and also to some found in prisoner's house; that he was seen to return home later than usual and a little lame; that he changed his clothes, and pretended an accident in his garden to account for his lameness; that a portion of his clothes found were spotted with blood, and that his

knife, which had been carefully washed, also showed traces of blood. Notwithstanding these suspicious circumstances, the jury returned a verdict of Not guilty—impressed, apparently, by Serjeant Parry's argument, pleaded in defence, that even if the jury should be of opinion there was no moral doubt in the case, still, if the evidence was not conclusive, they ought to acquit the prisoner.

**6.**—The mansion of Wynnstay, in North Wales, the seat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, destroyed by fire; the greater part of the jewels, plate, furniture, paintings, and books, being also destroyed. The Countess Van, and some other guests, made a narrow escape with their lives. The loss was estimated at 70,000.

**10.**—The *Times* of this morning contains the following advertisement:—"Fifty Pounds Reward. It having come to the knowledge of the Committee of the Army and Navy Club that a caricature, with most coarse and vulgar language appended thereto [*Punch's* cartoon of "The crowning Colonel"], was sent to an officer in command of a French regiment, accompanied with a forged message from the Club, the above reward will, within six weeks from this date, be paid by the Secretary of the Club on due conviction and punishment of the offender."

**11.**—Publication of the Imperial pamphlet, "L'Empereur Napoléon III et l'Angleterre." Describing the facilities afforded in England for concocting treasonable schemes, the writer says:—"There is a coffee-house near Temple-bar, in London, where the question to be discussed in the evening is announced in the morning. The public are invited to take part in the discussion. This coffee-house is called 'Discussion Forum.' People eat and drink there, and, at the same time, talk politics. A man, paid by the proprietor, presides and directs the debates. In the month of November, the following order of the day was publicly posted:—'Is regicide permitted under certain circumstances?' The question was publicly discussed. This is, moreover, not a transitory or isolated fact; and that which has taken place since, and takes place every day, aggravates it still more. On the 19th of February last, the French club which meets at Wyld's Reading-rooms, Leicester-square, held a sitting at which Simon Bernard, the accomplice of Orsini, expressed himself with the greatest violence. He declared that the Emperor, his ministers, M. de Persigny—all the high French functionaries—were out of the pale of the law, and he invited all those listening to him, to rush upon them by all means in their power. This speech, in which the ignoble contends with the horrible, was hailed with enthusiastic applause."

**12.**—Intimation is made in both Houses of Parliament, that the painful misconceptions which have subsisted for a time between the

French and English Governments have terminated in a friendly and honourable manner.

— Disturbance in Dublin between the students and police, on the occasion of the Earl of Eglinton's entry into the city as the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

**13.**—Orsini and Pierri executed at Paris. At the scaffold, Orsini was supported by the chaplain of the Conciergerie, and his calmness never abandoned him for a moment. When he appeared on the platform it could be seen from the movement of his body and of his head, though covered with a veil, that he was looking out for the crowd, and probably intended addressing them; but they were too far off. The *griffier* then directed the usher to read the sentence of the Court condemning the prisoners to the death of parricides. The usher, who was an old man, over 60, was evidently much moved at having to perform this duty, and he trembled as much from emotion as from cold while reading the document, which no one listened to. After this formality was terminated, Orsini and Pierri embraced their spiritual attendants, and pressed their lips on the crucifix offered to them. They then gave themselves up to the headsman. Pierri was attached to the plank in an instant, and executed first. The moment his veil was raised, and before his head was laid on the block, it was affirmed that he cried, "Vive l'Italie! Vive la République!" Orsini was then taken in hand; his veil was raised, and his countenance still betrayed no emotion. Before he was fastened to the plank he turned in the direction of the distant crowd, and, it is said, cried "Vive la France!" It was but five minutes past seven when the second head fell into the basket. A cold shudder ran among those whose attention was fixed upon what was passing on the scaffold, and for an instant there was deep silence. It passed off, however, very soon. When all was over, men went to their work, and parties who had gone together to the spot from distant quarters of the town, hastened home to breakfast. The morning was becoming clearer every moment. The troops began to move as if about to leave the ground. The guillotine was lowered and taken off; the crowds gradually thinned; some few groups lingered about the spot; but the cold was bitter, and the snow began to fall. In a few hours the place was deserted.

**20.**—William Davies was this day sentenced to death for the murder of an old woman, named Ann Evans, residing at Wenlock, Shropshire, under circumstances curious for the light they shed upon the superstitions of large parts of the population. The deceased had the reputation of being a witch, and contrived to exercise an influence in this way over the prisoner, who acted as her servant. Her reputation, even apart from her alleged dealings with the devil, was by no means good. She had been known under several names, and did not appear always under the same

designation, even in the proceedings at the trial. In a fit of passion, to which she was frequently subject, the prisoner was provoked to knock her down in her own house, and, fearful of her curses if she recovered, he stabbed her in the throat, and fled in terror from the place. Her reputation for supernatural power was so firmly established, that the mother of a little girl, one of the witnesses, would not allow her to stand alone in the witness-box when under examination, so certain was she that the influence of the witch could still be made powerful. The extreme sentence of the law was afterwards commuted.

**22.**—Sir Colin Campbell establishes himself again in Lucknow. “On the 19th,” he writes, “a combined armament was organized. Sir James Outram moved forward directly on the Moosalagh, the last position of the enemy on the line of the Goomtee. Sir J. Hope Grant cannonaded the latter from the left bank, while Brigadier Campbell, moving right round the western side from the Alumbagh, prevented retreat in that direction. The rout was now complete, and great loss was inflicted on the enemy by all these columns. On the 16th, for the last time, the enemy had shown in some strength before the Alumbagh, which that day was held by only two of our regiments. Jung Bahadoor was requested to move to his left up the canal, and take the position in reverse from which our position at the Alumbagh had been so long annoyed. This was executed very well by his Highness, and he seized the positions, one after another, with very little loss to himself. The guns of the enemy, which the latter did not stop to take away, fell into his hands. On the 21st, Sir E. Lugard was directed to attack a stronghold, held by Moulvie, in the heart of the city. This he occupied after a sharp contest, and it now became possible to invite the return of the inhabitants, and to rescue the city from the horrors of this prolonged contest.” “These stately buildings,” writes the *Times* correspondent, “which had never before been entered by a European foot, except by a Commissioner of Oude on a state-day, were now open to the common soldier, and to the poorest camp-follower of our army. How their splendours vanished like snow in sunshine! The destruction around one, the shouting, the smashing noises, the yell of the Sikhs and natives, were oppressive. I was glad to get away just as our mortars began to thunder away at the enemy’s works again. There were burning stockades, and thousands of pounds of powder near at hand. In every court there was abundance of all kinds of ammunition, except 6-pounder shot, which, as well as many 9-pounder balls, were rudely made of hammered iron. In one court we found a large brass mortar, with heaps of live brass and stone shells near it, but I could not find any fuses, as the enemy seldom used shell, notwithstanding that I saw a good many

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of your own in the Kaiserbagh; I presume that they did not know how to manufacture the fusee composition. It was late in the evening when we returned to camp, through roads thronged with at least 20,000 camp followers, all staggering under loads of plunder—the most extraordinary and indescribable spectacle I ever beheld; coolies, syces, kitmugars, dhooly-bearers, Sikhs, grass-cutters, a flood of men covered with clothing not their own, carrying on heads and shoulders looking-glasses, mirrors, pictures, brass-pots, swords, firelocks, rich shawls, scarfs, embroidered dresses, all the ‘loot’ of ransacked palaces. The noise, the dust, the shouting, the excitement, were almost beyond endurance. Lucknow was borne away, piece-meal, to camp, and the wild Ghoorkas and Sikhs, with open mouths and glaring eyes, burning with haste to get rich, were contending fiercely against the current as they sought to get to the sources of such unexpected wealth.”

**24.**—Towards the close of this month a sharp controversy was carried on through the newspapers regarding Lord Shaftesbury’s statement that mutilation had been frequently resorted to by the rebel Sepoys. Exact inquiry made it appear that, though the most remorseless spirit had been shown so far as the destruction of life was concerned, mutilation could not be established to any considerable extent. The reported cases faded away wherever exact inquiry was set on foot regarding them.

**25.**—Mr. Rochuck’s motion to abolish the Irish Vice-royalty thrown out by 243 to 116.

**26.**—Mr. Disraeli introduces the new India Bill to the House of Commons. While desirous, with Lord Palmerston, to abolish the Court of Directors, and transfer their powers to the responsible servants of the Crown, he sought to secure the support of the democratic section of the community, by making certain members of the Council elective, and vesting the choice of them in large parliamentary constituencies. Permission was given to introduce the bill, but it met generally with an unfavourable reception, and was abandoned soon after the Easter recess, in favour of a scheme suggested by Lord John Russell, of proceeding by resolution in a Committee of the whole House.

— In the case of *Rendall v. Crystal Palace Directors*, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood grants injunction restraining the defendants from issuing tickets to admit persons to the building and grounds on Sunday in consideration of any money payment, directly or indirectly.

**27.**—Died, at Wentworth-place, Dublin, aged 57, John Hogan, an Irish sculptor of note.

**28.**—Calamitous fire in Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury, causing the loss of fifteen lives, fourteen being suffocated or burnt in the premises, and one dying of injuries received in leaping from an upper window to the street. At the inquest on the bodies, one of the firemen thus described the calamity:—“As soon as the

flames were subdued I assisted in extricating the bodies, and was there until all had been recovered, fourteen in number. They were found, as far as could be judged, among the ruins of the second storey. The first body I discovered at about a quarter past four. It was that of a young man. He was quite dead. I shook him and spoke to him, but there was not the slightest sign of life. I then, in conjunction with others, at the direction of Mr. Gough, the foreman, proceeded to clear away the rubbish, and we soon found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and eight children, all huddled, as it were, on each other. The only clothes they had on were their night-shirts, which were nearly consumed by the fire. They were lying with their heads downwards. One boy had on his trousers, with which he appeared to have hurriedly dressed, as if he had been alarmed by the noise or smoke of the fire, and was preparing to escape. This body was the least burnt. Soon after my arrival I observed the front wall begin to bulge, and I immediately gave the alarm that it was about to fall, and within a few seconds afterwards the whole gave way, and the building fell in with a tremendous crash, so that we had a narrow escape."

**April 1.**—Sir H. Rose's besieging force attacked by Tantia Topee before Jhansi. Without abandoning the investment, he gave battle to the relieving army, capturing eighteen guns, several elephants, and all the camp equipage. The town was stormed and taken, on the 2d, after a struggle in which our loss was considerable. The Ranee fled towards Jaloum.

—At Lerwick, Peter Williamson, merchant, up to this time a quiet well-conducted man, murders his wife and four children by cutting their throats, and then commits suicide in the most deliberate manner by cutting his own. One of his children, a boy, escaped maimed and bleeding from his father's murderous attack, and raised an alarm in the servant's room. By that time the sickening tragedy was completed upstairs. It was noticed the day before that Williamson did not appear quite in his usual way, and talked a good deal to people in his shop about murders and executions.

**2.**—Capture of Jhansi, by Sir Hugh Rose. It was computed that during the siege and storm the enemy lost 5,000 men. The Ranee made a narrow escape with only four followers.

**6.**—At the Gloucester Assizes, the Rev. Samuel Smith was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for beating John Leech, road contractor, of Croydon, with intent to do him grievous bodily injury. Mr. Smith made an elaborate defence, in which he admitted the attack, but sought to justify it on the ground that the prosecutor had been for years carrying on a secret adulterous intercourse with his wife. Mrs. Smith, who was also charged as a party to the assault—in so far as she had written the

letters which led to the meeting, and induced Leech to accompany her to a lonely spot at Yate, near Bristol—was discharged.

**9.**—At the Central Criminal Court, Edward Auchmuty Glover was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Newgate for making a false declaration as to his qualification to sit in the House of Commons as member for Beverley.

—Opened, at the Central Criminal Court, the Special Commission for the trial of Dr. Simon Bernard, charged as an accessory before the fact to the attempt of Orsini and others to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The trial took place under the Statute of the 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 31, sec. 7, which enacted that if any subject should be an accessory before or after the fact to the commission of any murder or manslaughter, upon land out of the dominions of his Majesty, the offence was to be tried at the Central Criminal Court under a Special Commission. The Commission included the Lord Mayor, Lord Campbell, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Crowder, the City Recorder, Commissioner Prendergast, the Common Serjeant, and all the Aldermen, according to their seniority. The Lord Chief Justice thus referred to the evidence in his charge to the Grand Jury:—The depositions clearly show that, whether Bernard was privy to it or not, a wicked plot had been formed in the year 1857 by certain foreigners, who had found an asylum in England, to assassinate the Emperor of the French by the explosion of gunpowder. The two chief conspirators were Felix Orsini and Joseph Pierri. They procured the grenades to be manufactured in England, and to be carried first to Brussels and afterwards to Paris. At Paris, accompanied by Antonio Gomez, a servant of Pierri, and by another foreigner, named De Radio, who was hired in London to assist them in their enterprise, Orsini and Pierri, armed with the grenades and with revolvers sent to them from England, actually did make the attempt, by throwing the grenades, and causing them to explode, as the Emperor was about to alight from his carriage. Bernard was not present; he was still in England; and there is not in the depositions any direct, positive evidence to prove that he was aware of the purpose to which the grenades were to be applied. But the depositions do disclose serious facts which, till contradicted or explained, may lead to the presumption that he was an accomplice. A few of the most prominent of these I will mention to you. Residing in London, and being very intimate with Orsini, Bernard was instrumental in causing the grenades to be manufactured, and in November 1857 he on two occasions purchased materials from which the fulminating powder for the explosion of the grenades is compounded. When the grenades were completed, in December, he induced the keeper of the Café Suisse in London to carry them secretly to Brussels, on the representation

that they were connected with a new invention for the making of gas. In the end of December, when the grenades had been carried over to Brussels, Bernard went thither himself, and there he met Pierri, likewise Orsini, who was passing under the name of Alsopp, and whom he appears to have assisted in obtaining a false passport which enabled him to do so. At Brussels Bernard remained some days, till, with his privity, the grenades were delivered to a waiter of an hotel to be carried to Paris, and Orsini left Brussels for Paris in the same train as the waiter. Bernard then returned to London, and, according to the depositions, was very active in inducing De Rudio, who was then in a state of great destitution and misery, to go over to Paris, that he might there put himself under the orders of Orsini. Bernard procured a passport for De Rudio in the name of De Silva, and when De Rudio had gone over to Paris he supplied small sums of money to De Rudio's wife, and sent her into the country, making use of mysterious language as to how she was to conduct herself if she should read anything in the newspapers about her husband. It further appeared that, to facilitate Orsini's personation of Alsopp at Paris, Bernard, in December, wrote several letters to one Outrequin, a commission agent at Paris, and advised Outrequin of the consignment of a package containing revolvers, which, in fact, had been purchased by Pierri in England, and were to be delivered to Orsini in Paris. The last fact stated in the depositions with which I will trouble you is, that, on the 2d of January, 1858, Bernard himself brought the package containing the revolvers to the office of the South-Eastern Railway, in Regent Circus, directed to "Monsieur Outrequin, 277, rue St. Denis, Paris," making use of language which, although it may indicate the knowledge of some plot against the existing Government in France, yet, if spoken seriously and sincerely, repels the notion that Bernard was then aware that this plot contemplated the assassination of the Emperor." The speeches of counsel, and the examination of witnesses to prove their allegations, occupied six days. On the last day, the jury retired about twenty minutes, and returned with a verdict of Not guilty. The people in court burst into a cheer, which the officers could not repress, and the prisoner himself waved his handkerchief over his head in great excitement. The law officers of the Crown relinquished the other charges in the indictment, and the prisoner was liberated.

**13.**—Government telegram announcing the fall of Lucknow read in both Houses of Parliament amid great cheering.

— The outbreak in India being, to at least an appreciable extent, connected with religious scruples, the Court of Directors instruct the Governor-General:—"The Government will adhere with good faith to its ancient policy of perfect neutrality in matters affecting the religion of the people of India, and we most earnestly caution all those in authority

under it not to afford by their conduct the least colour to the suspicion that that policy has undergone, or will undergo, any change. It is perilous for men in authority to do, as individuals, that which they officially condemn. The real intention of the Government will be inferred from their acts, and they may unwittingly expose it to the greatest of all dangers, that of being regarded with general distrust by the people. We rely upon the honourable feelings which have ever distinguished our service, for the furtherance of the views we express. When the Government of India makes a promise to the people, there must not be afforded to them grounds for a doubt as to its fidelity to its word."

**17.**—Vice-Chancellor Stuart gives judgment in the case of *Brook v. Brook*, involving the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in a new phase (see Nov. 20, 1857). In 1847, Charlotte, the first wife of William Leigh Brook, of Meltham Hall, near Huddersfield, died, leaving issue a son and daughter. In 1851, Mr. Brook and the sister of the deceased wife went from this country, where they were and continued to be domiciled, to Altona, and were there married. In 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Brook died of cholera within a few days of each other. There was issue of this marriage, one son and two daughters. Mr. Brook, by his will, left all his real and personal property to be equally distributed between the children of both marriages. In 1856, the son of the second marriage died an infant. The question was, who was entitled to his property. If the marriage of his father with the sister of the deceased wife, at Altona, was valid, his two sisters of the whole-blood would succeed to his real estate; and his three sisters of the half-blood and whole-blood would be entitled to the personality. But if the marriage was illegal and invalid, the deceased son and his two sisters would be illegitimate, and his property would devolve to the Crown; a bastard having, in the eye of the law, neither collateral heirs nor next of kin. That a marriage with a deceased wife's sister is contrary to the law of England was admitted; but it is legal according to the law of Altona; and the next question was, whether the *lex loci contractus* operated to make a marriage performed there valid in this country. The judgment of the Vice-Chancellor was to the effect that, the law of England expressly prohibiting such marriages, no resort to the laws of Denmark, or any other foreign country, can give validity to a contract which the law of England has made absolutely null and void.

**19.**—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, forwards to the Governor-General of India a despatch strongly condemnatory of his Oude proclamation (see March 3):—"We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this decree, pronouncing the disinherison of a people, will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the re-establish-

ment of peace. We are under the impression that the war in Oude has derived much of its popular character from the rigorous manner in which, without regard to what the chief landowners had become accustomed to consider their rights, the summary settlement had in a large portion of the province been carried out by your officers. . . . Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as still deserving of punishment, but have, with a generous policy, extended their clemency to the great body of the people. You have acted upon a different principle: you have reserved a few as deserving of special favour, and you have struck, with what they feel as the severest of punishments, the mass of the inhabitants of the country. We cannot but think that the precedents from which you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made. We desire that you will mitigate, in practice, the stringent severity of the decree of confiscation you have issued against the landowners of Oude. We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people. There cannot be contentment where there is general confiscation. Government cannot long be maintained by any force in a country where the whole is rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and if it were possible so to maintain it, it would not be a consummation to be desired."

**• 19.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the annual Budget. He calculated the expenditure at 67,110,000*l.*, and the revenue at 63,120,000*l.*, the deficiency to be met by repealing the War Sinking Fund Act, or at least suspending it until the Exchequer Bonds were provided for, and postponing payment of these till 1862-63. He proposed to equalize the duties on spirits, from which he hoped to obtain 500,000*l.*; and to put a stamp on bankers' cheques, which he thought would yield 300,000*l.* The budget was favourably received.

**22.**—Died, aged 70, Mr. Robert Stephen Rintoul, projector, proprietor, and editor of the *Spectator* newspaper.

**27.**—Sir W. Peel dies at Cawnpore, of small-pox.

**28.**—Mr. Caird's Agricultural Statistics Bill thrown out on the second reading by 241 to 135 votes.

**May 1.**—Nicaragua and Costa Rica, harassed by filibusters, appeal to the great European Powers for protection.

**3.**—The Bishop of London intimates to the Rev. A. Poole his intention of withdrawing his licence as curate of St. Barnabas', Pimlico, in consequence of the probability that the course he was pursuing with reference to confession would cause scandal and injury to the Church.

**3.**—Mr. Locke King introduces a bill, which afterwards passes through both Houses, abolishing the property qualification hitherto required from members of English and Irish constituencies. It was notorious, he said, that the existing law was easily and systematically evaded by means of fictitious conveyances, and that the security which the law purported to give for the character and fitness of the representatives of the people was entirely illusory.

**5.**—Lord Campbell delivered, this morning, the unanimous opinion of the judges, that there ought to be no new trial in the case of the Manager and Directors of the Royal British Bank. They were also of opinion that the conviction was right, and that the defendants were privy to the fallacious statements of accounts while declaring a dividend of six per cent., and that at the time they well knew the bank to be insolvent and the balance-sheet false.

**6.**—The French *Figaro* publishes a jesting paragraph which leads to a series of duels between the sub-editor, M. Pène, and certain *sous-officiers* of the French army. Writing of a ball given by a Russian merchant, then dazzling Paris by his profuse expenditure, *Figaro* remarked:—"A marked progress has been made. The inevitable sub-lieutenant in uniform, who tears ladies' laces with his spurs, and makes a razzia on the refreshments—the plague, the inevitable plague of the drawing-room—was not there! People may invite him once, but never twice. The first act of the drawing-rooms, now opened for the season, is to get rid of him; they send him off, as Sixtus V. did his crutches after his election!" This joke gave great offence to the *sous-officiers* of the French army, and challenges showered in upon the sub-editor, M. de Pène, who was held answerable for the article. It was not known how the angry officers settled the championship; but M. de Pène, attended by the Duc de Rovigo, and M. Courtiel, attended by the sub-lieutenants Hyenne and Rogé, met at Vezimay. The combat was of short duration, M. de Pène wounding his adversary in the hand, and placing him *hors de combat*. Approaching his disabled adversary, M. de Pène said a few words to him expressive of his sorrow for what had happened, and assuring him that his article was not meant to be offensive. The combatants had hardly shaken hands when M. de Pène was challenged by another officer, M. Hyenne—said to be the fencing-master of the regiment—and run through the body. The unfortunate editor lingered for some days in great danger, but ultimately recovered.

**7.**—Debate in both Houses concerning Lord Ellenborough's censure of the Oude proclamation, and the discrepancies in the copies submitted to each House—four paragraphs, relating to the acquisition of the province by Great Britain, being omitted in that presented to the

House of Lords, on the ground, as admitted by Lord Ellenborough, that it would be inconvenient to publish them. Notices of motion were given for further debate; and for many days it was understood the fate of the Ministry depended on the result.

**11.**—The Rev. George Ratcliffe, rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, sentenced in the Central Criminal Court to seven years' transportation for forging the signature of a co-trustee to a transfer of 1,028*l.* stock, and for forging a certificate of the death and burial of the person interested.

**13.**—At the Central Criminal Court, William Lakey, master and part owner of the *Clipper*, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for wilfully sinking his vessel off Dungeness, with intent to defraud the insurance-brokers. Chestney, the cook and steward of the *Clipper*, deposed that the prisoner asked him to go down to the lazaretto with him, and there the prisoner bored one hole through the vessel, and witness another; afterwards the prisoner bored a third. The mate also deposed that he was fully aware of what was going on—he heard the sound of the auger, and saw the prisoner and the last witness at work. He heard the prisoner give orders to knock out the ballast-port. The prisoner had said that the ship would sink and be a coffin to them all, and that it was better she should sink at once than afterwards. He also said that if she was assisted into port the bill for repairs would come to more than she was worth, and would be the ruin of him. It was also proved that the crime was contemplated before the ship sailed, and that the prisoner had left all his sea-going valuables at home.

**14.**—In the House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell submits the following resolution censuring the Government for their Indian policy:—"That while this House, in its present state of information, has abstained from expressing an opinion on the policy of any proclamation which may have been issued by the Governor-General of India with relation to Oude, it has seen with regret and serious apprehension that her Majesty's Government have addressed the Governor-General through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, and have published a despatch, condemning in strong terms the conduct of the Governor-General; and is of opinion that such a course on the part of the Government must tend, in the present circumstances of India, to produce the most prejudicial effect, by weakening the authority of the Governor-General, and encouraging resistance of those who are in arms against us." In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Shaftesbury's motion, similar in terms to the above, was defeated on a division by a majority of nine in favour of Ministers. It was of these motions Mr. Disraeli afterwards said:—"The cabal, which had itself rather a tainted character, chose its instruments with pharisaical accuracy. I can assure

you that, when the right honourable gentleman who brought forward the motion in the House of Commons, rose to impeach me I was terrified at my own shortcomings, and I listened attentively to a *nisi prius* narrative, ending with a resolution which, I think, must have been drawn up by a conveyancer. In the other House, a still greater reputation condescended to appear upon the human stage, and, like a Pharisee of old, with broad phylacteries upon his forehead, he called upon God to witness, in the voice and accents of majestic adoration, that he was not as other men were, for that he was never influenced by party motives."

**19.**—Epsom races. The Derby won by Beadsman (Earl Derby's Toxophilite, second); and the Oaks (21st), by Governess. The adjournment of the House of Commons for the Derby day, in the midst of the Indian debate, forms the subject of a striking section in the Comte de Montalembert's remarkable pamphlet, "Un Débat sur l'Inde au Parlement anglais."

**21.**—An eruption of great grandeur commences from Mount Vesuvius. It continued for a considerable time, and the magnificence of the spectacle brought crowds of visitors to Naples. No fewer than seven new craters opened in the side of the mountain, whence the lava issued in a broad stream, and fell in cascades down the side.

— After a debate of four nights, Mr. Cardwell consents to withdraw his motion for a vote of censure on the Ministry, many of his supporters having expressed an opinion that the new papers laid on the table of the House shed a fresh light, not only on the discussion, but on the policy pursued by Ministers. In a speech at Slough, on the 26th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli) thus thus described the scene:—"There is nothing like that last Friday evening, in the history of the House of Commons. We came down to the House expecting to divide at four o'clock in the morning: I myself expecting probably to deliver an address two hours after midnight; and I believe that even with the consciousness of a good cause that is no mean effort. Well, gentlemen, we were all assembled, our benches with their serried ranks seemed to rival those of our proud opponents, when suddenly there arose a wail of distress—but not from us: I can only liken the scene to the mutiny of the Bengal army. Regiment after regiment, corps after corps, general after general, all acknowledged that they could not march through Coventry. It was like a convulsion of nature rather than any ordinary transaction of human life. I can only liken it to one of those earthquakes which take place in Calabria or Peru: there was a rumbling murmur, a groan, a shriek, a sound of distant thunder. No one knew whether it came from the top or the bottom of the House. There was a rent, a fissure in the ground; and then a village disappeared; then a tall tower toppled down; and the whole of

the Opposition benches became one great dis-solving view of anarchy. Are these the people whom you want to govern the country—people in whose camp there is anarchy—between whom there is discord upon every point; and who are not even united by the common bond of wishing to seize upon the spoils of office?"

**22.**—By great exertion, the rebuilding of the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden (architect Edward M. Barry, Esq.), was sufficiently advanced to admit of its being opened for the season this evening, with the opera of "The Huguenots."

**26.**—The Conservative electors of Bucks entertain Mr. Disraeli at Slough. In reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," he described how they had come into office by the collapse of a Government supposed to be omnipotent, but falling suddenly to pieces in a manner altogether unprecedented. Noticing the successful manner in which the difficulties incident to its position had been overcome, he commented with great severity on what he called the unprincipled opposition with which it was met in the House. "There existed at this moment," he said, "that which has not existed in England since the days of Charles II.—a cabal which has no other object but to upset the Government of the Queen and to obtain its own ends in a manner the most reckless but the most determined. They have succeeded in doing that which no cabal in modern times, I am proud to say, has yet succeeded in accomplishing; they have, in a great degree, corrupted the once pure and independent press of England. Innocent people in the country, who look to the leading articles in the newspapers for advice and direction—who look to what are called leading organs to be the guardians of their privileges and the directors of their political consciences—are not the least aware, because this sort of knowledge travels slowly, that leading organs now are place-hunters of the cabal, and that the once stern guardians of popular rights simmer in the enervating atmosphere of gilded saloons. Yes, gentlemen, it is too true that the shepherds who were once the guardians of the flock are now in league with the wolves; and therefore it is that, though we have been only three months in office, though during that space we have vindicated your honour, maintained the peace of Europe, which was in manifest peril, rescued our countrymen from foreign dungeon, made up a great deficiency in your finances and yet reduced taxation, and laid a deep foundation for your future Empire in the East; innocent people in the country who read leading organs believe we are a Government that do nothing; that we are a weak Government, and not entitled to the confidence of our country."

**30.**—In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell enters into an examination of the statements made by Mr. Disraeli to his constituents at Slough. He sought to show that the foreign

relations of this country were in a most satisfactory condition when the late Government retired from office, and censured the Chancellor of the Exchequer for holding over the House the threat of a penal dissolution if it did not indorse the policy of the Ministry. In reply the Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House that information had not only been refused for the reason that it might infuse a spirit of irritation of bitterness and of animosity between the two countries, but that the French Ambassador had actually taken his departure. The following evening Lord Palmerston criticized Mr. Disraeli's after-dinner speech:—"With reference to the assertion that we are a cabal, if the use of that term implies that we are few in number, I have only to say that the result will yet show which of the two sides has the greater number in the House. (Cheers.) But I deny entirely, if we are a cabal in the sense of a party aiming at upsetting the Government, that that is a novel proceeding. To say that there has never been a cabal since the days of Charles II. having for its object to upset the Government, is an assertion I did not expect to hear from a quarter so enlightened. Such a thing is no novelty; but I will tell the right hon. gentleman that which is a novelty. It is not that there should be a cabal in opposition, but that there should be a factious Government carrying into office all the factious feelings by which they were actuated in opposition—(cheers); a Government which publishes libels on the former advisers of the Crown, and on acts of the Crown carried out by those former Ministers—(cheers); a factious Government that sends forth and publishes, not only to Europe, but to India, principles which, if carried into execution, would lead to the dismemberment of our Indian empire; and a Government which, whatever motives it may have been actuated by, publishes to the world a most affronting insult to the highest officer of the Crown in any of her Majesty's dominions." (Cheers). The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied:—"What has taken place on this subject reminds me of a very unfortunate circumstance that has happened in that country which has been so much the subject of the remarks of the noble Lord. A gentleman of letters, having done, or said, or written something that offended a very powerful army, was called to account by a member of it. He met his opponent without any hesitation, and, in the first instance, conducted himself with fair repute and success. (Ministerial cheers.) But no sooner was this first affair over than another gentleman was sent for—one whose fierce mien and formidable reputation—(laughter)—were such that his friends thought he would put the matter right. (Cheers and laughter.) He, too, demands satisfaction—(laughter)—and he is accompanied by a considerable body of other gentlemen, who seem by their appearance to signify that if the second assailant is not more successful than the first, they will find others to succeed him.

(Cheers.) In short, having somehow or other got into a scrape, they mean to bully him by numbers. . . . The noble Lord is quite horrified that I should have spoken in a booth on matters of State policy. Special announcements on matters of State—on matters of peace or war—should be made at a carousal in a club-room, such as we may remember; when you invite her Majesty's officers who are to undertake operations of warfare, and when Prime Ministers take the chair, and, in what is styled (though not by me) an inebriated assembly, announce for the first time to the country that a great military expedition is to be undertaken. . . . What I call a cabal is a body of men, whether it be in this House or in another house—either a private house, or a house devoted to the affairs of the State—banded together, not to carry out a policy, not to recommend by their wisdom and their eloquence great measures to the approving sympathy of the community, but uniting all their resources, their abilities, and their varied influence—for what? To upset the Queen's Government, without even, in so doing, declaring any policy of their own, or giving any further clue to their opinions than this—that the first article of their creed is place. (Cheers.) It is this conduct which has made the great body of the people of this country look with aversion on these machinations and manœuvres, and has gained for her Majesty's Government the sympathy of all honourable and generous minds. If I wanted to confirm the Government in power, if I wanted to assure a longer tenure of office, I should beg the noble Lord and his friends to continue their practices; I should be delighted, night after night, if they called on me to defend statements made to my constituents, not one word of which I retract, and which I made with that due thought which such statements required. I should wish the noble Lord to continue this course, for I am quite certain that, whatever difference of opinion there may be in this House, or in England, between the Conservative party and the great Liberal party, there is this one point of union between us—that we are equally resolved, both in this House and throughout the country, no longer to be made the tools or the victims of an obsolete oligarchy."

**June 1.**—Debate in the House of Lords on Mr. Disraeli's Slough speech, the Earl of Clarendon disputing the allegation that war with France was imminent when he quitted the Foreign Office, or that the late Government had neglected the interests of this country in the dispute with Naples. The Earl of Derby adopted the speech, and defended the statements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He did not know whether the noble earl had read it with as much amusement as he did; but greater even than his amusement was his conviction of its truthfulness. "I felt eminently convinced that, great as was the wit, great as was the clearness, great as was the humour of that

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most graphic description, that which most peculiarly appertained to it was its undeniable truth. There was no exaggeration even of colouring, for no exaggeration could be applied to that matchless scene, at which—I shall remember it to the last day of my life—I had the good fortune to be present."

**1.**—The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords decide that Henry John Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, had made out his claim to the title, honour, and dignity of Earl of Shrewsbury, as heir male of the first Earl.

**2.**—Five of the India resolutions having passed the House, Lord Stanley now intimates that a bill founded on them will be at once introduced. It was read a second time on the 24th, and a third time on the 8th July. An amendment, proposed by Lord Palmerston, to limit the continuance of the new scheme to five years, was negatived by a majority of 149 to 115. The bill was also carried through the House of Lords with few amendments, the discussion principally turning on the question of competitive examinations of candidates for the scientific corps of the Indian army. The bill received the Royal assent on the last day of the session (Aug. 3).

**3.**—Settlement of the *Cagliari* dispute by the payment of compensation, and the surrender of the prisoners and vessel. The Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs writes to Lord Malmesbury:—"I have the honour of informing your Excellency that the sum of 3,000*l.*, paid into the mercantile house of Pook, is at the disposal of the English Government. As far as concerns the men forming the crew of the *Cagliari*, now under trial before the Grand Criminal Court of Salerno, and the *Cagliari* herself, I have it in my power to announce to you that the men and the vessel are at the disposal of Mr. Lyons; they are consigned to him; their departure will depend on him, and orders have been given to the competent authorities. This being settled, the Government of his Sicilian Majesty has no need to accept any mediation, and it delivers up everything to the absolute will of the British Government." This satisfactory termination of the dispute was announced in both Houses of Parliament on the evening of the 11th.

**11.**—Public meeting in St. James's Hall, on the subject of the use of the confessional by the Rev. Alfred Poole, late curate of St. Barnabas', and others connected with that church. The Hon. and Rev. F. Baring was the chief disposer, his statements resting mainly on the evidence of women of indifferent reputation, who appeared to have attended confession for the sake of the advantage of certain grocery tickets distributed among them. The meeting resolved that the circumstances were such as to demand the fullest publicity. Mr. Poole openly denied every allegation made against him.

**12.**—Mr. Justice Coleridge formally retires

from the Court of Queen's Bench after a parting address to the Bar, full of kindly recollections and tender sympathy. "I hope" he said, "that in your happy meetings you will bear in mind that I desire long to be remembered here. And now, Mr. Attorney-General, Gentlemen of the Bar and Masters, my dear Lord and brethren, earnestly, gratefully, and affectionately, I bid you all farewell, and may God bless you." As soon as his lordship had finished these words he bowed, and rushed hastily out of court, evidently overcome with emotion.

**12.**—Charles Dickens publishes in his periodical, *Household Words*, a solemn declaration in his own name and his wife's, that lately-whispered rumours, touching certain domestic troubles of his, were altogether untrue. "Those who know me and my nature," he writes, "need no assurance under my hand that such calumnies are as irreconcilable with me as they are in their frantic incoherence with one another. But there is a great multitude who know me through my writings, and who do not know me otherwise; and I cannot bear that one of them should be left in doubt, or hazard of doubt, through my poorly shrinking from taking the unusual means to which I now resort for circulating the truth."

**14.**—The Shakspeare autograph attached to the mortgage deed of the Blackfriars property purchased by the British Museum for £15,750.

**15.**—Aston Park, Birmingham, opened by the Queen. From the Town Hall her Majesty drove through streets lined with shouting thousands, and up the noble avenue of the park to Aston Hall. She here received the address of the Committee of Management, and appeared on the terrace to declare the Hall and Park open. Her Majesty afterwards returned to Stourleigh Abbey.

— Mr. Brady obtains, with the consent of Government, the appointment of a committee to inquire into the grievance sustained by Mr. Barber, solicitor, in connexion with his wrongful conviction for complicity in the Fletcher forgeries.

— Died, aged 63, Ary Scheffer, French historical painter.

— Massacre of Christians at Jeddah. In revenge for what they considered an insult offered to the Turkish flag, the Moslem section of the population attacked the house of the French consul, seriously wounding him and his daughter, and murdering his wife. The majority of the other Christians in the town afterwards fell victims to the fury of the lawless mob. On the 5th August the town was bombarded by the British war-steamer *Cyclops*, and after some delay on the part of the Turkish authorities, eleven of the murderers were given up and beheaded near the town in the presence of Turkish and Egyptian troops.

**16.**—Heard in the Divorce Court, the case of Robinson *v.* Robinson, and Lane, co-respondent, the latter being proprietor of the hydropathic establishment, at Moor Park. The chief evidence was a diary written by Mrs. Robinson, a woman upwards of fifty, which her husband had discovered when she was lying ill. It consisted of three thick volumes, and described in glowing and impassioned language her supposed amours with Dr. Lane, a man of thirty, with a young wife and children. The diary was admitted in evidence against Mrs. Robinson, but could not be used, the court decided, against Dr. Lane. The defence was, that the diary was not a narrative of actual occurrences, but of imaginary scenes. Various important questions of law arose in connexion with the case; the first being whether the co-respondent could be admitted as a witness, Dr. Lane being prepared to deny on oath that there was any foundation for the charge. He was tendered to give evidence on behalf of Mrs. Robinson. The court decided unanimously that as co-respondent he could not be examined. A second question then arose whether he could not be dismissed from the suit and then called as a witness. When the case came before the court again in December, the judge decided that this could be done; and Dr. Lane gave evidence in detail, showing the illusory character of the diary, on the evidence of which an ecclesiastical court had already granted a divorce, *a mensa et thoro*.

— The Galway Company's steamer *Indian Empire* wrecked on Saint Marguerite Rock, in Galway channel.

— At a meeting of the Jerusalem Diocesan Missionary Fund, held in the Library of the House of Lords, a resolution was adopted with reference to the charges made against Bishop Cobat, that those present have "satisfied themselves the aspersions referred to have no just foundation, and that they partly arise from false accusation, and partly from distorted and exaggerated statements of matters of fact." The charges in question, which had given rise to much bitter controversy, had reference primarily to undue facilities given to the successive marriages of Hanna Hadoub, a converted dragoman of indifferent reputation in Jerusalem, whose adventurous career was latterly terminated by a conviction for burglary.

— Heard in the Court of Queen's Bench, the libel case of Hughes *v.* Lady Dinorben. The plaintiff was nephew of the defendant's husband, and the alleged libels were contained in a series of anonymous letters addressed to the late Lord Ravensworth, the grandfather, and the present Lord Ravensworth, the father, of a young lady to whom, at the time, the plaintiff was engaged to be married; also to the plaintiff himself, and various other persons connected with him. In the present action Lady Dinorben was charged with being the author of these anonymous letters. The

plaintiff was, in 1852, the next entitled to the property of the second Lord Dinorben, who was insane, and on whom a commission of lunacy was about to be held. If the plaintiff had no child, the estates would go to Lady Dinorben's daughter and only child; so that she had an interest in preventing plaintiff's marriage. Lady Dinorben was now placed in the witness-box, and denied having either written, or caused to be written, any of the letters founded on. The jury, however, after a consultation of only ten minutes, returned a verdict for plaintiff, with 40*s.* damages against her ladyship.

**16.**—Rev. D. Sadleir, senior Dean of Trinity College, Dublin, commits suicide in the Phoenix Park, by hanging himself to a tree, while labouring under temporary insanity.

**17.**—The Commission *de lunatico inquiendo* upon Sir Henry Meux, Bart., return a verdict that he was at present of unsound mind, but whether he was so or not at the date of the will in dispute, they could not say.

— In pursuance of a motion made by the Bishop of Oxford, Government promise to produce all the papers in their possession relative to the Spanish slave-trade, at Cuba, said to be now carried on in the most open manner, in defiance of treaties.

**18.**—The Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead, for 200 girls, opened by the Prince Consort.

**19.**—Capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose. The enemy, who held possession of a range of heights in front, made a fierce attack upon our lines, but were driven back; and after a severely contested fight on the plain lying between the heights and the town, they were completely routed; Gwalior was taken possession of by the British troops, and the Maharajah Scindia was again restored to his capital. The rebels left 27 guns. Amongst the slain was the Rancee of Jhansi, who died fighting hand to hand with her foes like a private soldier. Our loss was trifling, the men suffering more from the heat of the sun than from the bullets or swords of the enemy. After this crowning victory, the Central India Field Force, which had so greatly distinguished itself throughout the whole campaign, was broken up and distributed into garrisons. Sir Hugh Rose himself returned to the Bombay Presidency.

**20.**—At the auction mart, one-sixth of an entire thirty-sixth share in the New River Company sold for 3,300*s.*

**21.**—The Master of the Rolls orders that the policy for 13,000*l.*, effected with the Prince of Wales Insurance Company by William Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, upon the life of his brother Walter, should be delivered up and cancelled as fraudulent and void.

**22.**—After many tedious delays and evasions on the part of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Lord Elgin succeeds in completing a treaty of peace at Tien-tsin on the Peiho, whither the fleet had proceeded after leaving Canton. It

renewed the treaty of Nankin (1842); authorized the appointment of ambassadors; the residence of one at Pekin; British subjects to travel into the interior; British merchant-ships to trade upon the Great River (*Yangtsze*); five additional cities to be opened up for commerce, and generally prescribed the condition upon which intercourse was to be carried on. A separate article annexed to the treaty provided for the payment of two millions of taels, on account of losses sustained by British subjects at Canton; and a second sum of two millions of taels, on account of the expense of the present expedition. At the urgent entreaty of the Chinese plenipotentiary, and to secure incidental advantages not mentioned in the treaty, the 3rd Article, regarding the residence of a British minister at Pekin, was afterwards so far modified as to authorize his presence there only when the exigencies of the public service made such a step necessary.

**23.**—The *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* commence laying the Atlantic telegraph. When the ships were about five miles apart, the cable parted on board the *Niagara* through getting off the pulley. By a preconcerted arrangement, a fresh splice was made, and all went well till about forty miles were paid out, when the electricians reported a rupture of continuity, the cable having parted near the bottom of the ocean. A third splice was made, and by the night of that day 146 miles were paid out. To facilitate the shifting from one coil to another, the *Agamemnon*'s speed was slackened and all for a moment seemed right, when, without any warning, the cable parted close to the ship. She repaired to her rendezvous again, but the *Niagara* had left, and both vessels then made for Queenstown. The cable was thought to have been injured in a violent storm encountered by the *Agamemnon* between the 20th and 24th.

**24.**—Bill abolishing Property Qualification of Members receives the Royal assent.

— Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, exhibits his achievements with the horse Cruiser to her Majesty.

**25.**—A fire, supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustive goods stored in the building, breaks out in the south quay range of warehouses, London Docks, and destroys property of the estimated value of 150,000*l.*

**26.**—The state of the Thames during this month gave rise to much anxious deliberation. Parliamentary Committees could not sit in the rooms overlooking the river; several of the officers were laid up by sickness; the attendance of members was as brief as possible, and it was at one time even under consideration, whether the House should not adjourn to some more healthy locality. In the Courts at Westminster, judges and juries performed their duties under a sense of danger, and got away as quickly as possible. The peril caused by the condition of the river this season was

thought to have given a sensible impulse to the great engineering schemes for the drainage of the metropolis, so long under consideration. The water was of a deep blackish-green tint, the result of the combination of the sulphuretted hydrogen with the iron contained in the clays suspended in the water. The month throughout was the hottest on record, save one; the mean high day temperature being  $76.5^{\circ}$  or  $8.6^{\circ}$  above the average, and the mean low night temperature  $53.9^{\circ}$  or  $4^{\circ}$  above the average. On the 16th the mean temperature at Greenwich was  $76.9^{\circ}$ , but at certain hours of the day it rose as high as  $102^{\circ}$ . At Bedford  $113.1^{\circ}$  was reached, and at Norwich Priory  $116.5^{\circ}$  was the highest recorded.

**July 1.**—Compromise between the House of Lords and House of Commons concerning the admission of Jews into Parliament. An Oaths Bill, with this object in view, was introduced by Lord John Russell early in the session, but after being read a third time in the Commons, the clause relating to the Jews was thrown out in the Upper House. The Commons, on the motion of Lord John Russell, refused to accept the bill as altered, and appointed a committee to draw up reasons for their dissent. In the discussions to which this step gave rise in the House of Lords, the Earl of Lucan proposed a solution of the difference by the insertion of a clause enabling either House by its resolution to modify the form of oath. Lord John Russell, while objecting to this method of procedure, agrees to accept the compromise; and a bill, embodying the principle, was this day introduced and passed quickly through both Houses. Baron Rothschild took his seat for the City of London on the 26th.

— Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, introduces a bill to provide for the government of New Caledonia, defining the boundaries of that settlement, and regulating the administration of its affairs for a limited period through the mediation of a local legislature. The measure passed, almost unopposed, through both Houses.

**9.**—Aristocratic *fête* at Cremorne, designed for the benefit of certain metropolitan charities. About 2,000 attended, but the weather prevented any enjoyment of those out-door amusements for which this Paphian resort is celebrated.

**12.**—Mr. Hutt's motion, "That it is expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing her Majesty's ships to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with the view of suppressing the traffic in slaves," negatived by 223 to 24.

— Explosion at Madame Coton's pyrotechnic works, Lambeth. The house, with the exception of the external walls, was blown into the air; and the rockets and other fireworks falling in myriads on the street, not only injured many of those gathered to assist, but set fire to

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another work of a similar kind conducted by Mr. Gibson. The explosion here was of the same terrific character as at Madame Coton's. The proprietress herself, three female children, and one man were killed; sixteen were taken into the hospital; sixty were known to have had their wounds dressed by neighbouring surgeons, and over 200 others were more or less injured.

**15.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward the Government measure for cleansing the Thames. The estimated cost of the necessary works was 3,000,000/. The Government proposed to enable the Board of Works to levy a special rate of 3d. in the pound for forty years. This would yield 140,000/. a year, and not only pay for the works, but furnish a sinking fund to liquidate the advances. The Government further proposed to guarantee the advances up to 3,000,000/. at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. Perfect freedom would be granted to the Board as regarded the construction of the works, and the whole were to be finished in five years and a half. The measure was favourably entertained, and passed through both Houses, with little alteration, before the close of the session.

— In Committee on the India Bill, the Earl of Derby carries two important amendments on the measure as sent up from the Commons. The first had reference to the application of Indian revenues for the employment of troops, declaring that "it shall not be competent, except to repel actual invasion, or in a sudden or urgent emergency, to make the revenues of India applicable, without the consent of Parliament, to defray the expense of military operations carried on beyond the frontier." The other led to the omission of the words making it incumbent on the Government to admit candidates for the civil service in the order of their proficiency at a competitive examination, and leaving the law as it stands with regard to admission to the service, subject to such regulations as might be issued by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Crown.

— The Legitimacy Declaration Bill passes through committee.

— Lady Bulwer Lytton having been summarily conveyed to a lunatic asylum, intimation is now made that she is free from all restraint, and about to travel in company with her son and female friend. Dr. Winslow writes that it is "but an act of justice to Sir Edward B. Lytton to state that, upon the facts which I have ascertained were submitted to him, and upon the certificates of the medical men whom he was obliged to consult, the course which he has pursued through these painful proceedings cannot be considered as harsh or unjustifiable."

**23.**—Came on for hearing at Stafford Assizes the case of *Swinfen v. Swinfen*, involving, besides properties of great value, an important question relating to the power of counsel. The

plaintiff in the case, Patience Swinfen, was the widow of Henry John Swinfen, the only son of Samuel Swinfen, late of Swinfen Hall. The son died on the 15th of June, 1854, at Swinfen Hall, and the father died at the same place on the 26th of July following, at the advanced age of 81. On the 7th of July, only nineteen days before his death, he executed a will devising the Swinfen estate, valued at between 60,000/- and 70,000/-, to the plaintiff, his son's widow, but leaving personal estates to a large amount undisposed of. The defendant, Frederick Hay Swinfen, was the son of Frances Swinfen, who was the testator's eldest half-brother, and claimed the estate as heir-at-law on the ground of the testator's insanity. The issue was first brought to trial at the Assizes held at Stafford on the 15th of March, 1856, when, at the commencement of the second day's proceedings, an arrangement was made by plaintiff's counsel, Sir F. Thesiger, that the devisee should have an annuity for life out of the estate, with her jointure of 300/- a-year. Mrs. Swinfen, however, refused to carry out this agreement, alleging that it was entered into by her counsel without her consent, and in defiance of her express instructions. The Court of Common Pleas was applied to, but that court, without expressing any opinion as to the validity of the agreement in law or in equity, refused to enforce it by attaching the plaintiff; and the Court of Chancery, when subsequently applied to, refused to enforce it in equity. The result was that it directed the issue to come down for a second trial. The objection raised to the will was the incompetency of the testator from age and infirmity, and undue influence over him by the plaintiff. The trial lasted four days, and as there was no doubt that the will had been formally executed, and that the testator was all his life perfectly sane, and had partially lost his testamentary capacity (as it was affirmed) only by the effects of age, the testimony of the numerous witnesses—friends, lawyers, medical practitioners, servants, and tradespeople—was very conflicting. The jury, to the great satisfaction of a Staffordshire audience, returned a verdict for the plaintiff establishing the will.

**29.**—The Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendment to the India Bill considered in the Upper House. The result was, that, although on some points Lord Derby still maintained his opinion, he agreed not to insist upon any amendments except one—that relating to competitive examination for appointments to the scientific branches of the Indian army. This was afterwards acceded to by the House of Commons, and the bill passed.

**30.**—The House of Lords pronounce in favour of the claim of the Princess Giustiniani of Naples to the barony of Newburgh, in the peerage of Scotland.

**August 2.**—The Bourse at Antwerp, erected (370)

in 1531, and which suggested the idea and furnished the model to Sir Thomas Gresham of our own Royal Exchange, was this day destroyed by fire. So sudden was the destruction of this splendid edifice, that all the archives belonging to the different commercial bodies using it were consumed.

**2.**—Distribution of the Victoria Cross by the Queen to twelve persons, on Southsea Common, Portsmouth. Five were Crimean heroes, and the seven others mostly Indian. A large number to whom the Cross was awarded were still with the army in India.

**3.**—The Victoria Nyanza discovered by Capt. John Hannen Speke, an African explorer who first suggested the idea that the Nile had its source in the waters of this great lake.

**4.**—Inauguration of Cherbourg. The first of the great displays designed for this occasion was the opening of the railway, and the second the filling of the Grand Basin, or Napoleon Docks—two works the completion of which was the consummation of the designs of a century. The Emperor and Empress were both present, and the Queen, with Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, also took part in the ceremony. A magnificent naval demonstration was made in the harbour.

**5.**—The *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, having started on their expedition a second time, succeeded in laying the Atlantic telegraph. The weather was unfavourable, but no misfortune occurred to mar the progress of the work, although one or two narrow escapes were made. On the 30th an injury was noticed on the coil of the *Agamemnon*, a mile or two from the part paid out. The course of the ship was stopped and the break applied; but as this failed to give sufficient time for repairing the injury, the desperate expedient was resorted to of letting the huge ship swing upon the wire. It was a time of breathless anxiety; but, to the gratification of all, the cable held, the injured part was taken out, the ends spliced, and the delivery resumed. The first national use made of the cable was on the 16th, when an interchange of good wishes took place between her Majesty and the President of the United States. A message was also transmitted regarding a collision between the steamships *Europa* and *Arabia*. Great rejoicings took place throughout America on the 17th in celebration of the event. In a few days the signals became too faint to decipher, and at length, from some cause unknown, disappeared altogether.

— Case of libel against the *Athenaeum* heard at Guildford Assizes, the plaintiff being one Eastwood, a dealer in antiquities, who professed to feel aggrieved at the contents of a paper on "Recent Forgeries in Lead," read at the British Archaeological Association, and published in the above journal as part of the proceedings. The paper complained of made pointed reference to certain leaden articles known as "pilgrim signs" (some of which had been sold by the plaintiff), as modern fabri-

cations, and warned collectors to be on their guard against them. The evidence adduced by the plaintiff showed that he had purchased pieces of lead from labourers and others employed in excavating the new dock at Shadwell, and their genuineness as pilgrim signs was spoken to by two antiquaries. On its being urged for the defendants that there was no case against them to go to a jury, Mr. Justices Willes, after a brief consideration, said he was of opinion that the article complained of was not a libel in the eye of the law. It had been laid down by one of the sages of the law that what a man said honestly and *bona fide* in the course of a public discussion on matters concerning the public interest, no matter even if he spoke rashly, and what he said was not true—still any statement made under such circumstances would not be a libel. It had also been equally clearly laid down that, before any plaintiff could ask redress for a libel, he must show distinctly that the libel complained of applied to him, and to no other person. It would be a new doctrine, indeed, if it were to be held that any person who said that all lawyers were rogues might be sued by every individual lawyer in the kingdom; and it appeared to him that the article now complained of applied to the particular trade of dealing in antiquities rather than to the plaintiff personally. Plaintiff nonsuited.

**7.**—Ottawa, formerly Bytown, named as the capital for the new dominion of Canada.

**10.**—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort embark at Gravesend on a visit to their daughter the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

**16.**—The Rifled Ordnance Committee, appointed Aug. 30, issue a report recommending the use of the Armstrong gun.

**19.**—The Danubian Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia united in terms of a convention signed by the principal European Powers at Paris. They were to enjoy the privilege of self-government under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

**21.**—Intelligence received *via* St. Petersburg of the treaty of peace concluded at Tientsin with the Emperor of China.

**23.**—Accident to an excursion train, conveying a gathering of Sunday-school children, between Worcester and Wolverhampton. On returning at night, the train for greater safety was divided into two sections, started, however within a few minutes' interval of each other. Near Round Oak station one of the couplings in the first train gave way, eighteen of the carriages rushed back down the incline with fearful velocity, and came into collision with the second train. Eleven lifeless passengers were discovered among the broken carriages. Three died soon after removal, and scores were maimed for life. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Cook, the guard; but he was acquitted on trial.

— Came on for trial at the Wilts Assizes, (371)

before Mr. Baron Channell and a jury, the case of *Yescombe v. Landor*; being an action for libel raised by a clergyman in Bath against the author of "Imaginary Conversations," now nearly ninety years of age. The libels were directed against Mrs. Yescombe, and appeared chiefly in a book recently published by the poet, entitled "Dry Sticks, faggottted by Walter Savage Landor." Up to May 1857 Mr. Landor and Mr. and Mrs. Yescombe had been on intimate terms at Bath, the poet dining with them two or three times a week; but about that time Mr. Landor took offence at Mrs. Yescombe for sending away to Cheltenham Miss Hooper, a young lady of nineteen, daughter of a gentleman living next door to them, who had been staying in the family, assisting to educate the children, and proceeding with her own training under Mrs. Yescombe's superintendence. In the first instance Mr. Landor issued a pamphlet, "Walter Savage Landor and the Hon. Mrs. Yescombe," in which he charged her with six distinct acts of petty dishonesty or deceit. Mrs. Yescombe thereupon directed her solicitor to require an apology; but the only answer was another pamphlet, "Walter Savage Landor threatened," in which he attack on the solicitor. This led to the action. After briefs had been prepared and counsel retained, Mr. John Forster arrived from London as a friend of Mr. Landor's, and succeeded, not only in inducing him to withdraw all his statements, but to sign an undertaking not to repeat them. This apology was accepted in consideration of the advanced age of Mr. Landor; but scarcely had this been done when he commenced issuing a series of disgusting anonymous rhymes concerning both Mrs. Yescombe and Miss Hooper. Several of these were reissued in the volume entitled "Dry Sticks," and formed the basis of the libel for which redress was now sought. The evidence was short, consisting mainly in the production of the aged poet's unworthy rhymes. No plea of justification was recorded, nor were any witnesses produced on his side. An attempt was made by counsel to treat the libels as the visions of an old man whose youth had been passed in an age less conventional than the present. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, 1,000/. Mr. Landor soon after left England for Florence.

**23.**—The *Eastern City*, from Liverpool to Melbourne, destroyed by fire soon after crossing the equator. She had on board 180 passengers, 47 men—officers and crew—and 1,600 tons of general cargo. Mainly through the well-directed energy of Captain Johnstone the whole of those on board, with the exception of one man suffocated in his berth, were placed in safety on board the troop-ship *Merchantman*, which fortunately bore down on the burning ship.

**26.**—A small pleasure-yacht upset off B B 2

Worthing. Of eleven children, six servants, and two boatmen on board, nine children, two servants, and one boatman were drowned.

**26.**—Treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce, between her Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan, signed at Yeddo by Lord Elgin on the one side, and the Japanese Commissioners on the other. The ports and towns of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki to be opened to British subjects, 1st July, 1859; a convenient port on the west coast, 1st January, 1860; and Hiogo, 1st January, 1863. A British diplomatic agent to reside at Yeddo, and consular agents at the other ports; the Tycoon having, on the other hand, power to appoint a diplomatic agent in London, and consuls at any port in Great Britain.

**31.**—Close of the Encumbered Estates Court, Ireland. Since the first petition was filed, in October 1849, there had been sold through its agency 11,024 lots, representing a money value of 2,161,093/. The total number of petitions presented, including those for partition and exchange, were 4,413, and the number of conveyances executed by the Commissioners, 8,364.

**September 1.**—Died, aged 62, Richard Ford, Esq., an eminent authority in Spanish literature and topography.

—The East India proprietors held their court as governors of India for the last time, the new Act having transferred their powers to a Board controlled by, and responsible to, the Legislature.

**6.**—In her journey to Scotland this year, her Majesty halts at Leeds to open the new Town Hall. In the course of the ceremonies observed on the occasion, she was pleased to confer upon the Mayor the honour of knighthood. The Hall was afterwards used for the performance of a great musical festival.

—Donati's comet visible to the naked eye as a star of the fourth magnitude. The comet arrived at its least distance from the sun on the morning of the 30th September, and for ten nights afterwards presented an appearance of great magnificence in the heavens. At one time the tail covered thirty-six degrees, and was calculated to measure 80,000,000 miles in length. On the 5th October the nucleus was very nearly in a line with the bright star Arcturus, which could be clearly seen through the densest part of the tail. On the 10th October the comet was at its nearest distance to the earth, 51,000,000 miles. After this the weather became unsettled, and the comet was rarely visible. The time of its revolution is calculated at 2,495 years.

**9.**—Conference of railway representatives at the Euston Hotel, London, to devise measures for improving the property of the shareholders, and increasing the efficiency of the railway system.

**13.**—Accident at the Music Hall, Sheffield, caused by an explosion of gas, or, as some

thought, the firing of a pistol in the gallery. In the block on the gallery stairs, four young men and a young woman were crushed to death. The number of persons injured was very considerable.

**13.**—The emigrant steamer *Austria*, 2,500 tons, trading between Hamburg and New York, burnt at sea when nine days from Hamburg, and 471 of the passengers and crew drowned by leaping from the ship, or swamped in the boats. "At one time," writes a survivor, "the scene on the quarter-deck was indescribable and truly heart-rending. Passengers were rushing frantically to and fro—husbands seeking their wives, wives in search of husbands, relatives looking after relatives, mothers lamenting the loss of their children; some wholly paralysed by fear, others madly crying to be saved; only a few perfectly calm and collected. The flames pressed so closely upon them, that many jumped into the sea; relatives, clasped in each other's arms, leapt over, and met a watery grave. Two girls, supposed to be sisters, jumped over and sank, kissing each other. A missionary and wife leapt into the sea together, and the stewardess and assistant steward, arm in arm, followed. One Hungarian gentleman, with seven children, four of them girls, made his wife jump in, then blessed his six eldest children, made them jump in one after another, and followed them with an infant in his own arms."

**21.**—Unveiling of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton erected at Grantham, his native place. Lord Brougham delivered an eloquent panegyric on the great philosopher.

**24.**—The Commission issued by the Bishop of Oxford, under the Church Discipline Act, to investigate the charges against the Rev. R. T. West, in connexion with the use of the confessional, take evidence in the Town Hall, Reading. The result was a report to the Bishop that there was not sufficient ground for instituting proceedings against Mr. West.

—Died at Vienna, Baron Ward, who from a Yorkshire stable-boy became Prime Minister of Parma, when he dethroned Charles II., and placed Charles III. on the throne.

—Doncaster races.—The St. Leger Stakes won by Mr. Merry's Sunbeam.

**October 1.**—Explosion at the Page Bank Colliery, Brancepeth, Durham, causing the loss of ten lives.

**4.**—The Directors of the Western Bank make a final call of 100/- per share on the shareholders, for the purpose of clearing off the liabilities of the bank to depositors.

**5.**—The Crystal Palace at New York destroyed by fire.

**6.**—Robert Bond, of Torton, near Preston, in a fit of jealousy at being refused by his sweetheart, murders her, by shooting her through the head, and then commits suicide by blowing his own brains out.

**13.**—Thirteen lives lost by an explosion at the Primrose Colliery, near Swansea.

**18.**—Meeting of metropolitan vestrymen in St. James's Hall, to protest against the use of the confessional in the Church of England.

— John Carden, of Barnane, held to bail in the sum of 5,000/- to keep the peace towards Miss Arbuthnot in consequence of having recently made renewed attempts to accomplish her abduction. (See July 2, 1854.)

**27.**—Died, aged 63, Madame Ida Pfeiffer, traveller.

— Mr. Bright re-enters the political arena with an address to his new constituents at Birmingham, in which he defended the opinion he had expressed in opposition to Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, urged upon his hearers the necessity of Parliamentary reform, and drew an unflattering picture of the House of Peers, particularly of the spiritual peers; "a creature—what shall I say?—of monstrous, nay, even of adulterous birth." At a banquet, on the 29th, Mr. Bright strongly urged a peace policy in foreign affairs, vindicating his views by declaring that he promulgated none which had not been upheld by the most revered names in English history. "We have past experience," he said; "we have beacons, we have landmarks enough; we know what the past has cost us, we know how much and how far we have wandered, but we are not left without a guide. It is true we have not, as an ancient people had, the Urim and Thummim—the oracular gems on Aaron's breast—from which to take counsel, but we have the unchangeable and eternal principles of the moral law to guide us; and only so far as we live by that guidance, can we be permanently a great nation, or our people a happy people."

**30.**—Accidental poisonings at Bradford. The apothecary's assistant in Shipley having sent to a confectioner in Bradford 12 lbs. of arsenic in mistake for an equal quantity of "daff" or gypsum, the compound was made up into sweetmeats, 40 lbs. of which were sold to a small trader called Hardaker, who kept a stall in the market. The poisoned lozenges were in the course of the day vended to an extent which caused the death of eighteen persons, and placed the lives of 200 in great jeopardy. Hodgson, the chemist, was indicted for manslaughter at the York Assizes, but after hearing the evidence Baron Watson stopped the case, there being nothing in his opinion for the jury to consider.

— The Emperor Napoleon in a letter addressed to his cousin, the Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, intimates the withdrawal of his sanction from the attempt to obtain negro labourers from the African coast. "If their enrolment," he writes, "be only the slave-trade in disguise, I will have it on no terms." He recommends that an effort be made to obtain Indian coolies as free labourers.

**31.**—Died Major-General Sir W. Reid,

author of "The Law of Storms," Governor of Bermuda and Malta.

**November 1.**—The Governor-General of India issues a proclamation from Allahabad, announcing that henceforth all acts of the Government of India would be done in the name of the Queen alone; and he called upon the millions of her Majesty's subjects in India to yield a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

**10.**—At the Central Criminal Court, Lemon Oliver, stockbroker, but not a member of the Stock Exchange, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for forging the signature of Robert Swan, and defrauding him of various securities deposited for safety in the London and County Bank. There was also a charge against him of appropriating to his own use 5,000/- entrusted to him by a lady named Lance, residing at Southsea, for the purpose of investing in Canadian securities.

**12.**—The *Daily News* publishes two important despatches improperly conveyed from the Colonial Office, in which Sir John Young, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, advocated the abandonment of our protectorate over all the islands except Corfu, which strong fortress he recommended to be retained as a military post. Soon after receipt of the despatches they were ordered to be printed for the use of the Cabinet, and the copies lay for some weeks in the Library of the Colonial Office under the charge of the sub-librarian. A person named Guernsey, who was a frequent visitor to the library, was tried on the 15th December for purloining the documents; and though his counsel did not deny that it was through him the *Daily News* obtained the despatches, he urged that the offence did not amount to felony, for which he was indicted. The jury returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**17.**—Died at Newton, Wales, where he was born, aged 89, Robert Owen, socialist.

**18.**—The new great bell for the Palace at Westminster rung for the first time. Round the outer lip was inscribed:—"This bell, weighing 13 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs., was cast by George Mears, Whitechapel, for the clock of the Houses of Parliament, under the direction of Edmund Beckett Denison, Q.C., in the twenty-first year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord MDCCCLVIII." Diameter of bell, 9 feet; and height outside, 7 feet 6 inches. (See Oct. 1, 1859.)

**23.**—The Court of Queen's Bench grant a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, directing the Archbishop of Canterbury to hear Mr. Poole's appeal against the withdrawal of his licence.

— Died at Arundel Castle, aged 68, Admiral Lord Lyons.

**25.**—Came on in Paris, before the Court of Correctional Police, the trial of the Count

de Montalembert, for publishing the pamphlet "Un Débat sur l'Inde" (see May 19, 1848), in which he contrasted English and French institutions in a manner unfavourable to the latter. One passage said to have given especial offence was in these words:—"When I feel the pestilential influence rising higher and higher around me, when my ears ache with the buzzing of anteroom gossips, or the fracas of fanatics who think themselves our masters, or of hypocrites who believe us to be their dupes—when I feel smothered under the weight of an atmosphere loaded with servile and corrupting vapours—I rush to breathe for a time a pure medium, and to take a life-bath in the free air of England. I was unusually fortunate the last time that I gave myself this consolation, and happened to fall into the very midst of one of those grand and glorious debates in which all the resources of intellect and all the emotions of conscience of a great people are brought into play, in which the highest problems which can agitate a nation emancipated from tutelage are presented to be elucidated in broad day by the intervention of great minds; where men and things, parties and individuals, orators and writers, depositaries of the powers of the State and organs of public opinion, are called upon to reproduce in the heart of a new Rome the picture drawn of old, by a Roman fresh from the moving incidents of the Forum—'Certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, &c.'"

M. Montalembert declined to withdraw or apologize for any statement in the pamphlet, and pleaded, both personally and through his eloquent advocate, M. Berryer, that it was not in excess of what was permitted by the Constitution. The President, addressing M. Berryer, said, "The court has suffered some very warm expressions and some very lively allusions to pass, but I am obliged to stop you in the dangerous course you are pursuing. You plead for the writings of M. De Montalembert; you renew the offence in endeavouring to justify it."

M. Berryer.—"Allusions, M. le President! My language has betrayed me if it has in any way hid my thoughts." (Laughter.) The President.—"I cannot allow you to say that there is no longer liberty in France." M. Berryer.—"Ah! M. le President, if it be so, if it be necessary to deny what is clearer than the light of day, if it be necessary to lie, to lie towards my intelligence, to lie towards my conscience, I have nothing else to do but to be silent; I have nothing to do but to sit down and throw up my brief." The President.—"No, M. Berryer, you will not lie. In 1811, when you became a member of that bar which you have rendered illustrious, you took an oath which you have since renewed—an oath to observe the respect due to the laws; you have always observed that oath, and you will keep it also to-day." M. Berryer.—"I remember my oath: but you make me shudder, M. le President; you carry back my thoughts to a time when the praise of a good man, the approval of a virtue, of a good sentiment, of a good law, was not considered as a

crime. No, I do not wish to recall that period to your memory,—*legimus capite fuisse*. No, I do not consent that the praise of a free Government should be considered as an insult, for the reason alone, that this Government contrasts with the present institutions of France. This praise in the mouth of M. De Montalembert was altogether patriotic." M. Berryer then examined in detail the different heads of the accusation, and argued that no one of them was borne out by any passage in the article. Coming to the most important count in the indictment, that of an attack on "the rights of the Emperor under the Constitution and the principle of universal suffrage," he asserted that the Chief of the State was neither named nor designated. Not only so, but there was not a scrap of law to support the charge. The prosecution has recourse, in order to punish the pretended offence, to the laws of 1848 and 1849. . . . "Ah! gentlemen, do not regard as a crime our legitimate regrets. We are already far advanced in life, we have but a warmth which is passing away, allow us to die tranquil and faithful. We are sufficiently unfortunate in seeing our cause, our holy and glorious cause, betrayed, vanquished, denied, insulted. Suffer us to believe that we can preserve for it an inviolable attachment in the bottom of our hearts. Suffer us to think so. Suffer us to say so. Allow us to preserve and to recall the remembrance of those great combats of eloquence which have made known to us, and have caused us to love, the generous institutions which we have defended, which we will always defend, and to which we will be faithful to our very last hour." The judges, after deliberating an hour, inflicted a fine of 6000 francs, and ordered the Count to be imprisoned for six months. An appeal was made against the sentence, pending which the sentence was cancelled by the Emperor. The Count insisting on his right of appeal was again convicted, but had the sentence finally remitted on the 21st of December.

**26.**—At a court-martial at Chatham, Private Thomas Tole, late of the 1st battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, was found guilty of deserting to the Russians from the army before Sebastopol. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

**28.**—Sunday evening service celebrated for the first time under the dome of St. Paul's. The Bishop of London preached on the occasion to a crowded and attentive audience.

**29.**—Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., arrives at Corfu as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands. On the 3d he addressed the Senate in explanation of the object of his mission. "It avoided," he said, "every ulterior question that could derogate from the relations in which, by the consent of so many great States, England and the Islands have been reciprocally placed. The liberties guaranteed by the treaties of Paris and by Ionian law are, in the eyes of her Majesty, sacred. On the

other hand, the purpose for which she has sent me is, not to inquire into the British protectorate, but to examine in what way Great Britain may most honourably and amply discharge the obligations which, for purposes European and Ionian, rather than British, she has contracted."

**30.**—Concluded in the Divorce Court, after a hearing of eight days, the case of Marchmont v. Marchmont, in which the wife, formerly the widow of a tavern-keeper in Threadneedle-street, who left her 50,000*l.*, petitioned for a judicial separation from her husband, formerly an Independent minister at Islington, on the ground of cruelty. The evidence showed that from the day after the marriage the respondent had indulged in a course of systematic cruelty in word and deed, threatening often, if she did not accede to his demands for money, that he would murder her. A plea of condonation was entered for the respondent, but it was not established. Judicial separation granted.

— Accidents by fire to the voluminous folds of ladies' dresses becoming lamentably frequent.

**December 1.**—A deputation of merchants and others wait upon the Premier, for the purpose of urging him to concede a protectorate to British interests at Sarawak. Earl Derby was unfavourable to the proposal, as likely to involve this country in difficulties with a district not absolutely surrendered to the British Crown.

— Meeting in Willis's Rooms, with speeches by the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Oxford, "to direct attention to the providential openings recently made for the introduction of Christianity into China and Japan."

**2.**—A sentence of indefinite suspension passed by a majority of bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church, upon the Rev. Mr. Cheyne, Aberdeen, for teaching that there was a substantial presence in the Eucharist.

**3.**—The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland issues a proclamation against societies of a seditious or treasonable character, and offers a reward of 100*l.* for such information as would lead to the conviction of parties administering unlawful oaths.

**11.**—Explosion at Tyldesley Colliery, near Leigh, causing the death of all employed in the pit—25 in number. The workings were generally considered dangerous, and many of the workmen had from time to time withdrawn in alarm.

**16.**—At York Assizes two cases of the murder of sweethearts were tried. The first, Atkinson, of Darley, a person of weak intellect but easily excited, who had cut the girl's throat in eight different places, and then threw her into a ditch, was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The other, Whitworth, of Threapham, who made a brutal attack with a knife on the young woman, inflicting injuries from

which she died in a few days, was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed.

— The *Times*, giving expression to an opinion current in commercial circles as to the suspicious manner in which the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. appeared from recent examinations in bankruptcy to be mixed up with the fraudulent warrant transactions of Cole, Davidson, and Gordon, Mr. D. B. Chapman, of the firm of Overend, writes to-day, that "it was most painful to us not to divulge the fraud under which we were suffering; but its magnitude took it out of the course of all ordinary proceedings, and compelled us to have consideration for our own position with the public." On this the *Times* remarks, "We cannot admit that because a large sum was at stake this house was justified in confederating with swindlers in the circulation of false securities. We cannot allow that the laws that protect property do not apply to very large transactions, or that magnitude in the operation converts wrong into right. There is something dramatic in the comicality of Mr. Chapman selling these fictitious warrants, and starting at the idea of 'defiling himself' with a distillery." In another communication Mr. Chapman denied that any of the warrants had ever left their possession after the discovery of the fraud, and instructions were at once issued to the junior partners on no account to part with them. In delivering judgment in the case of Davidson and Gordon, on the 5th of January, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn expressed it as his opinion that Mr. Chapman was an accessory after the fact to a most gross and wicked fraud. In his examination Mr. Chapman had stated: "Mr. Gordon called at our office, and I said to him, 'I should like to go through your warrants with you.' He assented: upon which I called Mr. Bois, who brought a parcel of warrants. Upon turning them over, we observed three warrants endorsed by a most respectable house—Messrs. Gregson and Co. I immediately said, 'It is impossible there can be anything wrong with such warrants as these;' upon which Gordon said, 'No; there is nothing wrong with the warrants: but the fact is, I have shipped the copper.' I was shocked. He stood before me in a different light, and has done so ever since." Again, in answer to Mr. Linklater's searching questions, the witness said, "When these warrants were applied for by the parties of whom we received the money, it appeared that there was not a sufficient quantity of spelter on the wharf to satisfy them. There were only eighty-two tons. Mr. Cole sent his clerk to inform us that he could not supply the spelter, unless we paid him 15*l.* a ton, because he had abstracted the spelter and borrowed 15*l.* a ton upon it. We said we would have nothing to do with Hagen's wharf, but if he would bring our warrants with the parties' receipt upon those whose money we had obtained, we would pay the 15*l.* a ton. We did not pay the money

until the warrants were returned to us. The purchasers of our warrants never became aware they were of so doubtful a character." In answer to the question, whether the mode in which he carried out the transaction was to conceal the fact that the warrants were of a fictitious character, Mr. Chapman said, "I really must decline to answer that question. I only know the object was to fulfil our contract with the man whose money we had received."—"This," wrote the *Times*, returning to the charge, "is the evidence upon which we formed our opinion, that Mr. Chapman, acting for Overend and Gurney, did pass away for valuable consideration warrants which he knew to be of a fictitious character."

**20.**—Final suppression of the Indian mutiny. The Commander-in-Chief writes to the Governor-General that "the campaign is at an end, there being no longer even the vestige of rebellion in the province of Oude; and that the last remnant of the mutineers and insurgents have been hopelessly driven across the mountains which form the barrier between the kingdom of Nepaul and her Majesty's empire of Hindostan."

**21.**—Fall of Beacon-terrace, Torquay. Two of the occupiers were found crushed to death in their beds, two others sustained severe fractures, and many sustained lesser injuries from the falling mass.

**22.**— Tried at the Middlesex Sessions Thomas William Capron, charged with assaulting Mr. Mowbray Morris, manager of the *Times*. The two parties appeared to have been friends some years ago, hunting and dining together; but eventually Capron's jealousy was raised by Morris's conduct towards his wife, and the acquaintance terminated in October 1852. On the 6th November last Morris was to be married; and the defendant selected the previous evening to perpetrate the outrageous assault with which he was now charged. He took a cab, tracked Morris from place to place, till he found him at the house of his intended wife's brother; and, encountering the object of his search, struck him over the head with a stick, remarking, "I hope I have now given him two black eyes to go to the church with." In explanation of the alleged improper intimacy with Mrs. Capron, pleaded in extenuation, it was submitted in evidence that Morris was instructing her as friend in an action for divorce she had raised on the ground of cruelty. The jury found Capron guilty, and he was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment, a fine of 50/-, and ordered to find sureties in 1,500/- to keep the peace.

**27.**—Accident at the Victoria Theatre, caused by a panic-stricken crowd from the gallery meeting on the staircase with a crowd waiting for admission to the new pantomime of "Harlequin True Blue." Fifteen lads were crushed or trampled to death, and thirty were picked up maimed or insensible.

1859.

**January 1.**—Estrangement between France and Austria. Earl Cowley writes from Paris to the Earl of Malmesbury:—"It is the custom of the Emperor, when the diplomatic body wait upon his Majesty on the occasion of the new year, to say a word or two to each of them individually. This afternoon, when his Majesty approached the Austrian ambassador, he said, with some severity of tone, that, although the relations between the two empires were not such as he could desire, he begged to assure the Emperor of Austria that his personal feelings towards his Majesty remained unaltered." On the 3d Earl Cowley writes:—"The words spoken by the Emperor to the Austrian ambassador during the reception of the diplomatic body by his Majesty on New Year's Day, to which I had the honour to call your Lordship's attention in my despatch of the 1st instant, have, of course, been commented upon, with the usual additions and exaggerations that accompany the repetition of verbal statements, and have occasioned considerable disquietude in the public mind. Yesterday evening, at the Empress's reception, the Emperor accosted M. de Hübler with his usual affability; and it may be hoped, therefore, that this incident will be forgotten." The *Moniteur* of the 7th contained the following:—"Public opinion has been agitated for some days past by alarming reports, to which it is a duty of the Government to put an end by declaring that nothing in our diplomatic relations authorizes the fears to which these reports tend to give birth." On the 3d there was a fall of 1 per cent. on the French Bourse.

**3.**—Accident at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, caused by the falling of the geometrical stone staircase when the audience were leaving in the evening. About 40 people were injured, but in only one case did the injuries result in death.

**4.**—At Agecroft Colliery, Pendlebury, near Manchester, the cage bringing seven workmen up the shaft is brought into collision with the gearing over the pit-mouth, and falls down the shaft, a distance of 360 yards. All its occupants were killed on the spot.

**11.**—The saw-grinders of Sheffield attempt to blow up the house of a workman named Linley, on the ground that he was injuring their union.

**12.**—The Earl of Malmesbury writes to Lord A. Loftus at Vienna:—"Her Majesty's Government entertain but little doubt that if Austria and France—the former an Italian, and both Catholic States—laying aside mutual suspicion, were to join heartily with a view to promote, by peaceful means, the regeneration of Italy, their combined influence would speedily effect a change in the present unhappy state of affairs, and contribute to establish con-

fidence between rulers and their subjects. Her Majesty's Government have not failed to press upon the Government of France considerations such as these; and they have not hesitated to express their conviction that France, though she may have no material stake at issue, could have little or nothing to gain in an Italian war. As the common friends, then, of both parties, and as sincerely desirous of the welfare of the Italian people, her Majesty's Government entreat the two imperial courts to lay aside their animosities, and to act in peaceful concert for that important object. Her Majesty's Government think that it would not only be becoming in Austria, from her peculiar position in Italy, but also advantageous to her in the public opinion of Europe, if she were to make the first advances, and propose to the French Government to join with her in considering the best means of reforming the glaring abuses in the Papal dominions which occupy central Italy. Austria is an Italian state, and both France and Austria are now occupying the Papal territories with their troops. Such a position cannot be lasting, and her Majesty's Government submit to both Austria and France that it is their public duty to terminate, if possible, a state of things which has become intolerable."

**17.**—In addressing the electors of Bradford, in St. George's Hall, Mr. Bright gives an outline of a new Reform Bill which he thought would settle the question for some time, and be satisfactory to a large section of the community, —a franchise to be based on rating; 56 boroughs to cease to return members, and 30 to be reduced from two to one member, the available number to be conferred on the large boroughs and cities.

**21.**—Died, aged 81, Henry Hallam, historian of the Middle Ages, the Revival of Letters, and the English Constitution, and father of Arthur Hallam, the subject of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*.

**23.**—During a heavy gale on the south coast of England, the steamship *Cear*, of 937 tons, loaded with Government stores, shot, and shell for Malta, foundered off the Lizard, and the commander, his wife and son, passengers, and several of the crew, in all fourteen persons, perished with her.

**25.**—The centenary of the birth of Robert Burns celebrated with almost universal rejoicing throughout Scotland, the enthusiasm being naturally greatest in places associated with the life of the poet by birth or residence. Among the most popular of the English gatherings was the "Burns Festival" at the Crystal Palace, where a prize poem, by Miss Isa Craig, was recited in memory of the poet.

**27.**—In consequence of the Ministerial proposals regarding the extension of the county franchise, Mr. Walpole proposes to withdraw from the Cabinet. Writing to Lord Derby, he says:—"I regret to say that I am about to take the most painful step which I have ever

had to take in the whole of my life. I am going to request you to place my resignation in her Majesty's hands, because I find it utterly impossible for me to sanction or countenance the course of policy which the Government have now determined to adopt on the important subject of Parliamentary Reform. When you were so good as to ask me to join your Administration, I told you I thought I had better decline. I then foresaw that there were one or two questions with reference to which I might not be able to agree with my colleagues. On being assured, however, that, if that should happen, there would be nothing dishonourable to you or to them in asking leave to retire, I consented again to bear my part in the arduous task which the Queen was pleased to invite you to undertake. Parliamentary Reform was one of those questions; and it is now quite clear that I cannot hope to come to an agreement with the majority of the Cabinet. The reduction of the county occupation-franchise to a level with that which exists in boroughs is utterly contrary to every principle which the Conservatives as a party have always maintained. It is a complete destruction of the main distinction which has hitherto been recognised and wisely established between the borough and the county constituencies. It is to my mind a most dangerous innovation, by giving to temporary and fluctuating occupations a preponderating influence over property and intelligence, while it throws large masses into the constituencies, who are almost exempt from direct taxation, and therefore interested in forcing their representatives to fix that taxation permanently on others. I will not dwell upon other points, for this is enough. But I cannot help saying that the measure which the Cabinet are prepared to recommend is one which we should all of us have stoutly opposed if either Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell had ventured to bring it forward. Under all these circumstances, I have no alternative but to repeat the request with which I commenced; and I shall therefore consider myself as only holding the seals of office until you can conveniently fill up my place." Mr. Walpole was succeeded at the Home Office by Mr. Sootheron Estcourt. Mr. Henley retired at the same time.

**27.**—The members of the Ionian Legislative Assembly pass a resolution declaring for a union with Greece. Next day Mr. Gladstone, who was then discharging all the duties of Lord High Commissioner, induced the Assembly to appoint a committee to proceed in the usual way by petition, memorial, or representation, to the protecting Powers. Her Majesty afterwards declined to grant the prayer of the petition, but caused her representative to submit a scheme of reform assimilating the Constitution as far as possible to that of a British colony with responsible government.

**28.**—The Court of Queen's Bench, without hearing Mr. Poole's counsel, decide that he is entitled to be heard by the Archbishop on his

**appeal against the suspension of his licence for alleged irregularities regarding the use of the confessional.**

**29.**—Inauguration of Wellington College by the Queen, the fabric being the result of a public subscription to commemorate the great Duke.

**30.**—The Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia, married to Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor Napoleon.

**February 1.**—In the Divorce Court, the first case under the Legitimacy Declaration Act was made in the intricate and voluminous Sheldon suit; the petitioners, William Patrick Ralston Sheldon, and his daughter, Annabella Jean Ralston Sheldon, praying that the marriage of the parents of the first-mentioned, which took place in America, might be declared valid. A final order as to the omission from the citation of a person since dead was made.

**2.**—Sir Henry Storks appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

— The West Highland Crinan Canal destroyed by the bursting of one of the reservoirs employed to feed it. After an unprecedented wet season, about eight o'clock this evening one of the reservoirs above Cairnban becoming overcharged suddenly burst and precipitated itself into the one beneath; the contents of both then bounded into a third, and with a roar which shook the country for miles around an avalanche of water, rocks, and earth rolled down the mountain side, furrowing a deep watercourse in its way, and instantly obliterating the canal under a mountain of rocks and stones. The water shed off in great fury, one part finding an outlet into Loch Fine, near Lochgilphead, and the other rushing over the Crinan morass into the western sea. In the course of the session Parliament voted 12,000*l.* to restore the canal to its former efficiency.

**3.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. In addressing the Commons, her Majesty said:—"The universal introduction of steam-power into naval warfare will render necessary a temporary increase of expenditure in providing for the reconstruction of the British navy; but I am persuaded that you will cheerfully vote whatever sums you may find to be requisite for an object of such vital importance as the maintenance of the maritime power of the country." It was also intimated that their attention would be called to the state of the law regulating the representation of the people. In both Houses the Address was agreed to without a division.

**4.**—Professor Owen lectures at the Royal Institution on the Gorilla.

**7.**—The convict-hulk system being now abolished, the staff of the *Stirling Castle*, the last employed in the service, was broken up to-day.

**9.**—In the case of Colonel Dickson *v.* the Earl of Wilton, heard in the Court of Queen's

Bench, the jury return a verdict for the prisoner, with damages of 200*l.* for the slander spoken to Mr. Duncombe, in which the Earl charged the Colonel with having instigated the creditors of the regiment to take legal proceedings against himself, and 5*l.* each for the two letters charging the Colonel with misappropriating the mess funds.

**11.**—Debate in the Commons on the proposed plan for rebuilding the India Office, several members objecting to the Gothic style adopted, as also to the additional expense thereof.

**14.**—Lord Stanley, the new Secretary of State for India, after making a statement regarding the financial condition of the country, asks the House to authorize a loan to the Government of India of 7,000,000*l.* The proposal was assented to, and a measure founded thereon was afterwards carried through both Houses.

**22.**—The steam-tug *Black Eagle* explodes in Cardiff dock, causing the death of five persons on board.

— Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., obtains leave to bring in a bill to establish councils of conciliation and arbitration to adjust differences between masters and operatives.

— The Pope declares his willingness to permit the French and Austrian troops to leave his territories.

**24.**—Mr. Caird's motion in the House, to the effect that it would be advantageous to the public interest to publish periodically the agricultural statistics of Great Britain, as respects the extent of acres under the several crops of corn, vegetables, and grass, lost by 163 votes to 152.

**25.**—Lord Palmerston, in a crowded House, called attention to the present aspect of continental affairs. He thought there was no sufficient cause for war. The present troubled state of Europe he attributed to the jealousies between France and Austria, brought into action by their occupation of the Roman States. Mr. Disraeli replied:—"I have the satisfaction of informing the noble Lord and the House that we have received communications which give us ground for believing that both Austria and France will evacuate the Roman States with the concurrence of the Papal Government. Under these circumstances, Lord Cowley has been sent to Vienna on a confidential mission. I cannot inform the House of the precise character of that mission, but I may say, generally, that it is one of peace and conciliation."

**26.**—A fire broke out in the shop of Reeves, eating-house keeper, Great James-street, Marylebone, in which he, with the whole of his family, and a nurse, perished.

— The Calais packet, *Prince Frederick William*, is driven ashore at Calais, when endeavouring to enter the harbour in a ground swell. During the excitement caused by the

occurrence, some of the passengers entered a life-boat sent from the shore; but it capsized in the confusion, and three of those on board were drowned. The most of the passengers and crew in the packet-boat remained by her till ebb tide, when they all got ashore in safety.

**26.**—The Hon. D. E. Sickles, of New York, a member of Congress, shoots Philip Barton Key, lawyer, in the streets of Washington, the ground of offence being a systematic career of guilty intercourse with his young wife. At the trial, the jury returned a verdict of Not guilty against Sickles; and popular favour manifested itself so strongly on his side, as to make the journey from the court to his house an enthusiastic ovation. He afterwards publicly announced that his erring wife was once more under her husband's protection.

— The Armstrong gun introduced into the artillery service of Great Britain.

— Lord Cowley sets out on a special mission to Vienna, to mediate between Austria and France, in reference to the affairs of Italy.

**28.**—In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer states the intentions of Government with respect to the representation of the people. "It is proposed," he said, "not to alter the limits of the franchise, but to introduce into boroughs a new kind of franchise, founded upon personal property, and to give a vote to persons having property to the amount of 10*l.* a year in the funds, bank stock, and East India stock; a person having 60*l.* in a 'savings' bank would, under the bill, be an elector for the borough in which he resided; as also recipients of pensions in the naval, military, and civil services amounting to 20*l.* a year. Dwellers in a portion of a house whose aggregate rent was 20*l.* a year would likewise have a vote. The suffrage would also be conferred upon graduates of the universities, ministers of religion, members of the legal and medical professions, and certain schoolmasters." In considering the county franchise, he reviewed the controversy respecting the Chandos Clause in the Act of 1832. To terminate the heart-burnings arising from it, and to restore the county constituency to its natural state, and bring about a general content and sympathy between the different portions of the constituent body, the Government proposed to recognise the principle of identity of suffrage between the counties and towns. They also proposed that Boundary Commissioners should visit the boroughs in England, re-arrange them, and adapt them to the altered circumstances of the times; their appointment to be delegated to the Enclosure Commissioners. The effect of giving to counties a 10*l.* franchise would be, according to the estimate of the Government, to add to the county constituency 200,000.

**March 1.**—Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley state to the House of Commons their reasons for retiring from the Government of Earl Derby.

**1.**—The English Government having requested the Cabinet of Sardinia to state in express terms what were the particulars of the general complaint against Austria in respect of Italy, Count Cavour responds to the invitation, showing in a lengthy and ably-reasoned State paper how Austria had abused the powers within the territories which she held by treaty, and overawed States in which she could not even plead treaty rights. He thought that the danger of a war or revolution might be warded off, and the Italian difficulty practically solved, by the following changes:—"By obtaining from Austria, not in virtue of treaties, but in the name of the principles of humanity and eternal justice, a national and separate Government for Lombardy and Venetia. By requiring, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Vienna, that the domination of Austria over the States of Central Italy should cease, and, consequently, that the detached forts constructed outside the walls of Piacenza should be destroyed; that the convention of the 24th of December, 1847, should be annulled; that the occupation of the Romagna should cease; and that the principle of non-intervention should be proclaimed and respected. By inviting the Dukes of Modena and Parma to give their people institutions similar to those existing in Piedmont; and the Grand-Duke of Tuscany to re-establish the Constitution to which he had freely consented in 1848. By obtaining from the Sovereign Pontiff the administrative separation of the provinces beyond the Apennines, in conformity with the propositions communicated in 1856 to the Cabinets of London and Paris. May England obtain the realization of these conditions! Italy, relieved and pacified, will bless her; and Sardinia, who has so often invoked her co-operation and assistance in favour of her unfortunate fellow-countrymen, will vow to her an imperishable gratitude."

**7.**—An American merchant-vessel puts into Cork harbour with Baron Poerio and sixty-six other Neapolitan exiles on board. They had been permitted to leave Naples in virtue of what the King called an act of grace, on condition that they would transport themselves to America for the term of their natural life. They afterwards compelled the captain to alter his course to an English port. The exiles were received with all the sympathy due to their unmerited suffering.

— Kerry Assizes opened for the trial of the Phoenix conspirators. In the first case against O'Sullivan, the jury were unable to agree on a verdict, and were discharged. On the 30th he was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

— Mr. Walpole's Church Rates Abolition Bill thrown out on the second reading, by 254 to 171.

**9.**—Earl Cowley reports to the Earl of Malmesbury the result of his conferences with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

"With respect to the reform of administration to be introduced into the Roman States, Count Buol expresses himself willing, either to resume the negotiation which had been commenced with the French Government upon that subject in 1857, but afterwards allowed to drop by that Government, and not by him, or to fall back upon the recommendations made by the five Powers to the Pope in 1831-32. He prefers the latter measure, because he thinks it more likely to be attended with success. He would not, however, object to the former; but in that case the proposal must come from the French Government. The matter stands thus: France had made certain propositions to Austria, to which counter-propositions had been offered; but Austria had never been able to obtain the opinion of the French Government upon those latter. She had more than once asked for that opinion; and it remained with the French Government to take the next step. Upon the third point mentioned in your Lordship's despatch of the 22d ult., namely, a security for the better relations between the Governments of Austria and Sardinia, Count Buol says, that your Lordship must address yourself to Turin. It is not, he maintains, from the conduct of Austria that the present critical state of affairs has arisen, but from the ambitious and encroaching policy of Sardinia. Austria desires no better than to renew those amicable relations which had for so many years united the two Governments, but it could only be done on one condition--a complete change of external policy on the part of the Sardinian Government. With the internal policy of Sardinia Austria had nothing to do, and has no desire to interfere. Count Buol gives the further assurance that Austria, notwithstanding the provocations which she has received, has no intention of attacking Sardinia, as long as the Sardinian troops keep within their own territory; but he insists that as long as Sardinia remains armed there can be no security for peace."

**19.**—The Dutch barque *Batavia* destroyed by fire in the Mersey, with a cargo of silk, cloth, and fine goods, valued at 16,000*l.*

**21.**—On the motion for the second reading of the Reform Bill, Lord John Russell moved, "That it is neither just nor politic to interfere in the manner proposed in the Government Bill with the freehold franchise, as hitherto exercised in the counties of England and Wales; and that no readjustment of the franchise will satisfy the House or the country, which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in cities and boroughs than is contemplated in the present measure." The debate was adjourned over several evenings, and ended in the defeat and dissolution of the Ministry.

**23.**—In the case of the Rev. Mr. Poole, accused of introducing the practice of the confessional at St. Barnabas's, Pimlico, the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom the case

came up on appeal by mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench, pronounces a decision confirmatory of that of the Bishop of London revoking Mr. Poole's licence.

**25.**—In the adjourned debate on the Government Reform Bill, Lord Palmerston, in supporting Lord John Russell's resolution, said:—"Some persons say the Ministry will resign. Sir, I believe no such thing. (Laughter.) I think it will be a dereliction of duty on their part if they do resign. I do not want them to resign. (Laughter.) I say to them, as I think Voltaire said of some Minister who had incurred his displeasure, 'I won't punish him; I won't send him to prison; I condemn him to keep his place.' (Much laughter.) They took the government with its engagements. They undertook a measure of reform, and they will be flinching from their duty to the Crown and the country if, in consequence of such a vote as that proposed by my noble friend, they fling up their places, and throw upon us the difficulty of dealing with this subject. (Hear! and a laugh.) They have advantages which no other Government would enjoy in settling the question. It is their duty to settle it, and therefore I say—not meaning, I can assure them, any uncivil taunt—I do not believe they will resign; I have too good an opinion of them to think they will shrink from the performance of the task which they have deliberately undertaken. But, then, it is said they may dissolve. Well, I have no greater faith in their dissolving than in their resignation. (Cheers and laughter.) I am of this opinion, because to dissolve Parliament at the present moment implies more than the single will of the Government. The concurrence of this House is necessary to its own dissolution. The state of public business is such that, before the Government dissolve, it would be indispensable to take another vote in supply, to pass the Appropriation Act, the Ways and Means Act, and to make provision for certain Exchequer Bills which fall due in May. Now, all these operations require the hearty concurrence of this House; and are the Government, I should like to know, sure of obtaining that concurrence? (Cheers.) In ordinary cases, I am quite ready to admit, when a question arises out of the contests of two political parties—when that question is one, for instance, relating to our foreign relations—a question of peace or war, or one of general policy, with respect to which the Government and the majority of the House of Commons may disagree—it would be a perfectly constitutional course for them to pursue to appeal to the country, and that the majority by whom their conduct happened to be censured should afford them every facility in making that appeal; "that, however, is not the present question. Is it right, I ask, that the Government should throw the British Constitution to be scrambled for and discussed upon every hustings throughout the country? (Cheers.) Is that the course which a Con-

servative Administration thinks it its duty to pursue? (Renewed cheers.) I do not believe, Sir, they would act so if they could; and I believe they could not if they would."

**26.**—Heard before the Master of the Rolls the case of Bradbury and Evans *v.* Dickens, being an action to restrain the popular novelist from announcing in his advertisements of *All the Year Round* that *Household Words* would be discontinued. Mr. Dickens consented in future advertisements to use the phrase "discontinued by him."

**28.**—1,800*l.* subscribed at a meeting in Willis's Rooms to liquidate the debt on the buildings of the London Mechanics' Institution in Southampton-row, and release Lord Brougham and other trustees from pecuniary responsibility.

— In answer to a question by the Earl of Clarendon regarding Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, Lord Malmesbury said:—"Unless some untoward and almost impossible accident should occur, we may hope that peace will not be broken, and that the Congress which will probably assemble at the end of next month will eventuate in those results which your Lordships and all Europe desire."

— The body of the great anatomist, John Hunter, raised from its original resting-place in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, was this day re-interred with honour in Westminster Abbey on the north side of the nave, between Wilkie and Ben Jonson.

**29.**—In the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill, Mr. Gladstone, who opposed both the Bill and Lord John Russell's resolution, made an appeal in favour of continuing the smaller boroughs. "Allow me," he said, "in explanation of my meaning, to state the case of six men—Mr. Pelham, Lord Chatham, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, and Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Pelham entered this House for the borough of Seaford in 1719, at the age of twenty-two; Lord Chatham entered it in 1735, for Old Sarum, at the age of twenty-six; Mr. Fox in 1764, for Midhurst, at the age, I think, of twenty; Mr. Pitt in 1781, for Appleby, at the age of twenty-one; Mr. Canning in 1793, for Newport, at the age of twenty-two; and Sir R. Peel in 1809, for the City of Cashel, at the age of twenty-one. Now here are six men, every one of whom was a leader in this House. I take them because the youngest is older than the youngest of those who now sit here, and because the mention of their names can give rise to no personal feeling. Here are six men whom you cannot match out of the history of the British House of Commons for the hundred years which precede our own day. Every one of them was a leader in this House, almost every one of them was a Prime Minister. All of them entered Parliament for one of those boroughs where influence of different kinds prevailed. Every one of them might, if he had chosen, after giving proof of his powers in this

House, have sat for any of the open constituencies of the country; and many of them did so. Mr. Pelham, after sitting for Seaford in one Parliament, represented Sussex for all the rest of his life. Lord Chatham never, I think, represented an open constituency. Mr. Fox, after sitting for Midhurst, became the chosen for Westminster. Mr. Pitt went from Appleby at a very early age to the University of Cambridge. Mr. Canning went from Newport to Liverpool, and Sir R. Peel from Cashel to the University of Oxford. Now, what was the case of Sir R. Peel? The University, on account of a conscientious difference of opinion, refused the continuance of his services. They might have been lost to the British Parliament—at that moment at all events. But in Westbury he found an immediate refuge—for so it must be called: and he continued to sit for a small borough for the remainder of his life. Mr. Canning, in the same way, not losing but resigning the representation of Liverpool, found it more conducive to the public business that he should become the representative of a small borough for the rest of his days. What does this show? It shows that small boroughs were the nursery-ground in which these men were educated—men who not only were destined to lead this House, to govern the country, to be the strength of England at home and its ornament abroad, but who likewise, when once they had an opportunity of proving their powers in this House, became the chosen of large constituencies, and the favourites of the nation. . . . I agree with the hon. member for Birmingham that we should endeavour to settle this question in a spirit of trust towards the people, and we are getting all the proceedings of legislation more and more upon that sound and satisfactory basis. I am convinced such will be the only principles upon which this House will act whenever it comes to deal decisively and conclusively with the particulars of a measure of reform. But I entreat the hon. member not to use his influence—to whatever other purpose he may apply it—to procure a postponement and a prolongation of these discussions. (Cheers.) For my own part, I can most freely say, that the vote which I shall give will not be with any regard to the Government or to party; and I trust I have given no offence to any one by the remarks which I have addressed to the House. I accord fully to every other member that which I humbly and respectfully claim for myself, after a perhaps too prolonged but at the same time honest and free expression of my sentiments; and I shall vote to negative the resolution of my noble friend, because I am sure by that vote we shall best discharge the great duty that is incumbent upon us as chief among the guardians of the British Constitution and the welfare of the British dominions."

**29.**—Gavazzi riots in Galway. The lecturer was obliged to take refuge in the police barracks.

**30.**—Explosion at the powder works of Curtis and Harvey, Hounslow. Of the press-house, where the explosion originated, nothing remained to mark the site but a huge hole in the ground. Several men employed in the corn-ing-house were killed, the scattered fragments of their bodies being gathered together into a promiscuous heap to await a coroner's inquest.

**31.**—Defeat of the Derby Ministry at the close of the debate on the second reading of the Government Reform Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer wound up with a speech of great vigour against Lord John Russell and his resolution. "There was one quality," he said, "which had rather marred than made his fortune—a sort of restlessness which will not brook that delay and that patience which are sometimes needed in our constitutional go-vernment for the conduct of public affairs. The moment that the noble Lord is not in power he appears to me to live in an atmos-phere of coalitions, combinations, *coup d'état*, and cunning resolutions. (Cheers and a laugh.) An appropriation clause may happen to every man once in his life. But there is only one man living of whom it can be said that in 1835 he overthrew the Government of Sir R. Peel upon an impracticable pretext; that in 1852 he overthrew the Government of Lord Derby with an objectless coalition; that in 1855 he overthrew the Government of Lord Aberdeen by a personal *coup d'état*; and that in 1857 he overthrew the Government of the member for Tiverton by a Parliamentary manœuvre. (Cheers.) Now, I beg the noble Lord at this moment to throw the vision of his memory back for an instant to the year 1852. He sat before me then the head of a mighty host. He drew the fatal arrow that was to destroy our Government. He succeeded. He destroyed in breathless haste the Government of Lord Derby: but did he destroy anything else? Did he not destroy, also, the position of a great statesman? Did he not destroy almost the great historic party of which he was once the proud and honoured chief? (Cheers.) The noble Lord does not sit opposite me now; but had he not hurried the catastrophe of 1852, and had he bided his time according to the periodic habit of our Constitution, he would have re-turned to these benches the head of that great party of which he was once the chief and greatest ornament. . . . With regard to the more im-portant branch of foreign affairs, I can say truly, although we had an inheritance of trouble, and although, probably, during the period of our official existence we have had as many difficulties to contend with as could well fall to the lot of any Ministry—although during the last three months the question of peace or war has sometimes appeared to be that only of a moment—still we have so managed affairs that all immediate dangers seem to have vanished, and there is a prospect of arrangements which, if concluded, will in my opinion lead to a per-manent and a happy peace. (Cheers.) I have

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touched on our affairs under these principal heads. I will now allude to others of great, but not of so great importance. We have endeavoured to introduce measures which would make law reform not merely a mockery and a by-word. If we are indebted for the pacification of India to the wisdom of her ruler and valour of her chief, at least it must be acknowledged that the Administration did sup-port these men by sending out to them, under great difficulties, such supplies of valiant sol-diers as secured the triumphs which were achieved. The noble Lord has talked, and he always does talk, about a dissolution of the present Parliament. These are words that cannot escape my lips; and I must, with the permission of the House, refrain from touching upon such a theme. But I may be permitted to say, in answer to the noble Lord, that, if in the course of time the present servants of the Queen find them-selves upon the hustings before their constituents, I, for one, have that confidence in a great and generous nation, that I believe at such an hour they will not forget the difficulties under which we undertook the administra-tion of affairs, nor perhaps be altogether unmindful of what, under such difficulties, we have ac-complished for their welfare. (Cheers.) It is by our conviction in the justice of the people of England, it is because we believe in the power of public opinion, that we have been sustained in this House during our arduous struggle, and are sustained even at this moment amid all the manœuvres of Parliamentary in-trigue and all the machinations of party war-fare." It was a quarter to one o'clock when the House proceeded to a division amid a scene of intense excitement. The numbers were—for the second reading of the bill, 291; for Lord John Russell's resolution, 330: ma-jority against Ministers, 39. As the numbers were announced, the House rang with a tri-umphant shout from the Opposition. After a short irregular discussion on an amendment regarding the ballot, which Mr. Wyld sought to push to a division against the wishes of many friends of the meas ure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "It will perhaps be con-venient to know that I shall propose that this House at its rising do adjourn until Monday."

**April 1.** — At the Liverpool Assizes, James William Mitchell, engineer, was sen-tenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for causing the death of Lauder, a stoker on board the *Bogota* steamer, trading between Panama and Valparaiso, in so far as he had assisted the chief engineer (not in custody) in confining the unfortunate man in the stoke-hole, where he was literally roasted to death; the horrid fact being seen and heard by many of the crew.

— The lion's van of Wombwell's menagerie upset in a storm at Holywell, North Wales. The exhibitor and three boys killed.

**4.**—Intimation made in both Houses of

Parliament, that in consequence of the defeat sustained on the Reform Bill, on Tuesday night, the Ministry had resolved on advising an appeal to the country. The necessary measures would, therefore, be proceeded with as early as possible in anticipation of a dissolution. Lord Derby said, it was not upon this or that measure of reform the appeal was to be made; for after the vote in question the Government felt themselves at perfect liberty to reconsider the whole question without prejudice. "We appeal to the people whether, as lovers of fair dealing and plain and straightforward conduct in public men, they will sanction the overthrow of a Ministry who, in honourably endeavouring to discharge their duty, have fallen, not in pursuance of a difference of opinion brought forward in fair Parliamentary conflict, but who have been overthrown in consequence of the success—the undeserved, but I will not call it the unanticipated success—of what I must be permitted to term an ingenious manœuvre." Speaking of the Reform question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:—"There is the Conservative view of the question, and there is—not to use the epithet in the least degree offensively—the revolutionary view of the question. That is to say, there is that Conservative view which, in any change that it recommends, would wish to preserve and maintain the present character of the House of Commons, which is a representation of the various interests and classes of the country; and there is that revolutionary view which would attempt to alter the character of the House of Commons, and make it a representation merely of the voice of a numerical majority." Reserving to the Government to deal hereafter with this question as it thought fit, Mr. Disraeli thought at present it had fulfilled its pledge at great personal and party sacrifices, and he would not enter into any further specific engagements on that head.

**8.**—Twenty-six lives lost in the Mair Colliery, Neath, by an irruption of water into the workings.

**9.**—The *Times* publishes an alarming telegram, dated Vienna, last night. "The long-expected crisis is at hand. A corps of 50,000 men goes from this city to Italy to-morrow and on following days. Another corps of 60,000 men is to be assembled here. A reserve corps of 70,000 men will be placed in Bohemia and Moravia. The reserves of the army in Italy and of the army corps about to leave this city have been called in." Though the intelligence was received with suspicion, it was known that events were transpiring which in all likelihood would make it only premature. Consols fell from 95½ to 94½.

**11.**—At Ramsgate, near the Dumpton-stairs, the naked body of a man was discovered, under circumstances leading to the belief that a cruel murder had been committed. The left hand was cut off at the wrist, the four fingers were

cut off from the right hand, the ring finger was cut off between the first and second joints, and in the breast was a deep stab, the immediate cause of death. The inquiries before the coroner made it more than probable that the deceased had committed suicide, and destroyed his clothing, ring, carpet-bag, and all other articles on which his person could be traced, for the purpose of avoiding identification. Evidence was adduced to show that he was probably a Dutchman named Matterig.

**12.**—The Queen in Council orders the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving for the constant and signal success obtained by the troops in India, whereby the blessings of tranquillity and order had been restored to her Majesty's subjects in the East.

— Meeting at Willis's Rooms, in support of the Drinking Fountains movement. The first in the metropolis was erected on the 21st, near the corner of St. Sepulchre's churchyard, at the expense of S. Gurney, M.P.

**13.**—David Ritchie, secretary to the Committee of the Treasury at the Bank of England, killed in King William-street, by a cask of wine falling on him from the top of a loaded waggon.

—Died, aged 76, Lady Morgan, novelist.

**14.**—Don Arrom de Ayala, Spanish consul for Australia, commits suicide by discharging a pistol through his head in Blenheim Park. "My Lord," he writes to the Duke of Marlborough, in a letter found on the body, "I humbly ask your Lordship's pardon and forgiveness, for the great liberty I have taken in coming to put an end to my dreary and miserable existence in your park. It may be a childish feeling, but one cannot blow his brains out in a common road, on one of those cultivated fields full of cottages, and life, and civilization, and railways, and establishments of all kinds, of which your blessed country of England abounds. So I have not found another proper place to die decently than your handsome park, and you must bear the inconvenience of a dead man in your grounds. I mean no offence. I have yesterday visited your house, hoping that the sight of good things, and chiefly good paintings, would do me good, and soften the wild ideas that had led me to put an end to my life; but all of no use. Your manor is one of the most noble, splendid things I ever saw in my life, and I have travelled about and seen everything worth seeing. You have the finest Rubens that can be seen: that should have a great attraction for me under other circumstances, but now they have been of no use!"

— The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the various civil functionaries, and to the army in every rank, native and European, for the eminent skill, courage, and perseverance during the military operations by which the late insurrection in India had been effectually suppressed.

**15.**—Explosion of a boiler at Edwards' Spinning Mill, Scouringburn, Dundee, occasioning the loss of nineteen lives, and serious injury to fourteen others, besides the damage to property. Most of those killed were either scalded to death or crushed by the falling material. At the moment of the explosion the entire building above the boiler perceptibly rose into the air, and fell down a mass of ruins to the ground.

— Oxford and Cambridge boat-race on the Thames at Putney, won by Oxford; the Cambridge boat swamped by a steamer.

**16.**—Tantia Topee, the only Indian rebel who had gained a name for generalship in the field, hanged at Sepree, in terms of the finding of a court-martial.

— Discussion in the House of Lords on the present state of Europe. Lord Malmesbury stated that Government had endeavoured to mediate between France and Austria, by sending Lord Cowley on a special mission to Vienna. On his return he found that negotiations had been going on between France and Russia during his absence, the consequence of which was a proposal from Russia that a Congress of the five great Powers should be held. Her Majesty's Government accepted this, but difficulties arose, which existed up to this time, regarding the composition of the Congress and the disarmament of the antagonistic Powers. The Government regretted that their efforts had not been more successful in averting a war, which would be no common one, but a theatre for every wild theorist and unprincipled adventurer. The discussion turned chiefly on the position taken up by Sardinia in the contest. "England," said the Earl of Derby, "is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace. She is prepared to make almost any sacrifice for that object; but, in the interest of peace, she cannot assume a position which would place her in a helpless and defenceless condition; and if a war broke out, whatever be the consequences, our neutrality, as long as it may last, must to a certain extent be an armed neutrality, enabling us to take our part on that side, whatever it may be, which the honour, the interests, and the dignity of the country may indicate as deserving our support."

**19.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. The official notice by which Parliament was dissolved appeared in the *Gazette* on the 23d. The writs for new elections were also issued on the same day.

**20.**—Meeting at Rochdale to promote the return of Mr. Cobden, then absent on private business in America. Mr. Bright spoke vigorously on behalf of his friend.

— Election addresses. Lord John Russell wrote to the electors of London that if returned again it would be his endeavour to procure the immediate enactment of a sound, moderate, and constitutional measure of Reform. "In

all that I have said I have restrained from attributing unworthy motives to the Ministry. The tendency of measures we can discuss; the motives which inspire them we cannot. To accuse men in power of clinging to office, and men out of power of seeking place, is the common language of all times. It is difficult to be sagacious and clear-sighted; it is easy to be suspicious and uncharitable." To the electors of Tiverton Lord Palmerston said, the question was whether the bill proposed by the Government was a good or a bad bill. Noticing the plea urged on behalf of Government that it was desirable they should hold office during the delicate negotiations now going on with continental Powers, his Lordship wrote:—"A Government to be listened to with deference abroad ought to have strength and stability at home. But the present Administration exhibits itself to Europe at the outset of an approaching Congress as having an irreconcilable difference with Parliament, of whose assistance it will have deprived itself during what may be a critical period of the negotiation."

**21.**—Threatened rupture between France and Austria. The Duke of Malakoff (Vélissier) writes from the French Embassy, London, at 8 this morning, to the Earl of Malmesbury:—"It has become impossible to understand the proceedings of Austria. A despatch, which left Paris half an hour after midnight, reached me this morning before five o'clock. I did not wish to have you awake, and I transmit it to you at a rather more convenient hour. 'Austria has just addressed a summons to Sardinia. Count Buol having communicated it to the English Minister, you will know its exact terms through Lord Malmesbury. To answer in such a manner the mediating proposition of England, accepted by France, Russia, and Prussia, is to take the whole responsibility of the war. I hope that the Cabinet of London will look upon it in this light. Report to me what they think of it. Public opinion in England will stigmatize, I hope, the conduct of Austria in this circumstance.' I shall have the honour of waiting upon you, my dear Count, as soon as you express the wish." Lord Malmesbury writes on the same day to Lord A. Loftus at Vienna:—"A meeting of the Cabinet was held as soon as possible after the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of yesterday afternoon, announcing that a summons to Sardinia to disarm had been despatched from Vienna in the previous night; and, on its breaking up, I desired your Lordship, by telegraph, to acquaint Count Buol that her Majesty's confidential servants had determined to protest, in the strongest manner, against the step taken by Austria, which they looked upon as inevitably involving the early breaking out of war in Italy. By this precipitate step the Cabinet of Vienna forfeits all claim upon the support or sympathy of England, whatever may be the consequences

that may ensue from it ; and her Majesty's Government see only one means of averting the calamities with which Europe is threatened. That result might possibly be attained, if the Austrian Government would declare its readiness to act on the principle to which the Plenipotentiaries acceded in the Conferences of Paris of 1856 ; and her Majesty's Government still cherish the hope that Austria may even now be induced, according to the terms of the 23d Protocol of the 14th of April, to refer her differences with other Powers to the friendly mediation of an impartial and disinterested ally."

**23.**—Baron de Kellersberg arrives at Turin with a summons from the Austrian Government calling upon Sardinia to disarm, under the threat of immediate hostilities if she refused to comply. To this peremptory demand Count Cavour transmitted, on the 25th. of April, a reply to Count Buol, at Vienna, in which he said:—"The question of the disarmament of Sardinia, which constitutes the groundwork of the demand which your Excellency addresses to me, has been the subject of numerous negotiations between the great Powers and the Government of his Majesty. These negotiations have ended in a proposition made by England, to which France, Prussia, and Russia have adhered. Sardinia, in a spirit of conciliation, accepted it without reserve or *arriere-pensee*. As your Excellency cannot be ignorant either of the proposition of England, or of the reply of Sardinia, I could not add anything to make known to you the intentions of the Government of the King as regards the difficulties which might prevent the meeting of the Congress. The conduct of Sardinia in these circumstances has been appreciated by Europe. Whatever may be the consequences it may lead to, the King, my august master, is convinced that the responsibility will fall upon those who were the first to arm, who refused the propositions made by a great Power, and deemed just and reasonable by the others, and who now substitute a threatening summons in their stead." The next day, King Victor Emmanuel issued a proclamation to his troops:—"Soldiers ! Austria is increasing her armies on our frontier, and threatens to invade our territory, because here liberty reigns with order, because not might, but concord and affection between the people and the sovereign here govern the State, because the groans of oppressed Italy here find an echo : and Austria dares to ask us, who are armed only in self-defence, to lay down our arms and submit to her clemency. That insulting demand has received the reply it deserved : I rejected it with contempt. Soldiers, I tell you this, because I know that you will take an insult to your king and to your nation as an insult to yourselves. The announcement I make to you is the announcement of war ! Soldiers, to arms !"

— The French army of Italy leaves Paris to aid the Sardinians, disembarking at Genoa on the 25th.

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**27.**—Revolutionary outbreak at Florence, and flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. A provisional government administered the affairs of the duchy till the 11th of May, when a Commissioner was appointed by the King of Sardinia, with the approbation of the Tuscan people.

— Austria commences hostilities by moving her army across the Ticino into Piedmontese territory.

— Intelligence from Vienna that France and Russia had agreed upon the terms of a treaty of offensive and defensive. A third edition of the *Times* announced, "The British Government has offered its direct mediation between Austria and France upon the basis of Lord Cowley's proposals. Austria having accepted this offer, has postponed the declaration of war for a day or two. The French troops are now crowding into Sardinia." The *Times* added, from another source, "France has declined the offer made by the British Government."

**28.**—The Emperor of Austria issues a proclamation announcing his intention to invade Sardinia, "to put a stop to the hostile acts which for a series of years have been committed against the indisputable rights of my Crown." Count Buol wrote in defence of the step:—"The Sardinian Government has abused the national feeling of the Italian races. All the germs of discontent in Italy were long assiduously cultivated, and as soon as they began to spring up, Piedmont took the field as the champion of all Italian nationalities. . . . Austria is a Conservative Power, and religion, morality, and historical rights are sacred in her eyes. The possessions of Austria in Italy are guaranteed her by the very Powers which gave Genoa to Sardinia. Lombardy was, during many centuries, a fief of the German empire, and Venice was given to Austria instead of her Belgian provinces. Sardinia tells us that the real cause of the discontent of the inhabitants of Lombardy and Venice is the dominion of Austria on the Po and Adriatic. The right of Austria to Lombardy and Venice is irrefragable, and it will be defended against every attack. France, which long shared with Sardinia the moral responsibility of the sad state of things in Italy, now openly supports the revolutionary movement which has begun. The second French empire is about to realize its long-cherished ideas, for the throned Rower in Paris has informed the astonished world that 'political wisdom' will replace those treaties which have so long formed the basis of European international law. The traditions of the first Napoleon have been resuscitated, and Europe is not ignorant of the importance of the struggle which is about to begin."

— The *Pomona* emigrant-vessel strikes on the Blackwater Bank, Wexford, the sea making a clean breach over her, and sweeping the passengers off the decks. Of 409 persons on board only 23 were saved by launching the whale-boat. The most of those who perished

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met their end in the fore part of the ship, where their bodies were found in clusters when the vessel slipped off the rock.

**28.**—Panic on the Stock Exchange, caused by the warlike preparations in France and Austria, the first-named Power proposing to raise a loan of 20,000,000*l.* and the second of 6,000,000*l.* There was a fall of 6 per cent. in English Stock, and of from 8 to 20 per cent. in Foreign Stock. Consols, which at the opening of the week were 93*½*, fell to-day (Thursday) to 88*½*; Exchequer Bills, from 35*s.* to 5*s.* prem. It was calculated that within twenty-four hours the depreciation in the value of stock and shares amounted to 50,000,000*l.* On Wednesday seven heavy failures were announced, to-day eighteen, and next day nineteen. The Bank advanced the rate of interest from 2*½* to 3*½* per cent., and next week to 4*½* per cent. Within ten days confidence was in a great measure restored, it being then made known that this country did not intend to take any part in the contest in Italy, and that the French loan was likely to be all taken up in France.

— Sir Moses Montefiore obtains an interview with Cardinal Antonelli on the subject of the Jewish youth Mortara, who in June last had been removed by priests from the dwelling of his father, at Bologna, and placed beyond paternal control. The plea for this proceeding was, that the child had been secretly baptized some years previously; but, on the other side, relatives alleged that, if the ceremony had ever been gone through at all, it must have been by an illiterate servant who was herself only about fourteen years of age, and was otherwise done under circumstances which rendered such ceremony invalid and illegal by the laws of the Pontifical Government. Sir Moses was unsuccessful in his mission.

**29.**—The Austrians cross into Sardinian territory, and Victor Emmanuel places himself at the head of his army.

— Died, aged 66, Dr. Dionysius Lardner, natural philosopher.

**30.**—Few of the elections during this month excited more than a local interest. At Carlisle, Sir James Graham, in reply to the taunt of being a “weathercock,” said:—“No Church-rates shall be levied in Carlisle on my account, even to place me on the top of a church steeple. But there is a place which I am anxious to occupy, and it is for you to say whether that shall be or not. The place I desire to occupy is at the top of the poll; and by the weathercock at Carlisle, when we come here on the day of election, when the hustings are open and the poll is closed, we shall then see which way the wind blows, and whether the weathercock is placed at the top of the poll or not.”—Lord Stanley was proposed by the Conservatives for London, but withdrawn early. Mr. B. Osborne was defeated at Dover by the Conservative Sir H. Lush, of the Admiralty; and Mr. Hudson, at Sunderland, by Mr. Lindsay.

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At Birmingham, the Conservative candidate, T. D. Acland, could not obtain a hearing, and polled only a third of the votes given to Bright and Scholefield. At Tiverton, Lord Palmerston reviewed the policy of the Government as a mediating Power, and censured them for deference shown to Austria. At Aylesbury, Mr. Disraeli described the war as arising out of the present condition of Italy, and stated that, though the policy of England was one of peace, it was of the utmost importance she should be prepared for war. He believed the result of the elections would be a considerable gain to the Ministry. The final result showed that they won twenty-five seats.

**May 1.**—In consequence of an outbreak among the Sardinian Annexationists, the Duchess Regent of Parma is compelled to withdraw from her capital. She returned in a few days, and issued a proclamation to her subjects; but the complications which arose were so serious, that she was once more compelled to retire to neutral territory to await the issue of the war.

— General thanksgiving for the restoration of tranquillity to England.

**3.**—The Albert Bridge, at Saltash, designed by Brunel to carry the Cornwall Railway across the Tamar, opened by Prince Albert. It embraces within the two spans a distance of 2,240 feet, and is of a height sufficient to permit the largest vessels to sail beneath it without any impediment in the highest tides.

— The French Emperor directs a communication to be made to the Corps Législatif announcing the commencement of war with Austria. “That country,” he said, “in causing her army to enter the territories of the King of Sardinia, our ally, declares war against us. She thus violates treaties and justice, and menaces our frontiers. All the great Powers have protested against this aggression. Piedmont having accepted the conditions which ought to have ensured peace, one asks, What can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is that Austria has brought matters to this extremity, that she must either rule up to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic; for in this country every corner of territory which remains independent endangers her power. Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct; now energy becomes my first duty. Let France arm, and resolutely tell Europe, ‘I desire not conquest, but I desire firmly to maintain my national and traditional policy. I observe the treaties on condition that no one shall violate them against me. I respect the territories and the rights of neutral Powers, but I boldly avow my sympathies for a people whose history is mingled with our own, and who groan under foreign oppression.’”

**4.**—The Foreign Secretary (Earl Malmesbury) issues a circular to her Majesty’s ministers

abroad, instructing them as to our position in the probable conflict between France and Sardinia, on the one side, and Austria on the other. —“ The negotiations turned generally on two points ; the one relating to disarmament, the other to the admission of the Italian States, in some form or other, to the proposed Congress. The Cabinet of Vienna insisted, at first, as an indispensable condition to its entry into the Congress, that Sardinia should, in the first instance, disarm and disband the free corps which she had enrolled ; but it finally acquiesced, with some modifications, in a proposal made by her Majesty’s Government, and declared it would be contented if a general disarmament were carried out by Austria, France, and Sardinia, previously to the meeting of Congress. The Government of France was prevailed upon to admit, for itself, the principle of a general disarmament ; but it hesitated for a long time before it consented to press the acceptance of it on Sardinia ; and at length only agreed to do so on condition that the Italian States should be admitted to send representatives to the Congress, not simply as advocates, but as plenipotentiaries, having an equal position and voice with the plenipotentiaries of the great Powers in the deliberations that might ensue. On reviewing the state of the negotiation, her Majesty’s Government conceived that there was still a chance of effecting such an understanding between the parties as would ensure the meeting of the Congress ; and for this purpose they proposed, on the 18th of last month :—1st. That there should be a previous, immediate, effective, and simultaneous disarmament on the part of Austria, France, and Sardinia ; 2dly. That the details of that disarmament should be settled by six military or civil commissioners, to be named severally by the great Powers and by Sardinia ; 3dly. That those commissioners having met and entered upon their duties, the Congress should forthwith be convened ; and, 4thly. That the Congress, when convened, should invite the Italian States to send representatives, who should be admitted to, and take part in the deliberations of, the Congress, in the same manner and on the same footing as they were admitted to, and took part in the deliberations of, the Congress of Laybach. This proposal was accepted in the main by the Governments of France, Prussia, and Russia, and partly by the Cabinet of Vienna. The latter, however, absolutely refused to agree to the admission of the representatives of the Italian States to the Congress, or to the participation of Sardinia in that assembly, under any conditions whatever. This decision on the part of the Austrian Government put an end to all hope of any Congress being brought together ; for, though the point was not again raised, I may as well mention to you that, in an earlier stage of the negotiations, her Majesty’s Government and that of Prussia refused to entertain a suggestion made by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, that, in consequence of the hesitation shown by

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Austria at that time, England, France, Prussia, and Russia should hold a Congress on the affairs of Italy, without her participation. The refusal of Austria to accept the last proposal of her Majesty’s Government was accompanied, on her part, by a peremptory summons to Sardinia to disarm, and to disband the free corps. Her Majesty’s Government, on receiving this intelligence, addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna the strongest remonstrances on the impolicy of this proceeding, and directed her Majesty’s minister at that court to place on record a formal protest against it. This precipitate measure was the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the Cabinet of Turin, which had previously declined to comply with the combined representations of England and Prussia on the subject of disarmament, had announced, on the very day that the summons was despatched from Vienna, though the Austrian Government were unacquainted with the fact when the summons was despatched, that, as France had united with England in demanding the previous disarmament of Sardinia, the Cabinet of Turin, although foreseeing that such a measure might entail disagreeable consequences for the tranquillity of Italy, was disposed to submit to it. In this state of things, all hopes of accommodation seemed to be at an end : nevertheless, her Majesty’s Government resolved to make one more attempt to stay hostilities ; and they accordingly formally tendered the mediation of England between Austria and France, for the settlement of the Italian question, on bases corresponding with the understanding arrived at between Lord Cowley and Count Buol, at Vienna. But this too failed ; and her Majesty’s Government have only to lament the little success which has attended all their efforts, jointly with other Powers or singly, to avert the interruption of the general peace. In the present position of the contending parties, it would obviously be to no purpose to attempt to restrain them from engaging in a deadly struggle. Her Majesty’s Government will, however, watch the progress of the war with the most anxious attention, and will be ready to avail themselves of any opportunity that may arise for the exercise of their good offices in the cause of peace. It is their earnest desire and firm intention to observe the most scrupulous neutrality between the contending parties.”

**5.—Died, aged 86, Prince Metternich, Austrian diplomatist.**

**6.—Died, aged 92, Alexander von Humboldt, a natural philosopher of vast attainments and experience, and immense reputation.**

**10.—The Emperor Napoleon quits Paris to join the army of Italy, having previously conferred the title of Regent on the Empress. He was met at Genoa by King Victor Emmanuel on the 13th.**

**12.—Notice issued from the War Office, sanctioning the formation of volunteer rifle corps, under the provisions of the Act Geo. III.**

cap. 54, as well as of artillery corps in towns where there were forts or batteries. The movement for the formation of these corps spread with great rapidity throughout England and Scotland.

**12.**—Government issue a declaration of neutrality in the war about to commence between Italy and Austria.

**13.**—At the Central Criminal Court, Wagner and Bateman, pretending to carry on the business of law-stationers, in York-buildings, Adelphi, but in reality known to be chiefs of a gang of forgers, were sentenced to penal servitude for life. Members of the gang of lesser standing were sentenced to terms of penal servitude varying from 10 to 20 years. During the two years the gang was known to carry on its cunningly-devised schemes, it was thought there had been obtained from bankers between 8,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, while the cheques refuséd amounted to more than double that sum.

— Fall of a scaffolding at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The workmen commenced as usual at 6 A.M. Many had ascended and were at work on the scaffoldings; some were on the stage laying their courses, others were ascending the ladders; when suddenly, without any apparent cause, the poles snapped like reeds, and the piles of timber and bricks fell with a tremendous crash to the ground, bearing with them the unfortunate labourers. Five were found quite dead, two died after removal, and five others were conveyed to the hospital labouring under severe injuries.

**17.**—Meeting in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, to take steps for organizing an Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa.

**20.**—City Non-intervention meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, and addressed by M. Kossuth. Other meetings of a similar character were held in different towns of the kingdom.

— First engagement between the French and Austrian troops at Montebello. The Emperor writes in his despatch to the Empress-Regent:—"A body of Austrians about 15,000 strong attacked the advanced posts of the corps under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, but were repulsed by General Forey's division, which behaved admirably, and cleared the village of Montebello of the enemy after an obstinate fight of four hours. The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by General Germain, fought with extraordinary energy. Two hundred prisoners were taken, including one colonel. The loss on the French side amounts to 500 killed and wounded. The Austrians have been retreating since yesterday evening."

**21.**—In a review of Mr. Mill's "Essay on Liberty," in *Fraser's Magazine* for April, Mr. Buckle brought serious charges against Mr. Justice Coleridge, for his conduct at the trial of Pooley, of Liskeard, in July 1857. The imputations were that Sir John Coleridge was acting in concert with others, and in particular with his own son, the counsel

for the prosecution; that he had something to do with getting up the prosecution, and unduly favoured it, because it was instituted by clergymen with whose sentiments he agreed; that he might have refused to put the law in force; and that he acted as he did because the trial took place in an obscure town, and because the prisoner was poor and undefended. To all these charges Mr. J. D. Coleridge, the counsel concerned, gives now an unqualified denial, and shows that Mr. Buckle, instead of having investigated the case for himself, as he alleged, had been content to accept a one-sided statement prepared, in 1857, by Mr. Holyoake.

**25.**—Tuscany joins France and Sardinia against Austria.

**26.**—The Bishop of Aberdeen suspends Mr. Cheyne from the office of the ministry, he "having received the first and second admonitions prescribed by the canon without evincing any regret for the ecclesiastical offences which he has committed."

**28.**—Completion of the electric telegraph between Suez and Aden. Brigadier Coghlan, the political resident at Aden, sent a message to the Queen, intimating that her Majesty's possessions at Aden were now in telegraphic communication with Egypt. The acknowledgment was received from Suez in less than five minutes.

**29.**—During a severe storm at Nottingham, Mr. Lowe, of the Beeston Observatory, found hailstones falling from 1 inch to 1½ inch in diameter, the average size of all he saw being half an inch. The shapes were most grotesque.

**31.**—Battle of Palestro. At seven o'clock, A.M., 25,000 Austrians endeavoured to retake the position of Palestro. The King, commanding the 4th Division in person, and General Cialdini, at the head of the 3d Regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then, after having assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking 1,000 of them prisoners, and capturing eight pieces of cannon. During the combat at Palestro, another fight took place at Confienza, in which the Austrians were repulsed by the Division Fanti after a two hours' conflict.

— The new Parliament assemble in the Palace at Westminster, and re-elect John Evelyn Denison, Esq., to be Speaker.

— Epsom races; the Derby Stakes won by Sir J. Hawley's Musjid.

**June 2.**—Burning of the troop-ship *Eastern Monarch* at anchor, Spithead. She was returning from India with 352 invalid soldiers, 30 women, and 53 children on board, besides her officers and crew. The latter were engaged in the task of furling the sails, when a violent explosion was heard in the after part of the ship. The skylights over the poop were blown out and the poop-ladders carried away. In a moment the whole decks were filled with a choking vapour, and the flames burst out,

running like wild-fire along the deck. It was seen in a few minutes that it would be impossible to save the ship; the four boats were then lowered down, and, mainly through the aid of the disciplined soldiers, the whole of the women and children were passed down the sides. Such was the fortitude and humanity of these men, that the loss of life amounted to no more than one woman and five children, killed or suffocated in the explosion, one soldier who died from exhaustion after he was brought on shore, and one child. Assistance presently reached the vessel from Portsmouth, and all hands were taken off, the ship being towed into shallow water off Haslar Hospital, where she burnt to the water-edge. The cause of the explosion was said to be the carelessness of the steward in entering the store-room with a naked light. He was afterwards tried for the offence and acquitted.

**4.—Battle of Magenta.** "Yesterday," writes the Emperor, "our army was under orders to march on Milan across the bridges thrown across the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadways were narrow, and for two hours the Imperial Guard sustained unsupported the shock of the enemy. In the meantime General M'Mahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts we repulsed the enemy at every point, with loss on our side of about 2,000 men placed *hors de combat*. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded." The Austrian news to the 5th was of an undecided character. The conflict was then represented as still going on. "Eye-witnesses," says the imperial bulletin, "report that our troops join battle with joyous shout, and display endurance and bravery fully worthy of the most famous deeds of the imperial army."

**6.—Meeting of the Liberal party in Willis's Rooms, to arrange an immediate vote of want of confidence in Ministers.** Among the speakers were Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Horsman, and others.

**7.—The swearing in of members being now completed, the new Parliament is formally opened by the Queen in person.** The Royal Speech made reference to the war in Italy, where a policy of strict neutrality was to be observed, the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Naples, and the increase of the navy to an extent exceeding that sanctioned by Parliament. On the subject of Parliamentary Reform her Majesty was made to say:—"I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of my people in Parliament; and should you be of opinion that the necessity of giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country will not leave you sufficient

time for legislating with due deliberation during the present session on a subject at once so difficult and extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next session your earnest attention will be given to a question of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage."

**7.—Commencement of a no-confidence debate in the House of Commons.** On the motion for the Address, the Marquis of Hartington moved, "That it is essential for the satisfactory result of our deliberations, and for facilitating the discharge of your Majesty's high functions, that your Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country; and we deem it our duty respectfully to submit to your Majesty that such confidence is not reposed in the present advisers of your Majesty." The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that it would be advantageous to the country to know whether they possessed the confidence of the House or not. Defending the conduct of the Government after the vote on the resolution of Lord J. Russell, he commented with sarcastic severity on the speech of Sir James Graham at Carlisle, the reckless statements of which, at first reading, he professed to have attributed to the young gentleman whom Sir James was then introducing to the borough.—"When I read that charge upon the Ministry, which, I was told, was to be the basis of a vote of want of confidence, and which was made without the slightest foundation, and with a bitterness which seemed to me to be perfectly gratuitous, I naturally said, 'Young men will be young men.' Youth will be, as we all know, somewhat reckless in assertion, and when we are juvenile and curly—(laughter)—one takes a pride in sarcasm and invective. (Laughter). One feels some interest in a young relative of a distinguished member of this House; and although the statements were not very agreeable to her Majesty's Ministers, I felt that he was a chip of the old block. (Great laughter and cheers.) I felt—and I hope my colleagues shared in the sentiment—that when that young gentleman entered this House, he might, when gazing upon the venerable form and listening to the accents of benignant wisdom that fell, and always fall, from the right hon. gentleman the member for Carlisle—(laughter)—he might learn how reckless assertion in time might mature into accuracy of statement—(laughter)—and how bitterness and invective, however organic, can be controlled by the vicissitudes of a wise experience. (Laughter and cheers.) Yet the statements made in that speech of the right hon. gentleman have been circulated in every form, and for a time have been credited in every quarter in this country. . . . They have believed that the allowance to innkeepers for the billeting of soldiers was absolutely increased at the arbitrary will of a War Minister in order to bribe the publicans to vote for Government candidates—(laughter)—though every gentleman in this House must

be perfectly aware that their predecessors had passed the Act by which that increase of allowance was constitutionally made, and that the increase had been for some time in operation. The public did believe that barracks were built and contracts given, when contracts were never entered into and when barracks were never built. (Hear! hear! and a laugh.) The public really did believe that my Lord Derby had subscribed—had boasted, to use the language of the right hon. gentleman, of having subscribed—20,000/- to a fund to manage the elections. (A laugh.) Lord Derby has treated that assertion with silent contempt. (Cheers.) All the other assertions made at the time have been answered in detail, and therefore I suppose he thought the time would come when he could leave it to me to say for him, what I do say now, that that statement was an impudent fabrication. (Loud and repeated cheers.) The conduct of foreign affairs was made another ground of censure on the Ministry. How could an opinion be formed before the papers were produced? Was success to be the only test of ability in negotiations? Were there no unsuccessful negotiations previous to the war with Russia? You had then Lord Aberdeen and Lord Clarendon, men of admirable ability and experience, to conduct your negotiations. But had you nobody else? (Laughter.) Why, there was the noble Lord the member for Tiverton, who, like Coriolanus, showed his wounds yesterday, and is an avowed candidate for power. He is of opinion—as some others are, too—that he has some knowledge of foreign affairs, and he takes every opportunity of intimating that he is the only man who can wage war or preserve peace. Lord Aberdeen and Lord Clarendon had the assistance of the member for Tiverton. I will say nothing of the noble Lord the member for London, because his experience as Foreign Secretary is but limited. (Laughter.) Well, what did the member for Tiverton, and Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Clarendon do in the way of negotiation to prevent the war? Why, the sham of these negotiations is really not yet forgotten in England. (Cheers.) The State paper in Vienna is not yet entirely blotted out of the consciousness of the people of this country. (Loud cheers.) You had great advantages, and you signally failed. You had a majority in Parliament, you had wise and experienced statesmen, you had a still greater stake to urge you to exertion and to increase your responsibility, and yet you were utterly discomfited. (Cheers.) You had something yet more than we had with our poor means to preserve peace. You had an Opposition numerous and fairly ambitious, but in the midst of your negotiations that Opposition did not bring forward votes of want of confidence nor propose cunning resolutions to embarrass the public service. (Loud cheers.) We aided you in your difficulties, and supported you heartily and truly. (Cheers, and a cry of 'No.') Is there any one can murmur 'No'? I defy any man to

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bring an instance during that war in which we brought forward a single motion to embarrass you; and when by your general misgovernment and misconduct of the war there arose a public outcry which called for your fall, it was a member on your own side of the House who struck the blow, and it was by the votes of several members of the Liberal party that you were ejected from office. (Cheers.) . . . I hardly know who are our rivals: still less do I know who are to be our successors. If it is the noble Lord and his friends, I might contrast his policy with ours, his failures with ours, and make out a case upon which the House might adjudicate. But then the noble Lord—who lives not in the good old days of constitutional rivalry, but in the days of reconciled sections—(laugh)—will tell the House, 'You cannot judge of my resources by the gentlemen who are sitting near me; others will come to my aid, and by their unquestioned abilities and their varied experience, and with the bright evidence of their triumphant careers, I shall form an Administration which will put you out as the glorious sun does a farthing rushlight—(laughter)—and the whole country will immediately see that they have a strong Government entitled to their confidence.' (Cheers.) There is also the noble Lord below the gangway;—let me look below the gangway. (Lord John Russell here took off his hat and bowed, amid great cheering and laughter.) I see there two of the most eminent members of this House, who have long and frequently been servants of the Crown, and who I know are taking a very active share in the proceedings out of the House. In the days of our youth Willis's Rooms were managed by patronesses. (Laughter.) The distinguished assemblies that met within those walls were controlled by a due admixture of dowagers and youthful beauties—young reputations and worn celebrities—and it was at once the pride of society and the object of ambition for all to enter. (Laughter.) They are the noble Lord the member for the City of London and the right hon. gentleman the member for North Wiltshire who have signed the vouchers for the new contract. (Laughter.) Now Willis's Rooms are under the direction of patrons, and there are two of those patrons below the gangway. (Laughter.) They are two of the most eminent statesmen who are to form this strong Government, before whose celebrity we are to be extinguished. We have some experience of those great statesmen. We know how the noble Lord conducts negotiations. (Laughter.) We know how the right hon. gentleman conducts war. (Laughter.) You say that we have failed in our negotiations, and that we cannot be trusted in the event of possible war. Will the noble Lord and the right hon. gentleman help you much? (Cheers and laughter.) I cannot presume to pursue the research."

7.—The Austrians again defeated at Malcnano.

**8.**—The French Emperor and the King of Sardinia enter Milan amidst exhibitions of great enthusiasm on the part of the people.

**9.**—In the adjourned debate on the no-confidence motion, Sir James Graham took occasion to reply to Mr. Disraeli's strictures on his Carlisle speech, and in particular drew the Speaker's attention to the use which had been made of the phrase "impudent fabrication." Mr. Disraeli rose to order, and explained that those words were intended to apply to the authority quoted by Sir James, and not to the honourable Baronet himself. The Speaker also gave this as his impression of the sense in which the words were to be apprehended. The member for Carlisle continued:—"Certainly, Sir, what the right honourable gentleman has said, confirmed by your high and unimpeachable authority, is some satisfaction to my wounded feelings. (A laugh and cheers.) But the right hon. gentleman went on to remark upon the mild influences of age, presenting in his own person a contradiction to the Horatian maxim, '*Senit albescens animos capillus*' because he was an illustration of the fact that one might lose one's curls and still retain one's taste for sarcasm. (Laughter and cheers.) I must say, Sir, on this occasion, that I had the honour of a seat in the House when the right hon. gentleman first took his place in it. I early, indeed immediately, recognised his great abilities, and, without envy, without the slightest grudging, I have watched his rise to his present pre-eminence. But 'intemperate' language in a position such as the right hon. gentleman occupies is always a proof to me of a failing cause—(cheers)—and I regard that speech, and those expressions, as a happy omen of the coming success of this motion. (Renewed cheers.) The right hon. gentleman will pardon me if I express to him an opinion. I regard him as the 'Red Indian of debate.' (Laughter.) By the use of the tomahawk he has cut his way to power, and by a recurrence to the scalping system he hopes to prevent the loss of it. (Cheers and laughter.) When the right hon. gentleman uses towards one who offered him no offence—(oh ! oh !)—language of the tone and character which he has applied to me, I say this, that I was astonished by the rudeness of the assault—(oh ! oh ! and cheers)—but I readily forgive it on account of the feeling of anger and of disappointment at blighted hopes by which it was dictated. (Oh ! oh ! and cheers).

"*Nunc ad te, et tua magna, Pater, consulta revertor.*"

— The House of Lords pronounce a decision in the great Thellusson will case, which had been litigated for the long period of 61 years, at an expense which frustrated the design of the testator to accumulate a series of colossal fortunes for remote descendants. When the case was being argued before the Peers, the following questions, by the advice of the Lord Chancellor, were put to the learned judges who sat as assessors:—

First. Whether the devise by the testator of his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, after the decease of the several persons during whose lives the rents and profits of the same were directed to be accumulated (if it had been a devise of legal estates), to the eldest male lineal descendant then living of Peter Isaac Thellusson, and Charles Woodford Thellusson, and Charles Thellusson respectively, in tail male, is capable of an intelligent construction, or is void for uncertainty? Second. If at the time directed by the testator for the division of the estates into three lots, and for the conveyance to be made thereof, Peter Isaac Thellusson had had three sons, all of whom were dead, and the eldest of the three sons had left a son under age, and the second son had left a son 21 years of age, and the third son had left a son 30 years of age, and supposing it had been a devise of legal estates, which of the sons of the three sons would have been entitled to take under the devise? The learned Lords, having taken time to consider, delivered their several opinions. In answer to the first question, they were unanimous that the devise was capable of an intelligible construction. With regard to the second question, there was a diversity of opinion; but the majority concurred in holding that the word "eldest," used in the will as descriptive of the person who is to take a lot as a purchaser, when the time of accumulation ceased, does not mean the oldest man among his male lineal descendants, but that the testator meant and intended that the person who would be heir-at-law of Peter Isaac in tail male should take one of the lots as purchaser, by the designation of his eldest male lineal descendant. The property thus fell to the surviving heir of the elder branch, Charles Thellusson.

**9.**—In the Court of Common Pleas, the judges decide against the claim set up by the new Earl of Shrewsbury to the estates which had heretofore descended with the title. Bertram Arthur, the last Earl of Shrewsbury, of the Roman Catholic line, conceiving himself to be relieved from the disabilities imposed by the conditions and limitations contained in the deeds before referred to, went through the legal form of "suffering a recovery," executed a disentailing deed, and by his will devised his estates to trustees in trust for various persons, but chiefly for a younger son of the Duke of Norfolk. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot sought to recover the estates from the trustees by an action of ejectment in the Court of Common Pleas, asserting the subsistence and continuing validity of the restraints on alienation imposed by the Parliamentary Settlement, and denying the validity of the act of the deceased Earl. Since the proceedings on the claim to the earldom had established that Earl Talbot was the heir in tail male of the first Earl, and, therefore, now Earl of Shrewsbury, the controversy was reduced to the legal question of the validity and effect of the several

deeds and settlements referred to. A formal verdict was, therefore, taken for the plaintiff, with leave reserved to the defendants to move the court to enter the verdict for them if it should so appear to the court after cause shown. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn concluded an elaborate analysis of the case in these words:—"It seems to me that we must decide in favour of the plaintiff, and discharge the rule; and I have the less reluctance in doing so, because I feel satisfied that this decision is in conformity with the justice and equity of the case. I will not say that there was a family compact, if that expression is objected to, but I think it clear, upon all the facts, that there was a parliamentary compact in this case. The Catholic tenants, whether for life or in tail, under the Settlement of 1700, found themselves in a position in which the enjoyment of their estates might at any moment be invaded and interfered with by the Protestant next of kin. They desired to enjoy immunity from this unhappy state of things. At that time of day, when men had not learned the great and salutary lesson that they may worship the same God side by side, according to their respective faiths and forms of worship, in amity and peace, people did not foresee that a time would come when those penal laws which the animosity of religious warfare, and the struggle, as it were, of life and death, for the existence of the one religion or the other, if they did not render necessary, at all events excused, would in process of time become unnecessary and would be repealed. At that time, when every one looked forward to the continuance of those laws, it was a matter of the greatest possible moment and importance to these Roman Catholic proprietors to receive protection and immunity against the operation of the then existing law, which disabled them from enjoying their estates. They obtained that protection through the intervention and influence of one who was interested in a particular settlement of these estates. They obtained it through the special legislation of Parliament at his instance and procurement. They obtained it, however, as I read the Act of Parliament, on the condition that the estates should be inalienable, except on a contingency at that time most improbable—namely, the conversion at an early age of the successors of those to whom the estates stood limited from the Catholic to the Protestant faith. Under this private and special legislation the Roman Catholic proprietors enjoyed those estates during a long series of years, when, but for it, their enjoyment and possession might at any moment have been interfered with in a manner most prejudicial and disastrous to themselves." The rule nisi obtained by the defendants to enter the verdict for them was therefore discharged.

**10.**—Defeat of Lord Derby's Ministry. On this the third evening of the debate on the amendment to the Address a division took place showing a majority of 13 against the

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Government, in a House of 637, the largest recorded in any recent division. The remaining members were thus accounted for : Speaker, 1 ; double return (Aylesbury), 1 ; vacant (Cork), 1 ; absent Liberals, 10 ; absent Conservatives, 4 : total, 654. The result was received with prolonged cheering by the Opposition. When it had somewhat subsided, Mr. Disraeli moved that the House at its rising adjourn to twelve o'clock on Saturday, by which time the Committee now to be appointed might be prepared with their report on the Address. After a scene of great excitement the House broke up about half-past 2 A.M.

**11.**—Repeatedly defeated with great loss in the open field, the Austrian force withdraws for protection within the Quadrilateral.

**12.**—The mail-steamer *Alma* wrecked on a reef forming part of the desolate Isle of Harnish, one day from Aden. The whole of the passengers and crew were conveyed to the island, where they suffered considerably for four days, till relieved by the war-steamer *Cyclops*. The India and China mail was saved, but the most part of a valuable cargo and all the passengers' luggage was destroyed. The certificate of Davies, the chief officer in charge, was suspended for a twelvemonth, the main charge against him being carelessness in failing to consult his chart.

—Fire in Perth, destroying nearly the whole of Kinnoul-street and the south side of Union-street.

**13.**—The rumours in connexion with the formation of a new Ministry received an extraordinary addition to-day in the shape of a detailed account of the private interview, which had taken place on the afternoon of the 11th, between her Majesty and Earl Granville. "Her Majesty," it was said, "after listening to all the objections which Lord Granville had to offer, commanded him to attempt to form an Administration, which should at once be strong in ability and parliamentary influence, and should at the same time comprehend within itself a full and fair representation of all the sections into which the Liberal party has notoriously been divided. Feeling, probably, that it might be urged as an objection to this course that Lord Granville, who has never yet held the office of Prime Minister, would thus be placed in a position paramount to that occupied by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, who had each filled the office of First Minister of the Crown, and led the Liberal party in the House of Commons, her Majesty was pleased to observe that she had, in the first instance, turned her thoughts towards Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, each of whom had served her long and faithfully in many high offices of State. Her Majesty felt, however, that to make so marked a distinction as is implied in the choice of one or other as a Prime Minister of two statesmen so full of years and honours, and possessing so just a claim on the consideration of the Queen, would

be a very invidious and unwelcome task. Her Majesty also observed that Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston appeared to represent different sections of the Liberal party; Lord Palmerston the more Conservative, and Lord John Russell the more popular section. Impressed with these difficulties, her Majesty cast her eyes upon Lord Granville, the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, in whom both Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston had been in the habit of placing confidence, and who might have greater facilities for uniting the whole Liberal party under one Administration than could be enjoyed by either of the sectional leaders."

14.—Diplomatic relations resumed with Naples by England and France.

15.—The *Morning Herald*, commenting on the ministerial defeat, writes:—"Everything was done to influence waverers; places were promised and rewards freely offered, which were, we fear, in many instances accepted. One case, more flagrant than the rest, demands notice. At the late election Mr. Digby Seymour was returned for Southampton by the aid of the Conservative electors, to whom he had pledged himself not to vote against the Derby Government on the question of No-confidence. In accordance with this pledge, Mr. Digby Seymour spoke on the first night of the debate in support of Ministers: yet his name figures in the list of the majority against the Government." On Thursday, in consequence, Mr. Seymour applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information against the *Herald* for libel. He most emphatically and unequivocally denied that he had been swayed as suggested; adding that he stated to the electors of Southampton he would give no "factional vote" against the Derby Government; and in the House of Commons he said that he would vote for the Government unless some promise was given by the Liberal leaders that they were prepared to legislate upon Reform. That promise was afterwards given by Lord John Russell. Lord Campbell said Mr. Seymour had had an opportunity of clearing himself by his affidavit, and had done so; he did not think it a case calling for a criminal information. In an after-dinner speech to his constituents at Southampton, on the 29th September, Mr. Seymour explained that he had, on the 10th, sent a note to Sir W. Hayter, asking for an explanation on certain points in Lord John Russell's Reform scheme. He happened to be absent when Lord John was addressing the House; but, from the explanation he received, he was satisfied that his vote should be given to the Opposition.

17.—Mr. Gladstone writes to the Provost of Oriel with reference to his prospects of re-election for Oxford as a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet:—"Various differences of opinion, both on foreign and domestic matters, separated me, during great part of the Admini-

nistration of Lord Palmerston; from a body of men with the majority of whom I had acted, and had acted in perfect harmony, under Lord Aberdeen. I promoted the vote of the House of Commons in February of last year which led to the downfall of that Ministry. Such having been the case, I thought it my clear duty to support, as far as I was able, the Government of Lord Derby. Accordingly, on the various occasions, during the existence of the late Parliament, when they were seriously threatened with danger or embarrassment, I found myself, like many other independent members, lending them such assistance as was in my power. And, although I could not concur in the late Reform Bill, and considered the dissolution to be singularly ill-advised, I still was unwilling to stand on such disapproval a vote in favour of the motion of Lord Hartington, which appeared to imply a course of previous opposition, and which has been the immediate cause of the change of Ministers. Under these circumstances it was, I think, manifest that, while I had not the smallest claim on the victorious party, my duty as towards the late advisers of the Crown had been fully discharged. It is hardly needful to say that, previously to the recent vote, there was no negotiation or understanding with me in regard to office; but when Lord Palmerston had undertaken to form a Cabinet, he acquainted me with his desire that I should join it. . . . With respect to Reform, I understood the counsels of Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley, and I believe that if they had been followed the subject of Reform would in all likelihood have been settled at this date, without either a dissolution of Parliament or a change of Administration. But I have never understood the principles on which that subject has been managed since the schism in the late Government. I also think it undeniable that the fact of the dissolution, together with the return of an adverse and now no longer indulgent majority, rendered the settlement of this question by the late Ministers impossible. I therefore naturally turn to the hope of its being settled by a Cabinet mainly constituted and led by the men together with whom I was responsible for framing and proposing a Reform Bill in 1854. . . . I understand that misgiving exists with respect to my sitting in a Cabinet of which Mr. Gibson is a member, and which Mr. Cobden will be invited to join. The very same feelings were expressed, as I well recollect, when the late Sir William Molesworth entered the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen. Sir William Molesworth never, to my knowledge, compromised his political independence; and these apprehensions were, I think, not justified by the subsequent course of events. . . . Were I permitted the mode of address usual upon elections, I should, after this preliminary explanation, proceed to submit with confidence to my constituents that, as their representative, I have acted according to the obligations which their choice and favour brought upon me, and

that the Ministry which has thought fit to desire my co-operation is entitled in my person, as well as otherwise, to be exempt from condemnation at the first moment of its existence. Its title to this extent is perhaps the more clear, because among its early as well as its very gravest duties will be the proposal of a Reform Bill which, if it be accepted by Parliament, must lead after no long interval to a fresh general appeal to the people, and will thus afford a real opportunity of judging whether public men associated in the present Cabinet have or have not forfeited by that act, or by its legitimate consequences, any confidence of which they may previously have been thought worthy."

**17.**—Lord Derby makes official announcement of the resignation of the Ministry in the House of Lords. He pledged himself not only to abstain from all factious opposition, but to give his successors what support he could consistently with his duty to the country. Lord Derby was aware that the late Ministry had been overthrown, not on any one specific point, but on the broad grounds as to which party should hold office, and he was ready to abide by the result of the contest. He then referred to the report in the *Times* of the conversation between the Queen and Earl Granville, and expressed his surprise at the publication of matters of so confidential a character. Earl Granville, in reply, said he had asked and obtained permission from her Majesty to state to his political friends the result of what occurred, but it was never intended it should be communicated to any newspaper, nor had he done so. At the same time he could not see that any injury had resulted from the publication, seeing her Majesty appeared therein as desirous as ever of walking in the spirit of the Constitution. Mr. Disraeli made a brief ministerial statement in the House of Commons; but as none of the new Ministers were present, not having undergone the ordeal of re-election, the discussion was comparatively tame. The House adjourned from time to time till the 30th, when Lord Palmerston intimated that, having been entrusted by her Majesty to form a Ministry, he had succeeded in accomplishing the task, and the various offices were now filled up. Lord Granville also made in the course of the same evening such explanations as his negotiations made necessary.

— Warrant issued under the royal sign-manual, dispensing with the forms of prayer hitherto used on the 5th November, 30th January, and 29th May.

**18.**—The Thames Police-court was occupied during the greater part of this day in granting summonses to Dr. John Godfrey against persons described as disorderly, who met nightly before his house in Mount-place, Whitechapel, and annoyed him by shouts and yells regarding his alleged familiarity with female patients, and in particular by referring to a case of libel against the *East London*

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*Observer* bearing on his alleged offence, in which case he had lately been defeated.

**20.**—First council of the new Cabinet held at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, Downing-street. Among the Ministers present were Lord Palmerston; Lord Campbell, Lord Chancellor; Earl Granville, President of the Council; Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary; Sir G. C. Lewis, Home Secretary; Duke of Newcastle, Cabinet Secretary; Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary for War; Sir C. Wood, Indian Secretary; Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for Ireland; Sir George Grey, Duchy of Lancaster; and Mr. M. Gibson, Poor Law Board. Mr. Cardwell was afterwards removed to the latter office, in room of Mr. Milner Gibson, who went to the Board of Trade, in place of Mr. Cobden, who, though designated for this post, afterwards declined to join the Ministry. \*

— Commencement of the Handel Festival, in commemoration of the centenary of his death, at the Crystal Palace. The central transept was converted into a vast music hall, 360 feet long by 216 wide, containing an area of 77,000 square feet, exclusive of the increased auditorial space gained by the several tiers of galleries. The choir numbered 2,765, and the band 393 performers. The first day was devoted to the "Messiah;" the second to the "Dettingen Te Deum," with selections from "Saul," "Samson," "Belshazzar," and "Judas Maccabæus;" and the third, or closing day, to "Israel in Egypt." On the first day there were present 17,109 hearers, on the second 18,000, and the third, 26,826. The receipts of the three days were upwards of 33,000/ and the expenses 18,000/.

**21.**—Sir Alexander Cockburn succeeds Lord Chancellor Campbell as Chief Justice of England.

**25.**—In order to aid Mr. Bruce, who had been detained on his mission to Pekin, Admiral Hope makes an attempt to reduce the new forts at the mouth of the Peiho. Among the storming party on shore the casualties amounted to 252 killed and wounded; on board the gun-boats 25 were killed and 93 wounded. Two of the gun-boats, the *Plover* and *Lee*, grounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy, and another, the *Cormorant*, was so damaged by the fire from the forts that she sunk at her anchors. Prince San-ko-lintsin immediately forwarded a despatch to the Emperor announcing this victory over the rebellious barbarians. "As the action," he writes, "was about to commence, an officer with a communication from the Tautai of Tien-tsing was sent once more to warn them. The barbarians would not permit the letter to be handed in, and their vessels advancing like a swarm of bees right up to the second fort upon the southern bank, bore straight down upon the iron chains twice; but, being all brought up by these, they opened fire upon

our batteries. Our soldiers, pent in as their fury had been for a long time, could no longer be restrained; the guns of every division, large and small, opened upon all sides, and at evening the fire had not ceased."

**25.**—Battle of Solferino. The *Moniteur* despatch says:—"The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole army, have been compelled to abandon their positions and to withdraw to the left bank. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. We have taken thirty cannons, more than 7,000 prisoners, and three flags." The number engaged on the side of the Allies was reported to be 145,000, of whom 16,800 were killed or wounded, and 350 taken prisoners. On the side of Austria 170,000 were engaged, of whom 21,000 were killed or wounded. The Austrian official account said:—"In the afternoon a concentrated assault of the enemy was made upon the heroically-defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese; but, on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored. Losses extraordinarily heavy, a violent thunder-storm, the development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening."

**27.**—Nomination-day at Oxford University. Mr. Gladstone was proposed in a Latin speech by the Dean of Christ Church, and the Marquis of Chandos by the President of St. John's. The polling commenced the same day, and continued till Friday the 31st, when the voting stood: Mr. Gladstone, 1,050; Marquis of Chandos, 859. Mr. Gladstone polled 28 more votes than in 1853, and the opposition 36 less.

**28.**—The Galway Company's steamer, *Argo*, wrecked near Trepassey Bay, Cape Race. The boats were got safely into the water, and conveyed the passengers to a cove about a mile off, without any loss of life, although they endured considerable hardships. In the afternoon the ship fell over, filled, and became a total wreck. The captain's certificate was suspended for six months.

Between Singapore and Bombay fifty pirates and twelve convicts burst from their confinement on board the *Ararat*, commanded by Captain Correya, and attempt to take possession of the ship by murdering the crew. Through the energy of the officers the bloody design was frustrated, and, with the exception of such as were shot in the engagement, or leaped overboard, the whole of the desperadoes were driven back to their hold.

**29.**—Marshal, Mortimer, and Eicke found guilty in the Court of Queen's Bench of trafficking in the sale of army commissions. The indictment was laid at the instance of the Duke of Cambridge. •

**30.**—In explaining the policy of the new Government, Lord Palmerston said that, so far as foreign relations were concerned, "the course which we intend to pursue is that which has

been chalked out for us by those who preceded us—a strict neutrality in the contest which is now waging." He promised a Reform Bill early next session.

**July 2.**—The *Gazette* publishes the new statutes of nine of the Oxford Colleges—All Souls', New, Balliol, Oriel, Trinity, Worcester, Wadham, Brasenose, and Jesus—as well as two ordinances of a partial character respecting the next election of Fellows at Magdalen and the establishment of a Linacre Professorship of Physiology at Merton.

—Renewal of the controversy regarding the antiquity and genuineness of the manuscript emendations contained within Mr. Collier's Shakspeare, or "Perkins Folio," as it was called, of date 1623. The present possessor of the volume, the Duke of Devonshire, having consented to place it in the hands of the Museum officials for a short time, Mr. N. E. S. Hamilton, of the MS. Department, now writes to the *Times* that the emendations on the margin could not be older than the date of the present binding, which he thought might be about the middle of George the Second's reign; that a clear examination showed the margin to be covered with half-obliterated pencilings in the undisguised current hand of the present day, and that over these the imaginary ancient corrector had written in a hand of the seventeenth century the emendations which had made the Perkins Folio famous. As touching the good faith of Mr. Collier, subsidiary issues were also raised regarding his alleged discovery of Shakspeare documents in the Ellesmere Collection and at Dulwich College, the originals of which either could not now be seen or did not show passages pretended to have been transcribed from them by Mr. Collier. Mr. Collier defended himself from these imputations by describing the character and history of the disputed folio, showing that he had purchased it from Mr. Rodd in 1849; that, though not noticed by him for years afterwards, the emendations on the margin had been seen at the time by the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, New Inn Hall, Oxford (who now spoke to the fact); that they were also known to have been there by Mr. F. C. Parry, a former possessor of the volume; that, so far as the modern pencilings were concerned, he was certain there were none in the folio prior to the time it passed from the Duke of Devonshire into the hands of the officials of the Museum; and finally, that the emendations were too valuable for any one concerned in them even as suggestions, to throw away the merit on any ancient anonymous writer. On the other points Mr. Collier defended himself by reference to documents yet accessible, and the testimony of critics who had been convinced of their genuineness after careful examination. The Dulwich manuscripts, he averred, were in the condition he had described them at least as far back as 1796; and with regard to the Players' Petition of 1596, if it

was a forgery at all, it was a forgery committed long before he set foot within the State Paper Office. For the greater part of a year the controversy was engaged in with all the zeal and ill-feeling characteristic of modern Shaksperian criticism.

**4.**—Came on in the Court of Exchequer the case of *Swinfen v. Chelmsford*, being an action raised by the successful litigant in the Swinfen estates' case against Lord Chelmsford, formerly counsel on her behalf, for unduly compromising her claim at Stafford assizes. The plaintiff's second plea involved a serious charge against the judge, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, an allegation being made that, after the commencement of the trial, he clandestinely and illegally communicated with the defendant, her counsel, and gave him to understand that he had formed an unfavourable opinion of the plaintiff's case, and that she would probably lose the verdict, for the purpose of intimidating the defendant and inducing him to compromise the case. This allegation the defendant denied. Damages were laid at 10,000*l.* The jury, on the second day of trial, found a verdict for the defendant, the Lord Chief Baron directing that, as regarded the charge of collusion between the defendant and Sir C. Cresswell, there was no evidence to go to the jury.

**5.**—Proposed annexation of Savoy to France. Lord John Russell writes to Earl Cowley:—“Her Majesty's Government have learned with extreme concern that the question of annexing Savoy to France has been in agitation. . . If Savoy should be annexed to France, it will generally be supposed that the left bank of the Rhine, and the ‘natural limits,’ will be the next object; and thus the Emperor will become an object of suspicion to Europe, and kindle the hostility of which his uncle was the victim.” On the 8th Earl Cowley writes from Paris:—“In the course of the interview which I had with Count Walewski this afternoon, his Excellency said that I might give your Lordship the assurance that the Emperor had abandoned all idea of annexing Savoy to France.”

—Lord Lyndhurst, now in his 88th year, in a long and eloquent address on our relations with the Continent, urges the House of Lords to lend what aid it can to increase our national defences. “If I am asked,” he said, in conclusion, “whether I cannot place reliance in the Emperor Napoleon, I reply with confidence that I cannot, because he is in a situation in which he cannot place reliance on himself. He is in a situation in which he must be governed by circumstances, and I will not consent that the safety of this country should be placed on such contingencies. Self-reliance is the best road to distinction in private life. It is equally essential to the character and grandeur of a nation. It will be necessary for our defence that we should have a military force sufficient to cope with any Power or combination of Powers that may be brought against us.

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. . . . The question of the money expense,” said the aged peer, “sinks into insignificance. It is the price we must pay for our insurance, and it is but a moderate price for so important an insurance. I know that there are persons who will say, ‘Let us run the risk.’ Be it so. But, my Lords, if the calamity should come, if the conflagration should take place, what words can describe the extent of the calamity, or what imagination can paint the overwhelming ruin that would fall upon us! I shall be told, perhaps, that these are the timid counsels of old age. My Lords, for myself I should run no risk. Personally, I have nothing to fear. But to point out possible peril, and how to guard effectively against it, that is surely to be considered, not as timidity, but as the dictates of wisdom and prudence. I have confined myself to facts that cannot be disputed. I think I have confined myself also to inferences which no man can successfully contravene. I hope what I have said has been in accordance with your feelings and opinions. I shall terminate what I have to say in two emphatic words, *Vae victis!*—words of solemn and most significant import.”

**7.**—An armistice agreed upon between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French, the news causing a rise of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in Consols. The armistice led to the signing of preliminaries of a treaty of peace at Villafranca on the 11th. The conditions of peace were, “That the two sovereigns will favour the erection of an Italian Confederation. That the Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father. Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French her rights over Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions shall start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and shall extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazio; thence to Scorzaro and Luzana to the Po, whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French shall hand over (*remettre*) the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia. Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the Crown of the Emperor of Austria. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their states, granting a general amnesty. The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into the States. A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties.”

**12.**—Under the influence of the peace news Consols advanced on the London Exchange from 93 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 96. Turkish and Sardinian securities rose 5 to 7 per cent.

—The temperature of the air in shade to-day was 92°; and on the 13th and 18th, 93°. The mean temperature of the whole month was 68°.

\* **12.**—The Emperor of Austria issues an order of the day :—“ My people I found ready for any sacrifice, and sanguinary battles have proved to the world the heroism and contempt of death of my gallant army, which, having to fight in inferior numbers, and after thousands of officers and soldiers have sealed with their blood their faithfulness to their duties, still looks joyfully forth with unbroken strength and courage to the continuance of the struggle. Being left without allies, I only yield to unfavourable political relations, in face of which it becomes my paramount duty not to waste in purposeless efforts the blood of my soldiers, and the sacrifices made by my people. I now conclude peace founded on the Mincio line.”

— The Pope protests against any interference by Sardinia in the affairs of the Romagna.

**13.**—Sir John Trelawny's bill for the abolition of Church-rates read a second time, on the motion of Mr. Dillwyn, by 263 votes to 193. The Ministry generally supported the bill, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone.

— The ecclesiastical property of Mexico confiscated by President Juarez.

**14.**—Submarine telegraph completed between England and Denmark.

**15.**—Speaking at the dinner to the late Ministry given in Merchant Tailors' Hall, the Earl of Derby said :—“ In my opinion, as I have avowed on former occasions, the late war was commenced upon insufficient grounds, and on false pretexts; for, of all the purposes which were put forward to justify it, there is not one which has been supported or attained by the struggle which has taken place, while there are several which are placed in greater jeopardy than before.” Lord Malmesbury said :—“ If we had干涉ed, it must have been by sea : and if our fleet had been added to that of France, how would it have been employed ? In bombarding the beautiful city of Venice, and destroying its marble palaces ! and for every Austrian killed by our shot, a dozen Italians would have been slain. But, even if we had joined in these operations, and there was to have been an armistice, do you think that we should have been consulted any more than the King of Sardinia, who, as far as we know, after all the achievements of his army in the field, was left in blissful ignorance of the overtures going on between his ally and his enemy—until he was informed that hostilities were at an end ? Our admiral in the Adriatic would have suddenly seen a boat approach his ship, bearing a flag of truce, and a French officer would have stepped on board to tell him that as soon as he pleased he might return in all happiness and peace to Portsmouth. (Cheers and laughter.) That would have been our position if we had joined in this war, to judge from the way in which the principal actor in the drama has dealt towards his coadjutors.”

— The Emperor Napoleon re-enters Paris after his Italian campaign.

**16.**—In introducing his Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) said he estimated the revenue for the coming year at 64,340,000/, and the expenditure at 69,207,000/ ; for the army the expense would be 13,300,000/ , and for the navy, 12,782,000/. The deficiency of 4,867,000/ he proposed to make up by adding 4d. to the tax on incomes above 150/, which would produce 4,000,000/ , and diminishing the malt credits from eighteen to twelve weeks, which would give 780,000/.

**17.**—Count Cavour withdraws from the Sardinian Ministry, and is succeeded by Ratazzi.

**20.**—Mr. Charles Kean having retired from the stage, is entertained at a banquet at St. James's Hall, presided over by the Duke of Newcastle.

— Addressing Ministers regarding the close of the Italian war, the Emperor of the French said :—“ When we arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was about inevitably to change its nature, as well in a military as in a political aspect. Compelled to attack the enemy in front, intrenched as he was behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in face of Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our successes or to aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed by neutral territories, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the support of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped, it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor from abandonment of the noble cause which I desired to serve, but for the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to curb the ardour of our soldiers, to withdraw from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see noble illusions and patriotic hopes vanish from honest hearts. In order to serve the independence of Italy I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destinies of my country were imperilled I concluded peace.”

**21.**—The Home Secretary announces that a plan had been suggested by the Corporation of the City of London, by which a considerable portion of the site of Smithfield Market would be rendered available for the purposes of public recreation.

— Resolutions embodying the financial plans of the Government proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after considerable discussion agreed to.

**23.**—After a long discussion on the present educational machinery of the country, Mr. (397)

Lowe obtains the consent of the House to a vote of £36,920/- for ordinary purposes, and £3,394/- for the Science and Art Department.

**23.**—The House of Commons vote 2,000/- for the purchase of Sir George Hayter's picture of the "Opening of the first Reformed Parliament."

**24.**—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and suite, arrives at St. John's, Newfoundland, on a tour through Canada and the United States. Halifax was visited on the 30th; Quebec, August 18; Montreal, August 25; Ottawa, September 1; and Washington, where he was entertained by President Lincoln, on October 3.

— Commencement of a strike among the building trades in the metropolis, which lasted ten weeks, and led to the stoppage of many important works. The claim was for a reduction in the working time to nine hours per day, the wages to continue the same. The intention being to compel the great houses, one by one, to succumb, Messrs. Trollope's was first selected, and 470 men at once ceased working. The other masters, however, in self-defence, soon closed their doors, and kept the unionists out till they had made arrangements for carrying on work, at least on a limited scale, by the aid of non-union men, in terms of the following declaration:—"I declare that I am not now, nor will I during the continuance of my engagement with you, become a member of or support any society which directly or indirectly interferes with the arrangement of this or any other establishment, or of the hours or terms of labour, and that I recognise the right of employers and employed individually to make any trade engagement on which they may choose to agree."

**25.**—The Sheldon case (see Feb. 1) again before the Court of Probate and Divorce, in the form of a petition under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, praying that William and Arabella Sheldon might be declared the legitimate son and granddaughter of Ann Sheldon, who died at New York in 1798. Miss Sheldon appeared in person to move for a commission to examine witnesses in America with respect to the marriage of her grandfather. This she did with great clearness and ability, saying that the only object which she and her father had in view in presenting the petition was to have the question of their legitimacy or illegitimacy fairly raised and decided, and to remove the stain which had so long rested upon them. The motion was opposed by Dr. Deane on behalf of R. S. and W. Patrick, the heir-at-law and next of kin, on the ground that the question of law, whether the previous decisions of the House of Lords were not a bar to the present proceeding, ought to be determined before the expense of a commission was incurred for the purpose of obtaining evidence upon the question of fact. It was also submitted that, if a commission were issued, the petitioners should be ordered to give security

for costs, as the litigation upon the questions raised by the petition had been going on for the last sixty years, and the petitioner, Mr. Sheldon, was liable for a large sum incurred as costs in that litigation, which he was unable to pay. Miss Sheldon having replied, Sir C. Cresswell said he was of opinion that the commission ought to be granted, and he should order it to be issued for the examination of witnesses in New York, without calling upon the petitioners to give security for the costs.

**26.**—The *Moniteur* publishes a semi-official article, denying that France had in any way caused burdens to be placed on the English people on account of "national defences," and affirming that the increase had sprung from a pretended exaggeration of French designs.

— Fire in the brandy vaults of the London Dock, destroying fifty casks of spirits.

— Wreck of the Turkish steamer *Silistria*, twenty-four hours after leaving Alexandria. None of the crew or Turkish passengers afforded the least assistance; the pumps being manned, and the buckets wrought, by the European passengers and twenty-eight Austrian sailors who were on board. The captain, Mustafa Bey, through whose ignorance or carelessness the ship struck, consented to throw overboard a part of the cargo; but the Turkish passengers, in a paroxysm of fanaticism, rose upon the Europeans, and threatened them with the pistol and dagger if they interfered in the management of the ship. They afterwards commenced to plunder in every direction, and threw overboard several of the passengers when attempting to reach the boats. The most of those remaining on board were taken off next day by an Egyptian Government brig.

**27.**—At the Lincoln Assizes, Carey and Picket, two lads, were sentenced to be executed for their share in what was known as the Stickney murder, where an old man, who had been drinking in their company, was beaten to death with bludgeons, robbed of 23s. 6d., and then thrown into a ditch. Each of the prisoners made confessions accusing the other of the principal share in the deed.

**28.**—In the House of Commons Lord John Russell introduces a discussion on the Italian policy of the Government. The papers produced were ordered to lie on the table.

— Debate in the Commons on the affairs of Italy, and the possible effect of the Conference for the settlement proposed by the Emperor of the French. Mr. Disraeli accused Lord John Russell of always acting towards Italy as if there were an old Whig party there, and endeavouring to set up a kind of Brookes's Club at Florence, after his poetic ideal of Petrarch.

**August 1.**—On bringing forward the Indian Budget, Sir Charles Wood said the debt of India in April 1857, before the mutinies broke

out, was 59,462,000*l.*; the military expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, 12,561,000*l.* In 1857-58 the general expenditure amounted to 40,226,000*l.*; the revenue, 31,706,000*l.* In 1858-59 the expenditure was 48,500,000*l.*, and the revenue 33,800,000*l.* The total debt at present was 81,580,000*l.*

**2.**—At the Hereford Assizes, Job Isaac Jones, attorney's clerk, was charged with the murder of Harriet Baker, at Ledbury. It was sought to be established for the Crown, that the prisoner was seen to enter the rooms occupied by the deceased, who kept his master's office clean; that he had there secured the keys of the office and robbed the desk; that he had a weapon in his chest with which the blows might have been inflicted; that the embers of the stolen notes were found in his fireplace; that the torn pieces of two stolen cheques were found in a place to which he had access; that a quantity of postage-stamps corresponding with those left in the office were found in his possession; and that, though his circumstances up to the time of the murder and robbery were notoriously straitened, he was afterwards known to have in his possession 11*l.* or 12*l.* in sovereigns—the number stolen from the office. The jury returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**3.**—Aggregate meeting of operative builders in Hyde-park to protest against the "fiendish document" or declaration issued by the masters, and to bind all present to support the nine hours' movement.

**8.**—Lord Elcho renewed his motion for an address to her Majesty, as expressive of the opinion of the House, that it would be consistent neither with the honour nor the dignity of this country to take part in any Conference for the purpose of settling the details of a peace the preliminaries of which had been arranged between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria. At the close of the debate, Lord Elcho expressed himself satisfied with the discussion and withdrew his motion. Sharp reference was made by various speakers to the irregular and informal communication of the views of the British Cabinet to France through Prussia.

**10.**—The Committee on the Pontefract election finding that Mr. Overend and Mr. Chilvers had agreed to refer their differences to Lord March, and afterwards failed in accomplishing a compromise, agree to place the parties in the positions they occupied at the close of the poll, and resume the inquiry from that point. By the award of Sir J. D. Coleridge the seat fell to be vacated by Mr. Overend.

**11.**—Fall of the bridge across the Thames at Walton, built in 1750:—"I had crossed the river," writes a spectator, "just below the bridge, in a punt with a friend, to take a sketch of it from the Walton side, when the falling of a few stones from the broken arch warned us to quicken our speed; and, before we had well

reached the shore, the pier suddenly gave way, and the two large arches on either side, with the roadways, for some 150 or 200 yards, fell into the river below with a tremendous crash. The water splashed up like a fountain, and the sudden displacement caused the river to rise in a wave 4 or 5 feet high, which, rolling down the stream with irresistible force, carried boats, punts, logs of timber, and everything within reach, before it." No lives were lost.

**13.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. Regarding the proposed Peace Conference, her Majesty "has not yet received the information necessary to enable her to decide whether she may think fit to take part in any such negotiation."

**14.**—The army of Italy makes a triumphal entry into Paris. The Emperor expressed himself as sorry to part with so formidable and well-organized a force, and bade them never forget what they and he had achieved together. "If France had done so much for a friendly people, what would she not do for her own independence?"

**15.**—Commenced at the Central Criminal Court the trial of Thomas Smethurst, surgeon, for the murder by slow poison of Miss Isabella Banks, a person with whom he had also entered into a bigamous connexion, and by whose death he was to obtain possession of considerable sums of money. The trial extended over six days, the jury at the close bringing in a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was thereupon sentenced to be executed. The case gave rise to considerable discussion in public, the result of which was that the Home Secretary was induced in the first instance to grant a reprieve, and finally to recommend a pardon, as stated in his letter to the Lord Chief Baron:—"As your Lordship suggests in your report that reference should be made to the judgment of medical and scientific persons selected by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of considering the symptoms and appearances of the deceased Isabella Banks, and the result of the analysis, I have sent the evidence, your Lordship's reports, and all the papers bearing upon the medical evidence of the case, to Sir Benjamin Brodie, from whom I have received a letter, of which I enclose you a copy, and who is of my opinion, that, although the facts are full of suspicion against Smethurst, there is not absolute and complete evidence of his guilt. After a very careful and anxious consideration of all the facts of this very peculiar case, I have come to the conclusion that there is sufficient doubt of the prisoner's guilt to render it my duty to advise the grant to him of a free pardon, which will be restricted to the particular offence of which he stands convicted, it being my intention to institute a prosecution against him for bigamy. The necessity which I have felt for advising her Majesty to grant a free pardon in this case has not, as it appears to me, arisen from any defect in the constitu-

tion or proceedings of our criminal tribunals. It has arisen from the imperfection of medical science, and from the fallibility of judgment, in an obscure malady, even of skilful and experienced medical practitioners." At the trial for bigamy, which came on November 20th, Smethurst set up a plea that his marriage with Miss Banks was good, in so far as his reputed wife had committed bigamy by marrying him while her former husband, passing under the assumed name of Johnson, was still alive. He was found guilty of the imputed offence, and sentenced by Baron Bramwell to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

**16.**—The foundation-stone of a new "Tabernacle" for the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon laid at Newington.

**17.**—Inquiry in the Court of Session into the frauds carried on by the original chief partners of the Carron Company. Under the original deed of 1773, the Company were allowed to buy the shares of any retiring partner: and it now appeared that the managers, Dawson and Stainton, availed themselves so far of this permission as not to permit for thirty-five years any shares to be purchased by any stranger or partner other than a member of the families of Stainton or Dawson; and the charge now was, that "by means of false balances, abstracts, and accounts, and a general system of misrepresentation and concealment, the shareholders were kept in ignorance of the true value of the stock, and even thus induced to sell their shares at prices greatly below their actual worth." Among others, in 1847 Colonel Maclean was led to sell twenty shares at 700*l.* each: and he accordingly brought an action to have the sale and transfer set aside, and to be reinstated in possession, on the ground of fraud. He alleged that half-yearly balance-sheets were made out, in which the profits and the assets were systematically put down at far less than their proper amount. Mr. Joseph Dawson used to send to Mr. Henry Stainton, the agent in London, and brother of Mr. Dawson's predecessor in the management, "trial balance-sheets" which were correct, and these were then altered and adjusted to meet the object in view. . . . There was also a fund in London, known only to Stainton and the Dawsons, called the "Secret Reserve Fund," which amounted in 1838 to 77,792*l.*, and which was described to have been chiefly accumulated by debiting certain consignments of military stores from Carron to the Board of Ordnance in London with breakages which had never occurred. These "breakages" went sometimes to the extent of twenty-five per cent.; and Mr. Henry Stainton delivered to the Board of Ordnance, and received payment for, the whole quantity sent, but remitted to Carron only the supposed proceeds of the unbroken goods. These things continued apparently until 1850, when Joseph Dawson died, and William Dawson succeeded to the control at Carron, while Henry Stainton remained as agent in London. Dissension, then,

for the first time broke out between the families of Stainton and Dawson. William Dawson being manager, called upon Henry Stainton to account for the London fund. Stainton admitted its existence, and handed over 96,000*l.* to the Company. He died shortly afterwards, and the Company made a claim on his executors for shortcomings, which was compromised last year by a payment of the enormous sum of 220,000*l.* From these family feuds the outside shareholders, or those who were formerly shareholders, gained an idea of the transactions which form the subject of the present action. For three and twenty years, according to the pleadings of Colonel Maclean, shareholders had been vainly endeavouring to get information on the points in dispute.

**17.**—M. Blondin commences his performances on a rope stretched above and across the Falls of Niagara. He ran on the rope, crawled along it like an ape, stood on it, swang from it by one foot, and finally carried a man across it on his shoulders.

**18.**—Various outward physical evidences of a so-called revival of religion in Ireland engaged considerable attention about this time. The excitement afterwards spread to England and Scotland.

**21.**—Commencement of disturbances in the church of St. George-in-the-East, London, in consequence of the rector, the Rev. Bryan King, adopting an elaborate ritual, and refusing to allow time for the Sunday afternoon lecture by the Rev. Hugh Allen. The Bishop of London undertook unsuccessfully to arbitrate in the case, and the scenes on Sundays in the church, for many weeks in succession, were of the most scandalous description.

**26.**—Schamyl, the Circassian chief, captured in his stronghold at Gounil, and sent with his eldest son a prisoner to St. Petersburg.

— Commencement of the sale of Lord Northwick's collection of pictures, at Thirlestane House, Cheltenham. It continued eighteen days, the number of pictures disposed of being 1,881, and the amount realized 95,725*l.* His Lordship's collection of coins was sold during twelve days in December, and brought 8,565*l.*

— Concordat between Rome and Spain, the latter Power engaging to send an army of occupation into the Roman States if the French withdrew.

**27.**—Died at Putney, aged 75, Leigh Hunt, poet and essayist, and friend of Shelley.

**September 3.**—The assembly of the Romagna adopt a resolution expressive of their refusal to live any longer under the temporal sway of the Pope. On the same day a deputation from Tuscany waited upon Victor Emmanuel to propose, in the name of the whole Tuscan people, the annexation of that state to Piedmont. The King promised in both cases to support their desires before the great Powers.

**5.**—Captain Peard, "Garibaldi's English-

man," writes from the camp of the General at Modena, denying the rumours circulated against him in England of shooting Austrians like game, while altogether indifferent to the cause of Italian independence.

**7.**—The *Great Eastern* steamship leaves her moorings at Deptford for Portland Roads.

**9.**—Explosion on board the *Great Eastern* during her trial trip, off Hastings. For the double purpose of heating the water before it passed into the boilers, and of keeping the saloons cool, a "jacket" or casing was placed around the lower part of each funnel. The common stop-cock with which it was fitted had by inadvertence or ignorance been turned to close the pipe, while the communication between the casing and the boilers had also been cut off. In consequence, as the water within the casing became heated, and the steam got compressed, the "jacket" water was converted into steam, the power of which increased from moment to moment as speed was put on. At last a terrific explosion took place. The forepart of the deck appeared to spring like a mine, blowing the great funnel up into the air. There was a confused heavy roar, amid which came the awful crash of timber and iron mingled together with frightful uproar, and then all was hidden in a rush of steam. Blinded and almost stunned by the overwhelming concussion, those on the bridge stood motionless in the white vapour till they were reminded of the necessity of seeking shelter by the shower of wrecks—glass, giltwork, saloon ornaments, and pieces of wood, which began to fall like rain in all directions. The prolonged clatter of these as they fell prevented any one ast the bridge from moving, and though all knew that a fearful accident had occurred, none were aware of its extent or what was likely to happen next; all that could be ascertained was that the vessel's sides were uninjured, and the engines still going. The whole centre of the ship seemed to be one vast chasm, and from it was belching up steam, dust, and then smoke lighted with flame. When the great funnel of eight tons weight blew up it tore away everything—decks, cabins, and far below this again steam-gearing of every kind. The furnace-doors being burst open fire poured on one side on the unfortunate firemen, and scalding vapour on the other. As many as ten were injured so severely that death either relieved them from their sufferings on the spot, or followed close upon a short period of unconsciousness or apparent insensibility to pain. Captain Harrison and the officers of the ship showed the most prompt courage and ready fertility of resource in meeting the calamity. Some one shouted out to Atkinson, the pilot, to save himself. "I'm no engineer," he replied, "I'm a pilot; I've charge of the ship, and I mean to stick to her." The most of the passengers also behaved with great coolness and humanity, and, before the vessel had advanced far from the scene of the disaster,

were busy personally attending the wounded or collecting subscriptions on their behalf. The *Great Eastern* arrived in Portland harbour about ten o'clock on the morning of the 10th, neither screw nor paddles having been stopped from the time she left the Thames. Notwithstanding the force of the explosion, the sides of the great vessel were uninjured.

**10.**—In consequence of the determination of his Irish tenantry to conceal the murder of one of his tenants, named Crow, the Earl of Derby issues instructions to warn off the whole of the occupants on the Down estate, Tipperary, with the exception of the immediate friends of the deceased and a few others. This step gave rise to severe animadversion on the part of the Irish press, but Lord Derby explained at Liverpool that the warning was given with the view of protecting the well-disposed on his estate, and punishing those whom he believed to have connived at the crime.

**14.**—Died at Coblenz, in his 71st year, Sir James Stephen, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, and formerly Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Sir James was also known as a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* on subjects relating to the history of the Church and the development of religious opinion.

**15.**—Died at his residence, Duke-street, Westminster, from paralysis induced, it was believed, by the late disaster on board the *Great Eastern*, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, engineer, aged 54. His chief work was the Great Western Railway, including Saltash and Chepstow bridges, and all the other great works on that line and its branches; and to his suggestions was due the series of vast steam-vessels, the *Great Western*, *Great Britain*, and *Great Eastern*.

**21.**—At the Lewes Agricultural Show a portable steam-engine, shown by Cheale and Son, exploded, causing the death of the engineer in attendance, four persons, spectators, and several cattle in the show-yard.

—Captain M'Clintock arrives off the Isle of Wight with news of the fate of the Franklin Expedition. He writes to the Secretary of the Admiralty:—"I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final Searching Expedition, which I have had the honour to conduct. Their Lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavours to ascertain the fate of the Franklin Expedition have met with complete success. At Point Victory, upon the north-west coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated the 25th of April, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned on the 22d of April, 1848, in the ice, five leagues to the N.N.W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under

the command of Captain Crozier, were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June, 1847. Many deeply interesting relics of our countrymen have been picked up upon the western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that, subsequent to their abandonment, one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice." (See May 28, 1847.)

**27.**—Explosion, at Birmingham, of Phillips and Pursall's percussion-cap factory, in which there were stored, in process of finishing, 5 million and a half of caps, from 3,000 to 4,000 cartridges, containing about 40lbs. of gunpowder, and a large quantity of other explosive material. The entire building was blown to atoms, and twenty-one of the workpeople burnt or buried in the ruins. In the priming-shop, where the disaster was supposed to have originated, the whole of the workmen were killed.

**28.**—Died, aged 81, Carl Ritter, the eminent Prussian geographer.

— Doncaster races.—The St. Leger Stakes won by Sir C. Monk's Gamester.

**October 1.**—The new bell "Big Ben," of Westminster, ceases striking the hours, having become more hopelessly cracked than even its predecessor.

**4.**—In the course of a *conversazione* in St. George's Hall, Wolverhampton, the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, addresses the Christian Young Men's Institute of the place:—"If I were to look back on my own life, to derive from it anything like a lesson for the guidance or instruction of others, I should say that of all the success that individually I have met with in my career, I should ascribe the greater part, not to the possession of any particular ability, but, in the great variety of instances, more to the benefit I have found resulting from a feeling in one's favour produced whenever I have been fortunate enough to have it in my power to confer any advantage or any kindness on others. I am perfectly confident that the principle of mutual benevolence, of a universal desire to do good, derived from Christianity, and which is the first lesson inculcated when you are taught to read the New Testament, is one of the best and most sure modes of securing even temporary success in life. (Cheers.) I venture to derive that conclusion from it, because it is peculiarly, and in every sense of the word, a Christian conclusion; and if you compare the lessons of the New Testament with the lessons of any other school of morality, high as are some of the excellent lessons of morality in heathen philosophers, they differ essentially; inasmuch as all Christian goodness is founded wholly and entirely on the principle of love and mutual benevolence. I am extremely glad, therefore, to find that you have combined in the whole of your institu-

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tion, and in all its regulations, the necessity of making the study of Christianity one of the primary objects."

**5.**—Coroner's inquiry at Stepney into the circumstances attending the death of the infant child of Miss Yaroth, born in the school-house at Mile-end, Stepney, with the connivance of the incumbent, the Rev. J. Bonwell, M.A., and buried in secret by his desire. The medical attendant on the occasion was Dr. Godfrey, of Mount-place, Whitechapel. The jury found the conduct of the incumbent and sexton "highly censurable." The Commissioners under the Church Discipline Act afterwards instituted proceedings, and carried the case before the Bishop.

**8.**—M. About having been personally attacked by the Bishop of Orleans for his book "The Roman Question," replies in the columns of the *Opinion Nationale*:—"Perhaps you would have done better to speak in more courteous terms of a literary man and a gentleman. For only to suppose such a misfortune as that fifteen or twenty years hence you should find me on the next bench to you in the French Academy, you would be forced either to leave your seat, or to admit that you had gone a little too far. But religious polemics have their peculiar customs. The torture which religion no longer dares to use in practice, it imports, as far as possible, into its language. The sacred fire of the Inquisition now burns only in the eloquence of man. I was made to feel it in the first mandate—I mean the first article—of your new friend, M. Veuillot. When I was told that this Père Duchesne of the Church had declared war upon me, I expected to have some formidable arguments to meet. I buckled on my best logical and historical armour. How simple was I? M. Veuillot merely insulted me as you have done, Monseigneur, and he denounced my book to the police. For it is easier to ruin an editor than to ruin an argument; there is no reply so irrefutable as a seizure. According to law, I might, Monseigneur, require you to insert this, my answer, in your next number—I mean your next mandate. But I will not be too exacting; I am satisfied with being in the right. I respectfully kiss your pastoral ring, and humbly bow, Monseigneur, to the sacred character with which you are invested."

**9.**—The Sardinian ambassador withdraws from Rome.

**11.**—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh announces that Sir David Brewster had accepted the Principalship of Edinburgh University, to which he had been elected by the Town Council.

**12.**—Died, at his residence, Gloucester-place, aged 56, Robert Stephenson, engineer of the London and Birmingham Railway, the High Level Bridge at Newcastle, the Britannia and Conway Bridges over the Menai Straits, and the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence. The remains of the great engineer were interred

in Westminster Abbey, near Telford, whose suspension-bridge divides with Stephenson's tubular bridge, the admiration of visitors to the Menai Straits.

**13.**—The Theatre Royal, Hull, destroyed by fire. The wardrobe and dresses of the company were also burnt. It was one of the finest of provincial theatres, and worthily placed at the head of the so-called York circuit.

**14.**—The Glasgow Water-works opened by the Queen at the outflow of Loch Katrine. To overcome the first great engineering difficulty of drawing the water from the lake it was necessary to tunnel a mountain 600 feet below the summit for 2,325 yards in length and 8 feet in diameter. This was the first of a series of 70 tunnels measuring in the aggregate 13 miles. The bogs were traversed by 3½ miles of vast iron pipes, and the rivers and valleys crossed by 9½ miles of aqueducts. The system was estimated to be able to supply the city with 50,000,000 gallons daily. The total cost was about £1,500,000. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and two Princesses arrived at the works from Edinburgh, which city they had reached on their journey from Balmoral southward. The weather was of the most untoward description, the rain falling in torrents throughout the greater part of the day. There was, however, a large gathering of people to welcome her Majesty on the occasion. The ceremony consisted of the presentation of an Address on the part of the Water-works Commissioners, and a suitable reply from her Majesty, and was ended by the Queen putting in motion the apparatus by which the waters of the lake were admitted into the tunnel. By the aid of the electric telegraph the event was at once made known in Edinburgh and Stirling by the firing of the Castle guns.

**16.**—Anti-slavery outbreak at Harper's Ferry, a town on the borders of Virginia and Baltimore. Under the leadership of John Brown, or "Old Brown," as he was sometimes called, a noted Kansas abolitionist, the arsenal was seized, the trains stopped, and the telegraph wires cut. A number of people were also slain in the encounter which took place with the military. Brown was captured and tried for high treason. When asked in court what remarks he had to make, he composedly answered, "Gentlemen, make an end of slavery, or slavery will make an end of you." The same steadiness of purpose marked the demeanour of this zealous Abolitionist on the scaffold to which he was condemned. When asked for a signal that he was ready, John Brown replied, "I am always ready." He was executed on the 2d of December, but the efforts of his life and the manner of his death gave an increase of vitality to the abolition struggle, and was thought to have had a sensible influence in hastening on the war between the North and the South.

**22.**—Spain declares war against Morocco, the immediate inciting cause being the refusal

of the latter power to cede territory claimed by the former for the protection of its settlements on the North African coast.

**26.**—Wrecked in Redwharf Bay, near Moelfra, Anglesea, during the severe storm which set in the previous day, the well-known Liverpool and Australian steamer *Royal Charter*, homeward bound. The number lost reached the frightful total of 459. The ship was unhappily kept near a dangerous lee shore, in the hope of meeting with a pilot for Liverpool. In this she was disappointed, and at about 10 P.M. of the 25th, with a northerly gale blowing, she let go two anchors a few miles to the east of Point Lynas. So violent, however, was the wind and sea that the chain cables parted, although the engines were working at full speed to lessen the strain. In spite of every effort the vessel was now forced ashore, and struck the rocks astern in four fathoms water. Up to this period (3 A.M.) not the slightest alarm was evinced among the passengers, a large portion of whom were women and children. The masts and rigging were now cut adrift, but caused no relief, as the ship continued to thump on the sharp-pointed rocks with fearful rapidity. Shortly after she struck, the ship was thrown broadside on, perfectly upright, upon the shelving stony beach, the head and stern lying due east and west, the former not being more than twenty yards from a projecting rock. At this juncture one of the crew, a Portuguese, named Joseph Rogers, nobly ventured to struggle through the heavy surf, and convey a rope on shore. Though it was not believed even yet that danger was imminent, the captain gave the order, and Rogers ably fulfilled his duty. A strong hawser was then passed and secured on shore. To this was rigged a boatswain's chair. While this was going on a fearful scene was being enacted in the saloon. An attempt had been made by Mr. Hodge, a clergyman, to perform a service; but the violent thumping of the vessel on the rocks, and the sea which poured into the cabin, rendered this impossible. The passengers now collected here, and Captain Taylor and Captain Withers endeavoured to allay their fears by the assurance that there was at any rate no immediate danger, when a succession of tremendous waves struck the vessel, and broke her in half amidships. Shortly afterwards the foremost portion was again torn through, and the ship began to break up rapidly. A few of the crew saved themselves by means of the hawser; some were hurled mutilated, but living, upon the rocks by the waves; all the officers perished. Captain Taylor was the last man seen alive on board. He had lashed himself to a spar, but did not succeed in getting ashore. The effect of the sea on the great iron safe in which the ship's treasure was contained showed the fury of the storm. It was so totally broken up and destroyed that it could not be discovered in form, while the smaller iron boxes were crushed and

ground to atoms, sovereigns and lumps of gold being forced into the very substance of the iron.

**26.**—While the wreck of the *Royal Charter* was dwarfing all the other calamities of the storm, a feeling of pride was excited throughout the country by the conduct of the Channel Fleet, under Admiral G. Elliot. On the 25th, the squadron, consisting of four line-of-battle ships, *Hero*, *Trafalgar*, *Algiers*, and *Aboukir*, and three frigates, *Mersey*, *Emerald*, and *Melpomene*, was caught in the gale while exercising between the Land's End and Plymouth. Seeing it doubtful if the rear vessels in line could make the Sound, the Admiral decided to wear the fleet together and face the weather. In the afternoon it blew a perfect hurricane, and for three hours the whole fury of the tempest was poured upon the squadron. When it began at length to abate a little, the four line-of-battle ships and one of the frigates were still in company, and all doing well. The *Mersey* and the *Emerald* had steamed into Plymouth, but the five remaining vessels kept in open order throughout that terrible night, wore in succession by night signal at about 1 A.M., made the land at daylight, formed line of battle, came grandly up Channel under sail, at the rate of 11 knots an hour, steamed into Portland, and "took up their anchorage without the loss of a sail, a spar, or a rope yarn."—The strength of the *Great Eastern* was severely tried in the gale, but she rode it out without sustaining serious damage. It was computed that during the forty-eight hours over which the storm extended, 100 vessels were lost on the British coast; and the crews of 29 drowned, 15 partially so, 62 saved. Much damage was done to the breakwaters and harbour works on the south and west coasts, as well as to lines of railway and telegraph.

**28.**—Under the new Act regulating the Universities of Scotland, the University of Edinburgh this day elected Lord Brougham to the office of Principal, the votes standing, Lord Brougham, 655; Duke of Buccleuch, 419.

**31.**—In the Court of Probate, a person describing herself as the wife of Major Yelverton, R.A., sued for the restoration of her conjugal rights. The marriage, it was alleged, took place in Scotland, and the parties cohabited in each of the three kingdoms, and also in France. The respondent was charged with having deserted the petitioner at Bordeaux, and to have since married another person in Scotland. The points raised in the discussion were—first, whether Major Yelverton, who was an Irishman by birth, and never served in England, had, nevertheless, acquired an English domicile, by reason of the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery being at Woolwich; and, secondly, whether the petitioner, having been deserted by the respondent, had power to acquire a different domicile from that of her alleged husband. Sir C. Cresswell said the question was one of great importance, and one that was likely frequently

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to arise. The petitioner was afterwards dismissed on the ground of want of jurisdiction, Sir C. Cresswell describing the Divorce Court as a court for England, and not for the United Kingdom.

**November 1.**—Meeting in the Senate House, Cambridge, to carry out the union with the Oxford Mission, for establishing "one or more stations in Southern Central Africa, which may serve as centres of Christianity and civilization, for the promotion of the spread of true religion, agriculture, and lawful commerce, and the ultimate extirpation of the slave-trade."

**5.**—Accident at the Star Green Pit, Hanley Potteries, caused by the ascending cage being permitted by the engine-man to pass beyond the pit-mouth. Of the fourteen men in the cage, thirteen were thrown out; six fell down the shaft and were dashed to pieces; four landed on the iron pavement at the pit-mouth, one of whom was killed on the spot. The occupants of the descending cage were all severely injured by the violence of the shock received on reaching the bottom.

**6.**—St. George's-in-the-East riots. Although the incumbent had agreed, in accordance with the Bishop's decision as mediator, to lay aside the vestments which had latterly been made an excuse for disorder, and also to take the most convenient hour preceding the lecture for service, the disturbance in the church throughout the day was so serious as to lead to the closing of the building altogether in the evening. On the 13th, the rioting may be said to have reached a climax, for the yelling, fighting and stamping was not only as shameless and profane as ever; but, to add to the confusion, two trained dogs were let off among the officiating priests and choristers. For months the Thames Police-court was occupied almost daily with charges arising out of these disturbances, preferred in most instances against idle, ill-disposed lads or vagabonds who stirred up the riots for the sake of plunder. The purely religious zealots were few in number.

**9.**—The Scotch College of Bishops confirm the sentence of suspension passed on the Rev. Mr. Cheyne, Aberdeen, by 3 votes to 2.

**10.**—Festival at the Crystal Palace to celebrate the centenary of the poet Schiller. After a speech by Dr. Kinkel on the genius of the poet, a colossal bust by Gross was uncovered. The "Song of the Bell," to Romberg's music, formed a principal part of the concert following. In the evening there was a torchlight procession in the grounds.

—The preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca converted into a definite treaty at Zurich.

**11.**—The King of Sardinia refuses to permit his cousin, the Prince of Carignan, to accept the temporary Regency of the vacant Italian dukedoms. The Chevalier Buoncompagni was

afterwards chosen to act pending the meeting of a Congress.

**12.**—Mr. Gladstone, M.P., elected Rector of Edinburgh University by a majority of 116 over Lord Neaves, the numbers being 643 and 527.

— The Wakefield Election Commissioners succeed in unravelling the secret of the mysterious “Man in the Moon,” who appeared to have been mixed up with most of the recent cases of bribery in the borough. A draper in the town said he had engaged the Man in the Moon, Serjeant Pigott.—Who is he? Moore. — Well, I'd rather not disclose his name yet; but I can produce him if necessary. The secret has been so well kept, that it would be a pity to disclose it before it is necessary. (Laughter.) Mr. Serjeant Pigott.—Can you produce him to-day? Moore.—Oh, yes; he is hard by. I can bring him in at once. Mr. Serjeant Pigott.—We shall be delighted to see him. Moore then left the Court, and in about five minutes returned with the “Man in the Moon,” who was next examined. He said his name was Whitehead, and his calling was that of an upholsterer at Bradford, but he had “always been in the habit of taking part in electioneering affairs.” His evidence contained new facts in addition to those previously gleaned from the candidates (Leatham and Charlesworth), and their agents. Questioned as to his own identity, Mr. Serjeant Pigott said: I suppose you knew you went by the name of “The Man in the Moon,” while you were here? Whitehead.—Well, I believe that was my designation. Mr. Serjeant Pigott.—And there is no doubt about your identity? Whitehead.—Oh, dear no, I'm the man, sure enough. (Laughter.)

— Insubordination, amounting almost to mutiny, on board the 91-gun ship *Princess Royal*, in Portsmouth harbour. The men having asked for leave till Monday (the 14th) to celebrate the launch of the *Victoria*, the Port-Admiral assented to one half going ashore, but ordered the other half to remain. While the one half were leaving a message was sent to the Admiral, informing him that the whole of the hands must have liberty or none would go. He thereupon sent an order to turn back the section advancing, and keep all on board. This led to a general riot among the men, which was only subdued by the interference of the marines. One hundred and eight were tried in one batch, and condemned to three months' hard labour in Winchester Gaol. From circumstances which afterwards transpired, showing that ill-temper and mismanagement prevailed among the chief officers, public sympathy was aroused on behalf of the seamen, and they were discharged before the expiry of their term.

**14.**—Crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, to listen to Captain M'Clintock's memoir of his voyage in search of Sir John Franklin.

**16.**—Died, at Cheshunt, aged 96, James Ward, Esq., the oldest Royal Academician.

**18.**—Garibaldi writes from Nice:—“As underhand machinations are continually impeding the freedom of action attached to the rank I occupy in the army of Central Italy, and which I made use of in the endeavour to attain the object which every good Italian has in view, I leave the military service for the moment. On the day when Victor Emmanuel shall again call his soldiers to arms for the redemption of the country, I will once more find a weapon of some sort, and a place by the side of my brave companions.”

**20.**—Died, at Hookwood Park, Surrey, aged 81 years, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, an able Indian servant, and historian of Cabul.

**21.**—The Divorce Court gives judgment for a dissolution, with costs, in the case of the Hon. Mrs. Theresa Caroline Rowley v. the Hon. Hugh Rowley, on the ground of adultery, cruelty, and desertion, one or other of the offences appearing to have been indulged in daily from the date of marriage till the lodging of the petition.

— Wreck of the Montreal steamship *Indian*, on the coast of Newfoundland. The sea was comparatively quiet at the time, and the captain was judged to have been misled by a new light on the Seal Rocks not laid down on his chart. She had 38 passengers and a crew of 79 men on board; of which 27 were drowned. The others were taken off in boats belonging to the ship, or by a schooner sent from the shore by one of the survivors. The wreck was freely plundered by the inhabitants along the coast.

**22.**—Died, aged 41, George Wilson, Esq., Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh.

**24.**—The Victoria tubular bridge at Montreal (R. Stephenson, Esq. engineer) opened.

**28.**—Died, at Sunnyside, New York, aged 75, Washington Irving, essayist and historian.

— A lunatic, lodging in King's Head-court, Shoreditch, murders his wife by ripping her open, and then cut off her head, which he placed in a basin. The murderer's infant daughter was found lying sleeping on a pillow on the floor beside the head.

**29.**—Collision in the Frith of Clyde between the Glasgow and Londonderry steamer *Eagle* and the timber-laden ship *Pladda*, water-logged, in tow of a steam-tug. The former sunk soon after the accident, and 20 out of 46 on board were drowned.

**30.**—Four Liverpool merchants having written to the Emperor Napoleon to ascertain what his intentions were respecting the invasion of England, M. Mocquard writes:—“Great fear or great confidence can alone explain the step you have taken. On the one

hand, you are affected with an imaginary disease, which seems to have attacked your country with the rapidity of an epidemic. On the other, you count on the loyalty of him from whom you ask an answer. Yet it was easy for yourselves to give that answer, if you had coolly examined the real cause of your apprehensions. That cause you would have found only in the din excited among your countrymen by the most chimerical alarms; for, up to the present moment, in no circumstance whatever is there a word of the Emperor, or an act which would permit of a doubt respecting his sentiments, and, consequently, his intentions towards your country. His conduct, invariably the same, has not for a moment ceased to be that of a faithful and irreproachable ally. That which he has been he wishes (and on his behalf I declare to you) to continue to be. In proof of the fact, you have the approaching community of distant perils between your soldiers and ours. Thus, henceforth completely reassured, combat an error which is too extended. Great nations are made to esteem and not to fear each other."

**December 5.**—Came on for hearing, before the Divorce Court, the petition of James Morton Bell, praying for a dissolution of his marriage with Ellen Jane Bell, on the ground of adultery with the Marquis of Anglesey, and also asking for damages to the extent of 10,000/. from the co-respondent. The jury found a verdict for the petitioner, and awarded the damages claimed. The court then pronounced a decree of dissolution, and condemned the co-respondent in costs.

**14.**—Prince Metternich re-opens diplomatic relations between France and Austria, by appearing at the Tuilleries as Ambassador of the latter Power.

**17.**—The royal palace of Fredericksburg, one of the noblest edifices in Denmark, destroyed by fire.

**20.**—Heard, in the Court of Common Pleas, the case of Oakley *v.* the Moulvie Ood-Deen, being an action to recover 5,000/. advanced on a bill of exchange for 6,500/, alleged to be accepted by the defendant as the English agent to the King of Oude. The bill had been drawn by Henry Chard, endorsed by him to Viscount Forth, and by the latter to Oakley, who now sought to recover the amount said to have been advanced. The Moulvie pleaded fraud in obtaining the bill; and, second, that the plaintiff's agents knew of the fraud. The jury gave effect to both pleas.

—Publication of another Imperial pamphlet, "Le Pape et le Congrès," bearing on its title-page the name of M. de la Guérinière, but presumed to indicate the policy of, if not to be written by, the Emperor himself.

**24.**—Modena, Parma, and the Romagna formed into the Province of Æmilia.

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**25.**—Military riot at Aldershot camp, arising out of a controversy between the 24th Foot and a company of the Tower Hamlets Militia, as to which had got the best Christmas dinner. The discussion waxed so hot that the 24th crossed over to the quarters occupied by their opponents and fired upon them with loaded rifles. Four of the militiamen were wounded and one killed.

**26.**—The *Blerrie Castle* wrecked passing through Dover Straits, and all hands lost—34 of the crew, and 22 passengers destined for Adelaide.

**28.**—Died suddenly, aged 59, Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay, the historian of the English Revolution, critic, poet, and politician. He was buried with honour in Westminster Abbey on the 9th of January.

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**January 1.**—In pronouncing a benediction on the French army, the Pope takes occasion to censure the pamphlet of M. de la Guérinière :—"Presenting ourselves at the feet of the God who was, is, and shall be throughout eternity, we implore Him, in the humbleness of our hearts, to shed down abundantly His blessings and His light on the august chief of that army and nation, in order that, being guided by that light, he may walk safely in his difficult path, and more than this, perceive the falsity of certain principles which have been put forth in these latter days in an *opusculum* which may be termed a signal monument of hypocrisy, and an ignoble tissue of contradictions. We hope that, with the aid of that light,—nay, more, we are persuaded that with the aid of that light he will condemn the principles contained in that *opusculum*; we are more convinced of this, because we possess certain documents which some time ago his Majesty had the goodness to send to us, and which are a veritable condemnation of those principles. It is with this conviction that we implore God to shed His blessings on the Emperor, on his august Consort, on the Prince Imperial, and on the whole of France." While the benediction was being conveyed to Paris, it was crossed by an Imperial epistle to the Pope from the Tuilleries :—"After a serious examination of the difficulties and dangers which the different combinations presented, I say it with sincere regret, and however painful the solution may be, what seems to me most in accordance with the true interests of the Holy See, would be to make a sacrifice of the revolted provinces. If the Holy Father, for the repose of Europe, were to renounce those provinces which for the last fifty years have caused so much embarrassment to his Government, and were in exchange to demand from the Powers that they should guarantee him possession of the remainder, I do not doubt of the immediate restoration of order. Then the

Holy Father would assure to grateful Italy peace during long years, and to the Holy See the peaceful possession of the States of the Church. I am sure your Holiness will not misconstrue the sentiments which animate me. You will understand the difficulty of my position; you will give a kind interpretation to my frank language, remembering all that I have already done for the Catholic religion and for its august Head."

**4.**—Count Walewski retires from the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is succeeded by M. de Thouvenel, formerly French Ambassador at Constantinople. Lord Cowley left the French Court at this time on a diplomatic mission to London.

— David Hughes, solicitor, sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to ten years' penal servitude, on various charges of defrauding his clients by misappropriating their funds, and of refusing to surrender to proceedings in bankruptcy.

**10.**—Pemberton Mills, situate on the Merrimac river, Massachusetts, falls in ruins upon 600 or 700 workpeople engaged in the factory. In the course of the evening, when the most active efforts were being made to rescue the survivors, the mass of fallen material caught fire, and scores of the miserable people —many of them women and children— were consumed while their voices were still heard and recognised in unavailing shrieks for help. The total number of lives lost in this appalling accident was said to be at least 300.

**15.**—Count Cavour resumes his place in the councils of the King of Sardinia.

**17.**—Mr. Cobden appointed Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of commerce with France. “Having stated the basis which appears to be best suited to the proceeding,” Lord John Russell writes, “I have now to mention certain reserves which her Majesty’s Government have to make on behalf of England, and which, they presume, the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French may also make on behalf of France. The freedom of each Government to regulate trade in all matters lying beyond the stipulations of the treaty will remain entire; but it may be well, for the purpose of avoiding misapprehension, to specify points which might otherwise remain open to doubt. The two Governments will be free, for example, to extend to all countries the concessions they engage to make to one another; and this extension will, on the part of England, probably be effected by a simultaneous act. The two Governments are to be at liberty to regulate all the conditions of import and export, as to place and otherwise, for particular articles, and to designate the ports at which any branch of trade may be carried on, of course with reference to the due economy of Customs establishments, which does not permit a trade imposing difficult and costly duties on officers of the Revenue to be carried on except in

places of considerable resort and significance. Again, the abolition or limitation of duty would not preclude either Government from imposing upon goods such charges as are known in this country by the name of rates or dues, and as are intended, not for the purpose of raising a general revenue at the cost of trade, but merely either to sustain or to mitigate the cost imposed upon the public by the necessary establishments at the respective ports. Lastly, it may be requisite to advert to the time at which the meditated changes shall take effect. On the side of England, her Majesty’s Government will propose that, with respect to all those articles which are to be set free from duty, and removed altogether from the tariff, those articles shall become free on the day succeeding that on which a resolution in Committee of the House of Commons, affirming the proposed freedom from Customs duty, shall have been duly reported and agreed to by the House itself.”

**18.**—Statue to Lord Clive inaugurated at Shrewsbury, Earl Stanhope delivering an address on the occasion.

**21.**—Captain Harrison, of the *Great Eastern*, drowned in Southampton water, by the capsizing of a small boat carrying him from the ship to the town. The boat, which was fully manned by six picked seamen and the captain’s coxswain, was seized in a sudden squall near the dock-gates, and upset before her try-sail could be lowered. Boats were at once put off from the *Indus* to the rescue, but when Captain Harrison was reached, the body was floating a little under water, and life quite extinct—death being apparently the result of apoplexy, caused by the intense cold. The coxswain was found insensible close by, and survived only till the evening. A fine youth, son of the chief purser, was also drowned; the chief purser himself (Mr. Lay), and Dr. Watson, were among those saved with the crew.

-- Suppression of *L’Univers*, the organ of the Ultramontane party in France.

**23.**—Treaty of Commerce between France and England, signed at Paris. Ratifications exchanged February 4th.

**24.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The Royal Speech alluded to the communications carried on with the Emperor of the French, “with a view to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus to draw still closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them.” The other principal subjects referred to were the Peace Congress for settling the affairs of Italy; the conflict at the Peiho, caused by the resistance of the Chinese to the treaty of Tientsin; the San Juan difficulty; the entire suppression of the Indian Mutiny; the acceptance of the extensive offer of voluntary service received from all ranks; and the new measure to be brought in for placing the representation of

the people "upon a broader and firmer basis." The discussion which ensued on the motion for the Address had reference chiefly to the condition of Italy and the approaching Congress.

**29.**—The long-continued and unseemly disturbances in the church of St. George's-in-the-East (see Aug. 21 and Nov. 6, 1859) reached a pitch to-night which the *Times* rightly described as "devilish." The appearance of the Rev. Bryan King with his attendant priests and choristers was the signal for the commencement of the most discordant noises and fearful imprecations. One mode of annoyance long practised had been to "say" the responses in the loudest possible tone, in order to drown the "chant" of the choir. This irreverent proceeding was now extended into blasphemy, the disturbers of the service substituting indecent and wicked imitative responses. When the service was concluded and the clergy withdrawn, the mob made a rush at the altar; the hassocks were hurled at a beautiful chandelier suspended over the apse, and a large cross was assailed by missiles from the gallery, where there were groups of blackguards singing comic songs. The rioters were latterly expelled by the police, which force for several Sundays afterwards afforded a very small measure of protection to the people worshipping in the church. The disturbance gradually died out as the churchwardens themselves became more tolerant of the ministrations and more alive to their duty of seeing the peace preserved within the fabric of which they had the charge.

**30.**—In the House of Lords the Bishop of London urges upon the Government the necessity of taking steps to protect the parishioners of St. George's-in-the-East in the free exercise of worship in the church there. Earl Granville admitted that the proceedings were a very great scandal and highly discreditable to all the parties concerned. When disturbances first occurred there was a difficulty in ascertaining the law by which magistrates could punish offenders, and the only act giving that power was one of Philip and Mary, respecting which the question arose whether it applied to the Protestant Church, it having been originally passed with a view to Roman Catholic places of worship. It was held that the law might apply in the present instance, but there were still difficulties in carrying it into effect. In the House of Commons the Home Secretary, Sir G. C. Lewis, demurred to designating the scandalous scenes as "outrages," though they were doubtless offences against the decorum and propriety of public worship. He expressed his regret that the incumbent's mode of performing public worship in St. George's-in-the-East should be such as to create so much dissatisfaction.

**31.**—The emigrant ship *Endymion* destroyed by fire in the Mersey. The passengers being all got out in safety, the captain scuttled the vessel, and ran her on shore; but, as the

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tide was receding, this attempt to save the hull was attended with no advantage.

**February 1.**—Mr. M'Mahon's bill for permitting an appeal in criminal cases thrown out on a second reading without a division, the Home Secretary pointing out the probable consequence of the proposed change: the delay and uncertainty it would impart into the administration of our criminal law; the multiplication of trials, which would compel an addition to the judicial bench; the cost of new trials, and the equal justice with which the prosecutor might claim such a privilege with the prisoner.

— Meeting of delegates of the Marriage Law Defence Association at Willis's Rooms, to co-operate in the efforts now being made to oppose the bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Vice-Chancellor Wood proposed a resolution which was carried unanimously, "that such marriage, or any other within the prohibited degrees, would be fraught with grave danger and injury to religion, morality, and family life."

**4.**—The Spaniards capture Tetuan, and afterwards consent to a truce.

**6.**—In consequence of the renewed rumours regarding the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, Lord John Russell writes to Sir J. Hudson at Turin:—"In speaking to Count Cavour respecting the rumoured annexation of Savoy, you will not disguise from Count Cavour that, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, it would be a blot in the escutcheon of the House of Savoy, if the King of Sardinia were to yield to France the cradle of his ancient and illustrious House. You will point out that if the military position of Sardinia will be weak, in face of the fortresses possessed by Austria on the Mincio and the Adige, that weakness will not be cured by placing on another frontier the great power of France in possession of the passes of the Alps, commanding an easy access to Italy in any case of hostile discussion between the French and Sardinian Governments." Earl Cowley writes from Paris on the 10th:—"I had an opportunity of seeing the Emperor yesterday, and I had the honour of having some conversation with him on the subject of the annexation of Savoy to France. His Majesty did not deny that, under certain eventualities, he might think it right to claim a proper frontier for France; that he believed that the wish of the Savoyards was to be united to France; and that he could not understand why, in the case of the Duchies, the wishes of the populations were to be attended to, and that the same principle should not prevail with respect to Savoy. His Majesty, however, disclaimed all intention of annexing Savoy against the will of the Savoyards themselves, and without having consulted the great Powers." M. Thouvenel, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, then sought to justify the annexation:—"Historical tradi-

tions, which it is needless to recall, have accredited the idea that the formation of a more powerful state at the foot of the Alps would be unfavourable to our interests, and although, in the arrangement developed in this despatch, the annexation of all the states of Central Italy to Sardinia should not be complete, it is certain that in the point of view of external relations it would be equivalent in reality to an analogous result. The same provisions, however distinct they may be, claim the same guarantees; and the possession of Savoy and of the country of Nice—excepting the interests of Switzerland, which we always desire to take into account—also presents itself to us in that hypothesis as a geographical necessity for the safety of our frontier."

**7.**—The Marquis of Normanby moves an Address to the Queen, directing her Government to use their best endeavour to prevent the transfer of Savoy and Nice to France. The motion was opposed by Government, and withdrawn after discussion.

—Lord John Manners' motion for leave to bring in a bill permitting the Divorce Court to hold its sittings with closed doors, thrown out by 268 to 83 votes.

**8.**—Sir John Trelawny's Church-rates' Abolition Bill read a second time, by a majority of 263 to 234.

**10.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the annual Budget, the statement having been unavoidably deferred from the 6th, in consequence of his illness. Mr. Gladstone began by noticing the circumstances which made the present a memorable year in British finance—the relief of 2,146,000/- from payment of interest on National Debt; the lessening of war-duties on tea and sugar; the expiring of the period for which the Income-tax was voted, and the new commercial treaty with France. He estimated the charges for the ensuing year at 70,000,000/-, and the income at 60,700,000/. The deficiency to be made up partly by a renewal of the tea and sugar duties as they now stood for fifteen months, and partly through the operations of the new French treaty, which he recommended the House to adopt. "France," he said, "engaged to reduce the duties on English coal and coke, flax, and pig-iron, in 1861. On the 1st of October, 1861, France would reduce duties and take away prohibitions on British productions mentioned, on which there was an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. There was a provision that the maximum of 30 per cent. should, after a lapse of three years, be reduced to a maximum of 25 per cent. England engaged, with a limited power of exception, to abolish immediately and totally all duties on manufactured goods; to reduce the duty on brandy from 15s. to 8s. 2d.; on wine from 5s. 10d. to 3s.; with power reserved to increase the duty on wine, if we raised our duty on spirits. England engaged to charge upon French articles subject to Excise the same

duties which the manufacturer would be put to in consequence of the changes. The treaty was to be in force for ten years." Speaking of Mr. Cobden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he could not help expressing his obligation to him for the labour he had, at no small personal sacrifice, bestowed upon a measure, which Mr. Cobden, not the least among the apostles of Free-trade, believed to be one of the greatest triumphs of Free-trade ever accomplished. "It is a great privilege for any man who, having fifteen years ago, rendered to his country one important and signal service, now enjoys the singular good fortune of having it in his power—undecorated, bearing no mark of rank or of title from his Sovereign, or from the people—to perform another signal service in the same cause for the benefit of, I hope, a not ungrateful country."

**12.**—Died, aged 74, General Sir William Napier, historian of the Peninsular War.

**13.**—Apologizing for his inability to attend a meeting called at Birmingham to express sympathy with the Pope, Dr. Newman, of the Oratory, writes:—"If ever there was a Pontiff who had a claim on our veneration by his virtues, and on our affection by his personal bearing—whose nature it is to show kindness, and whose portion it has been to reap disappointment—it is his present Holiness. From the hour that he ascended the throne he has aimed at the welfare of his States, temporal as well as spiritual, and up to this day he has gained in return little else than calumny and ingratitude."

**14.**—Lord Normanby brings the affairs of Italy under the notice of the House of Lords, by a motion directly for papers, but indirectly to convey a strong censure upon the newly-constituted authorities in Tuscany, and upon the acts of the Sardinian Government.

**16.**—On the proposal that the House go into Committee, Mr. Disraeli submitted an amendment: "That this House does not think fit to go into Committee on the Customs Act, with a view to the reduction or repeal of the duties referred to in the treaty of commerce between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, until it shall have considered and assented to the engagement in the treaty." The amendment was defeated on a division by a majority of 293 to 230.

**17.**—The American emigrant barque *Lima*, which left Havre on the 15th, with 75 passengers and a crew of 26, wrecked on the Rocher de Quillebeuf. The occurrence was seen by thousands, but the vessel was so quickly broken up that of all on board only three were rescued, and of these one died afterwards from injuries and exposure.

**18.**—Close of the most prolonged, and (writes the *Guardian*) perhaps the most important session of Convocation which has been seen since its revival. Among the subjects

which engaged the attention of both Houses were, the addition of services for particular occasions to the Book of Common Prayer ; the sending of missionary bishops to the heathen not within the bounds of her Majesty's dominions ; the repeal of the 29th Canon, which forbids parents to stand as sponsors for their own children ; the law of simony ; the question of pew-rents ; and the means to be adopted for lessening the scandals which have lately been so prevalent among the clergy.

**19.**—Collision off Beachy Head between the steamer *Undine* from Dublin, and the schooner *Sereine* of Bideford. The steamer went down with about 40 of the 70 on board, those saved getting off in a jolly-boat to Dover. Two or three were afterwards picked up by the *Thetis* floating near the wreck.

— The British North American steam-ship *Hungarian* wrecked off Cape Ledge, Nova Scotia, and all on board, about 200 in number, drowned. So total was the destruction that the very corpses were carried away by the ocean current, only three bodies being found near the scene of the wreck. Sixteen mail-bags were recovered, but the contents were beaten to pulp. The *Hungarian* left Liverpool on the 5th for Portland, U.S., with a crew of 74 persons, 45 cabin and about 80 steerage passengers.

**20.**—At Tottenham station on the Eastern Counties line, a train runs off the rails, causing the death of the engine-man, stoker, and two passengers on the spot, and injuries to about a score of others, three of whom afterwards died. The coroner's jury found "that the deceased met with their deaths from the breaking of the tire of one of the leading wheels of the engine, in consequence of the defective weld ; and we are of opinion, that had proper caution and vigilance been used, the same might have been detected."

**21.**—Debate on the Budget, raised by Mr. Ducane's motion, "That this House, recognising the necessity of providing for the increased expenditure of the coming financial year, is of opinion that it is not expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue, and is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by re-imposing the Income-tax at an unnecessarily high rate." The discussion extended over two nights, and resulted in a majority for Government of 116 in a House of 562.

**22.**—The French Government recommends the complete annexation of Parma and Modena to Sardinia, the establishment of a protectorate in the Romagna, and the incorporation of Savoy and Nice with the French empire.

**27.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer explains the Government scheme, for remitting a portion of the wine-duties. The lighter wines of France and the Rhine he proposed to admit at a duty of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

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"A portion of the lighter wines of Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean, will also be admitted at a duty of 1s. 6d. per gallon ; while the greater portion of the Spanish, as well as the great bulk of the Portuguese, and a considerable amount of the Sicilian, together with the wines of the south of France, will have to pay a duty of 2s. Next of the scale of duties. A uniform duty cannot be adopted, because wine varies in quality more than any other product. Anything more than a mere nominal duty would be unequal in its operations. But we cannot impose a nominal duty only, since the principle on which wine-duties are levied lies at the root of half our indirect taxation—the imposition of duties on strong liquors. The lowest duty is a high rate on the lowest kind of wine. Therefore, in order to give fair play to the scheme, that duty must not exceed 1s." Entering minutely into various objections, Mr. Gladstone showed that the alcohol in beer is more legally taxed than the alcohol in spirits properly so called ; and that the competition between beer and spirits and beer and wine is only indirect. The Government could not reduce the duty below 2s., when the spirit approaches forty degrees of proof, without periling the 12,000,000. of revenue raised on British and foreign spirits. Therefore, 2s. was as low as they could go. He had carefully considered ingenious proposals for an *ad valorem* duty, but he did not think that any head of a Revenue department would undertake to administer the law on such a principle.

**28.**—The steamer *Nimrod*, from Liverpool to Cork, wrecked in a severe storm off St. David's Head, and all on board—about 40 in number—perished. The winter storms this season were of unusual severity. In January, 206 wrecks were reported, and a loss of 53 lives ; this month they amounted to 137, involving a loss of 90 lives.

**March 1.**—Fall of Ramsay-terrace, overlooking Princes-street-gardens, Edinburgh. The terrace, erected by the late Lord Murray to commemorate the author of "The Gentle Shepherd," had been thrown up on an imperfect foundation, and recent heavy rains completed the work of destruction.

— In his speech at the opening of the Legislative session, the Emperor of the French thus referred to the annexation of Savoy, which had for so many months been involved in secrecy to the disquiet of European courts :— "Looking to the transformation of Northern Italy, which has put all the passes of the Alps in the hands of a powerful State, it was my duty, for the security of our frontier, to claim the French slopes of the mountains. This reassertion of a claim to a territory of small extent has nothing in it of a nature to alarm Europe and give a denial to the policy of disinterestedness which I have proclaimed more than once ; for France does not wish to proceed to this aggrandizement, however small it may be, either

'by military occupation, or by provoked insurrection, or by underhand manœuvres, but by frankly explaining the question to the great Powers. They will, doubtless, understand in their equity, as France would understand it for each of them under similar circumstances, that the important territorial re-arrangement which is about to take place, gives us a right to a guarantee indicated by Nature herself. . . . For the last eleven years I have sustained alone at Rome the power of the Holy Father, without having ceased a single day to revere in him the sacred character of the chief of our religion. On another side the population of the Romagna, abandoned all at once to themselves, have experienced a natural excitement, and sought during the war to make common cause with us. Ought I to forget them in making peace, and to hand them over anew for an indefinite time to the chances of a foreign occupation? My first efforts have been to reconcile them to their sovereign, and, not having succeeded, I have tried at least to uphold in the revolted provinces the principle of the temporal power of the Pope."

**1.**—Lord John Russell introduces the promised measure of Parliamentary Reform. He proposed to reduce the borough franchise to £1.—a step which would have the effect of increasing the number of voters from 440,000 to 634,000. Twenty-five seats were to be taken from small places returning two members, and divided among new constituencies. The measure was received with great indifference, and, after a succession of languid debates, withdrawn on the 11th of June.

**2.**—Explosion at the Burradon Colliery, near Killingworth, Newcastle, causing the death of seventy-six men and boys employed in the workings. The pit being on the low main had a bad reputation, yet only those working on the "broken" section used Davy lamps; those engaged in the "whole" used candles. The bodies were found in groups in various parts of the workings as they had fallen and died in their flight. Some were scorched and killed by the explosion; but by far the largest number appeared to have died from the effects of choke-damp.

— In laying on the table of the House the correspondence relating to the annexation of Savoy, Lord John Russell said he had no knowledge of any treaty between France and Sardinia on the subject, but the Emperor had pledged himself to take no steps in the matter without consulting the other Powers. Later in the evening, in the course of a discussion raised by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Bright said:—"I don't want the Government to give the slightest countenance to this transfer, nor do I want them, on the other hand, to give the slightest opposition to it. The opposition, if you give it, must be futile; you cannot prevent the transference of Savoy, but you may, if you like, embroil Europe and bring England into collision with France. I say, 'Perish

Savoy'—(cries of 'Oh, oh !')—though Savoy, I believe, will not perish or even suffer—rather than we, the representatives of the people of England, should involve the Government of this country with the people and the Government of France in a matter in which we have really no interest whatever. . . . If those two kingdoms have agreed on the transfer, and the people of Savoy themselves are favourable to it, I say it is contrary to the interests of England, and to the honour of the English Government, to pretend to interpose against a transaction which, though I would never have recommended or promoted it, is yet, I am sure, not worth the imposition of a single tax on Englishmen, or the expenditure of a single drop of blood for one moment to prevent." Lord John Manners repudiated these sentiments, and expressed his confidence that the hon. member for Birmingham stood alone in the expression of such opinions. On the 5th, Mr. Roebuck said the House of Commons had, by a declaration of its opinions on a former occasion, stopped the Emperor in his career, and they might do so again when under a pretence of entering into closer commercial relations with us he was casting dishonour upon England, and breaking up all the treaties to which this country was a party.

**2.**—Count Cavour to M. de Thouvenel:—The Sardinian Government "would never consent, with even the greatest prospective advantages, to cede or exchange any one of the parts of the territory which has formed for so many ages the glorious inheritance of the House of Savoy. But the King's Government cannot refuse to take into consideration the changes which passing events in Italy may have introduced into the situation of the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice. At the moment when we are loudly demanding for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right of disposing of their destiny, we cannot, without incurring the charge of inconsistency and injustice, refuse to the King's subjects dwelling on the other side of the Alps the right of freely manifesting their will. However poignant the regret we should feel if the provinces, once the glorious cradle of the monarchy, should decide on demanding their separation from the rest of the King's dominions in order to join other destinies, we should not refuse to acknowledge the validity of this manifestation declared legally, and conformably with the prescriptions of Parliament."

**3.**—The Austrian Reichsrath reformed by Imperial patent, and summoned to meet annually for the discussion of public business.

**7.**—Her Majesty holds a levee in St. James's, for the purpose of receiving the officers of the newly-formed Volunteer Rifle Corps. About 2,500 attended, representing an effective force of 70,000 men. Earl Grey, the Under Secretary-at-War, in addressing the officers, said it would depend upon themselves whether the movement was to be worthy of England, or

whether it was to become a mere laughing-stock. Before the end of the summer he thought the number of Volunteers would reach 100,000 men. The proposal was received with such universal favour, that by the date spoken of the number of Volunteers enrolled numbered 180,000, of whom 40,000 had been formed into battalions, so admirably trained and armed, that the official inspection pronounced them fit to take their place in line of battle.

**8.**—From Shanghai Mr. Bruce addresses an ultimatum to the Chinese Government, demanding an ample apology for firing on our ships from the Taku forts, the ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, an indemnity of 4,000,000 taels, and the reception of a resident ambassador at Pekin. The terms were rejected, the despatch being described as written in language insubordinate and extravagant. “For the future he (the English minister) must not be so wanting in decorum.”

—Mr. Byng's motion for an address to her Majesty expressing the satisfaction of the House with the Commercial Treaty with France, carried by 282 to 56. Apart from its connexion in point of time with the annexation question—which the opponents of the treaty made the most of—the principal discussion took place on the 11th article, relating to the exportation of coal from this country. A considerable number of Conservatives left the House before the division.

**11.**—Commencement of the voting in Tuscany and the *Aemilia* (comprising the Duchies of Parma and Modena and the Legations) on the question of annexation to Sardinia or a separate kingdom. The people appeared to decide by an immense majority in favour of annexation. On receiving the homage of *Aemilia*, the King said:—“In uniting to my ancient provinces, not only the states of Modena and Parma, but also the Romagna, which has separated itself from the Papal Government, I do not intend to fail in my deep devotion to the Chief of the Church. I am ready to defend the independence necessary to the supreme minister of religion, the Pope, to contribute to the splendour of his court, and to pay homage to his sovereignty.”

**12.**—The second reading of the Government Bill abolishing the paper-duty carried by 245 to 192.

—Lord John Russell makes a formal explanation of the position of the Government with reference to the negotiations going on for the annexation of Savoy and Nice by France. He denied that the Government had encouraged either Sardinia or France in their designs upon other countries. It was for European objects that they had employed the influence of Great Britain, and employed it peacefully to reconcile differences, prevent war, and lay the foundations of peace between the great Powers of Europe. If in doing so they could enable Italy to regain her independence, and raise a country which for three centuries had been

sunk and degraded, into one of the leading Powers of Europe, so far from being ashamed and shrinking from any responsibility, he should always take a pride in having been allowed to participate in such an object. In the debate which ensued the conduct of the Government in not making the annexation a pretext for war was generally approved of.

**13.**—M. Thouvenel writes to Count Persigny justifying on the ground of treaties the cession to France of the Savoy slope of the Alps. “In accordance with our requirements (*convenances*) and with the will of the King of Sardinia, and without contravention of the general interests of Europe, the cession of Savoy and the country of Nice to France raises no questions incompatible with the best established and most rigorous rules of public law. If the character, the language, and the customs of the populations destined to be united to France assure us that the cession is not contrary to their feelings; if we reflect that the configuration of the locality has intermixed their commercial and their political interests with our own; if we say, lastly, that the Alps constitute the barrier which must eternally separate Italy from France, we may confine ourselves to conclude from this that the new frontier to be established between Piedmont and ourselves finds its sanction in the force of circumstances. It is not in the name of the idea of nationality, it is not as a natural frontier, that we prosecute the adjunction of Savoy and of Nice to our territory; it is solely as a guarantee, and under circumstances such as the mind cannot conceive, that they should reproduce themselves anywhere else.” . . . In the same *Moniteur* was published the reply made, four days earlier, to the protest of Dr. Kern on behalf of the Swiss Government. “The Emperor is greatly surprised at such a step, thinking after the friendship he had shown to the Federal Council, confidence might have been placed in the justice of France.” The *Moniteur* also published an account of the reception by the Emperor of the councillors of the principal towns of Savoy, with their addresses and the Imperial reply. The councillors concluded their address:—“From the shores of Lake Leman to the valleys of Mount Cenis those who have been honoured with the votes of their fellow-citizens have hastened to your Majesty to express the joy that Savoy will feel when she shall be fully re-united to France, and when she may always have with that great and noble nation but one cry—that of ‘Vive l'Empeur! ’ ‘Vive la France!’” The Emperor, in his reply, having epitomised the arguments contained in the above despatches, added:—“My friendship for Switzerland made me look upon it as possible to detach in favour of the Confederation some portions of the territory of Savoy; but, in face of the repulsion shown among you at the idea of seeing a country dismembered which has known how to create for itself through centuries a

glorious individuality, and thus give itself a national history, it is natural to declare that I will not constrain the wishes of the populations to the profits of others. As regards the political and commercial interests which unite certain portions of Savoy to Switzerland, it will be easy, I think, to satisfy them by special arrangements."

**15.**—The *Great Tasmania*, which had left Calcutta on the 9th of November with above 1,000 of the disbanded troops, arrives in the Mersey, a floating plague-ship, with above 400 of her miserable passengers in the last stage of fever, cholera, or dysentery. The vessel was greatly overcrowded at starting, the men were in the worst possible condition from weeks of unrestrained indulgence ; to crown all, it was discovered on mid-ocean that most of the food on board was unfit for human use, and that the water with even short rations would hardly carry them to St. Helena. There was only one medical officer on board aided by a dispenser, and the medicine chest was found to be as badly furnished as other departments of the ship. About 80 died on the passage; those now suffering were removed as quickly as possible to the infirmaries, and the survivors of a branch of that once formidable force which had broken the strength of the great Mutiny by exertions unsurpassed in history, now crept out like skeletons stealing from a plague-stricken city.

— The College of Bishops deliver judgment in the case of Dr. Forbes, of Brechin, a Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, charged with holding heretical opinions on the subject of the Eucharist. The presentment accused the Bishop of maintaining and teaching, in a charge delivered to his clergy on the 5th of August, 1857, and since published and republished by him, doctrines contrary and repugnant to, unsanctioned by, and subversive of, certain of the Articles of Religion, and certain parts of the formularies for public worship used in the Scottish Episcopal Church, in so far as he taught : (1) That "the Eucharistic sacrifice is the same substantially with that of the cross;" (2) that "supreme adoration is due to the body and blood of Christ mysteriously present in the gifts," and that "the worship is due not to the gifts, but to Christ in the gifts;" (3) "that in some sense the wicked do receive Christ indeed, to their condemnation and loss." Whereby the doctrines (1) of the oneness of the oblation of Christ finished on the cross, of the perfect propitiation which He there once made, and of the Holy Eucharist being a memorial or commemoration of His death and sacrifice on the cross ; (2) of the non-adoration of the sacramental bread and wine and non-corporeal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood therein ; and (3) that the wicked are in no sense partakers of Christ—were contradicted and depraved. Several other passages in the presentment were also cited as tending generally to deprave the

doctrines of the Articles and Formularies, by drawing aside the plain and full meaning thereof. The Synod, having taken time for deliberation, this day delivered their judgment, which was in substance as follows :—"That the College of Bishops, having considered the presentment, &c., and having heard parties fully thereon, find that the said presentment is relevant and proven to the extent and effect after-mentioned ; more particularly find, with reference to the charge contained under the first and second heads of the presentment, that the teaching of the respondent there complained of is unsanctioned by the Articles and Formularies of the Church, and is to a certain extent inconsistent therewith ; find that the third charge of the presentment is not proven. But, in consideration of the explanations and modifications offered by the respondent in his answers in reference to the first charge ; and in consideration, also, that the respondent now only asks toleration for his opinions, and does not claim for them the authority of the Church, or any right to enforce them on those subject to his jurisdiction, we, the College of Bishops, feel that we shall best discharge our duty in this painful case by limiting our sentence to a declaration of censure and admonition : and we do now solemnly admonish, and in all brotherly love entreat, the Bishop of Brechin to be more careful for the future, so that no fresh occasion may be given for trouble or offence, such as has arisen from the delivery and publication of the primary charge to his clergy complained of in the presentment."

**19.**—In the course of the debate on the proposal for reading Lord John Russell's Reform Bill a second time, Mr. Disraeli, while he would offer no opposition to the measure at this stage, said if anything could be devised calculated to introduce into Parliament a temporising spirit, it was the machinery by which the representation of the minority in the constituent body was to be secured.—"The destruction of spirit and energy in our public life would, I cannot help thinking, be the consequence, and therefore it is that I, for one, am entirely opposed to the second object which the noble lord seeks to attain by his scheme of dealing with the redistribution of seats."

**20.**—Correspondence between the King of Sardinia and the Pope, relating to the events in Italy. The King writes :—"If your Holiness should receive with beneficence the present overture for a negotiation, my Government, ready to offer homage to the high sovereignty of the Apostolic See, would be also disposed to bear in a just proportion the diminution of the revenues, and to concur in providing for the security and independence of the Apostolic See. Such are my sincere intentions, and such are, I believe, the wishes of Europe. And now that I have, with words of sincerity, declared my feelings to your Holiness, I will await your determination, in the

hope that, through the goodwill of the two Governments, an agreement may be realized which, founded on the feelings of the princes and the content of the people, may settle the relations of the two states on a stable foundation. From the kindness of the Father of the Faithful I expect a gracious reception, which may afford a well-founded hope of extinguishing civil discord, of pacifying exasperated minds, and of sparing every one the serious responsibility of the evils which might arise from contrary counsels." The Pope replies:—"The events which have taken place in some of the provinces of the States of the Church impose ~~on~~ your Majesty the obligation, as you write to me, of accounting to me for your behaviour in respect to them. I might contest certain assertions contained in your Majesty's letter, and say, for instance, that the foreign occupation in the Legations had been for some time past confined to the city of Bologna, which never was a part of the Romagna. I might answer that the pretended universal suffrage was not spontaneous, but imposed; and here I abstain from asking your Majesty's opinion on universal suffrage, as well as from declaring to you my decision. I might answer that the Papal troops were hindered from re-establishing the legitimate Government in the insurgent provinces by causes known also to your Majesty. I might answer this and much more on the subject; but what still more imposes on me the obligation of not consenting to your Majesty's plans, is the spectacle of the immorality daily increasing in those provinces, and of the insults offered to religion and its ministers; so that, even were I not bound by solemn oaths to maintain the patrimony of the Church intact—oaths which forbid me to enter upon any negotiations whatever tending to diminish its extent—I should consider myself bound to reject every project, so as not to stain my conscience with a consent which would carry with it the sanction of, and direct participation in, those disorders, and would have the effect of justifying an unjust and forcible spoliation. For the rest, I not only cannot receive cordially your Majesty's proposals, but, on the contrary, protest against the usurpation which is being accomplished to the loss of the States of the Church, and I leave on the conscience of your Majesty, and all abettors of this act of spoliation, the fatal consequences which may ensue. I am persuaded that your Majesty, in reading over, with a mind more tranquil, less prejudiced, and better acquainted with the real facts, the letter which you addressed to me, will find much to repent of. I pray the Lord to grant you that grace of which, in your present difficult position, you have so great need."

**23.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his proposal, afterwards accepted by the House, to increase the Income-tax to 10*d.* per pound.

**24.**—In the matter of the Carron Iron

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Company compromise, the Master of the Rolls rejects the plea made on behalf of Stainton's representatives that the first payment constituted a general compromise, and finds that the recently-discovered defalcations constitute a new and independent claim against the Stainton estate.

**24.**—Signature of the Treaty of Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. The preamble declared that:—"His Majesty the Emperor of the French having explained the considerations which in consequence of the changes that have arisen in the territorial relations between France and Sardinia, caused him to desire the annexation of Savoy, and of the arrondissement of Nice to France; and his Majesty the King of Sardinia having showed himself disposed to acquiesce in it, their Majesties have decided to conclude a treaty to this effect." His Majesty the King of Sardinia consents to the annexation of Savoy and of the arrondissement of Nice to France, and renounces for himself and all his descendants and successors, in favour of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his rights and titles over the said territories. It is understood between their Majesties that this annexation shall be effected without any constraint of the wishes of the populations, and that the Governments of the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will concert together as soon as possible upon the best means of appreciating and verifying the manifestations of those wishes.

**25.**—Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies to the new kingdom of Italy.

**26.**—The Pope issues Letters Apostolic pronouncing the major excommunication against the invaders and usurpers (not named) of certain provinces in the Pontifical States:—"The first evident signs of the hostile attacks were seen at the Paris Congress of the year 1856, when that Power, among other hostile declarations, proposed to weaken the temporal power of the Pope and the authority of the Holy See; but last year, when war broke out between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, no fraud, no sin was avoided, which could excite the inhabitants of the States of the Church to sedition. Hence instigators were despatched, a great deal of money was spent, arms were supplied, excitement was created by bad pamphlets and journals, and fraud of every kind was employed, even on the part of those who were members of the Embassy of that country at Rome, without any regard to honesty and international right, as they asserted their dignity in order to be enabled to misuse it, and to pursue their dark projects for damaging our Papal Government.... Having invoked the light of the Holy Spirit in private and public prayers, and having taken the advice of the reverend brothers the Cardinals of our Holy Romish Church, we declare, in accordance with the authority which we hold

from Almighty God and the most Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and also in accordance with our own authority, all those who have taken part in the sinful insurrection in our provinces, in usurping, occupying, and invading them, or in doing such deeds as we complained of in our above-mentioned allocutions of the 20th of June and the 20th of September in last year, or those who have perpetrated some of those acts themselves, as well as those who have been their warranters, supporters, helpers, counsellors, followers, as well as those who connived at executing the above-mentioned deeds under whatever pretence, and in whatever manner, or who perpetrated them themselves, to have taken on themselves the atonement of the major excommunication and religious punishment as they are determined in our Apostolic Constitution, and by the decrees of the General Councils, especially that of Trent (Sess. 22, chap. ii. on Reforms); and, if necessary, we excommunicate them again, we anathematize them, further declaring that they are to lose all privileges and graces, an indulgence which they enjoyed until now from our Papal predecessors, and that they cannot in any measure be released or absolved of these censures by any one except ourselves or the Romish Pontiff then reigning, except at the moment of death, but not in the event of their recovery, when they are again subject to the above punishment, and are unable to receive any absolution until they have retracted, revoked, annulled, and abolished in public all they have committed, and have brought everything back fully and effectively to its former state, and have given complete satisfaction to the Papal power. . . . The present letter, as is well known, cannot be safely published everywhere, and especially in such places where it should be most required; therefore we will that this letter, or copies of it, shall be posted on the doors of the Lateran Church, on those of the church of the Prince of the Apostles (*Basilica Principis Apostolorum*), on those of the Apostolic Chancery and General Curia (*Curia Generalis*), in Monte Citorio, and at the corner of the Field of Flora of the city (*in acie Campi Flora de Urbo*), as is usual, and the so posted and published letters, and each of those letters, shall have the same power upon every one whom it concerns as if they had been presented *nominatum personaliter*."

**26.**—Mr. Horsman makes another attack on the French Emperor and the policy of Ministers. He denounced the conduct of the Emperor in Italy as full of deceit. "I say," he repeated, "that he has deceived the English ministers, and has made them his tools for deceiving the English Parliament. (Opposition cheers.) I say that he has treated them with a duplicity which they had not the candour to avow, and with a contempt which they had not the spirit to resent. (Renewed cheers.) And, speaking of his proceedings in Savoy and Sardinia, and the manner in which he has

announced his policy to Europe, I say he has added insolence to aggression, and perfidy to injustice!" Lord John Russell, who on rising was received with loud cheering, said the hon. gentleman had raised a great many spectres, with which he has fought much more than with any reality existing. The chief was that the Ministers were continually rebuking the House for freedom of speech. On the contrary, Government had been satisfied with the forbearance shown. Once only it was thought Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald had forgotten the responsibility of his position, but he subsequently made a speech of such moderation and good intention, that he was perfectly satisfied. "But I must say that, as the right hon. gentleman, the member for Stroud, has given us so much warning and advice, and so much objunction, I may be permitted to give him one piece of advice—that, seeing there is on the other side of the House an indisposition to enter upon any violent course of opposition, or any factious misrepresentation, I wonder that he does not himself take his place on the front seat of the Opposition bench—(ministerial cheers)—and endeavour to show, to the shame of the right hon. gentlemen opposite, what faction can effect. (Renewed cheers.) . . . Sir, my opinion, as I declared it in July and January, I have no hesitation to repeat—that such an act as the annexation of Savoy is one that will lead a nation so warlike as the French, to call upon its Government from time to time to commit other acts of aggression, and, therefore, I do feel that, however we may wish to live on the most friendly terms with the French Government—(cheers)—we ought not to keep ourselves apart from the other nations of Europe—(loud cheers from both sides of the House)—but that, when future questions may arise, as future questions will arise, we should be ready to act with others, and to declare, always in the most moderate and friendly terms, but still firmly, that the settlement of Europe, the peace of Europe, is a matter dear to this country; and that settlement and that peace cannot be assured if it is liable to perpetual interruption—(loud cheers)—to constant fears, to doubts and rumours, with respect to the annexation of this one country, or the union and connexion of that other; but that the Powers of Europe, if they wish to maintain that peace, and respect each other's rights, must respect each other's limits, and, above all, restore and not disturb that commercial confidence which is the result of peace, which tends to peace, and which ultimately forms the happiness of nations. (Loud cheers.)"

**27.**—Prussia protests against the annexation of Savoy to France.

**29.**—The Queen of Spain agrees upon preliminaries of peace with Morocco, the Emperor consenting to pay 20,000,000 piastres as indemnity, and to leave Tetuan in the meantime

in the hands of Spain. A treaty was signed April 27th.

**30.**—Sir Robert Peel draws attention to the position of Switzerland, in consequence of the annexation of Savoy to France, and endeavours to show from documents sent to him from Chambery, that the pretended popular vote was the result of coercion on the part of French agents. He also censured Mr. Bright for first describing the annexation as a "miserable question," and then attempting to fix the guilt of the agitation on the House of Orleans.

**April 2.**—At the opening of the Sardinian Parliament, the King said:—"Out of gratitude to France, for the sake of Italy, to cement the union of the two nations, whose origin, principles, and destinies are common, a sacrifice was necessary, and I have made the one which was dearest to my heart. With reserve of the suffrage of the people, of the consent of Parliament, and with due regard to the right secured to Switzerland by virtue of international laws, I have stipulated a treaty of annexation of Savoy and of the county of Nice to France." The Treaty of Cession was submitted to Parliament on the 12th, and approved of by a majority of 229 against 33 votes. Garibaldi, who sat as deputy for Nice, his native town, was amongst those who spoke and voted in the negative.

**12.**—Considerable excitement was created in mercantile circles in the metropolis by the sudden and unexpected rise of the rate of discount, first to 4*l*, and now to 5 per cent. The step was said to be owing to the withdrawal of 1,550,000*l*. by the great discount house of Overend, Gurney, & Co., in resentment at the application of the Bank rule against re-discounting. The experiment terminated in the amount being returned to the Bank in the course of a week, and discount was thereupon reduced to its former rate.

— At a Reform meeting in Manchester Mr. Bright defended the right of working men to engage in strikes, when the condition of trade made such a step necessary. "It has never yet been proved," he said, "that trades' unions or that strikes are always bad. I dare say that in nine cases out of ten—it may be, for aught I know, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred—a strike had been better avoided. But the strike is the reserved power; and if I were a working man I should never say I would surrender my right, in combination with others, to take such steps as are legal and moral for the advancement of my interests and the interests of those who worked with me. But if these strikes are sometimes—it may be often, it may be mostly—bad, and that, I think, all classes of persons would agree to, still the House of Commons and Mr. Whiteside and his party are not the parties to upbraid the working men with what they do upon this matter. The House of Commons itself was a great trades' union from 1815 to 1846. (Cheers.) You know that the shibboleth of

the country members was wheat at so much, barley at so much, oats at so much; and one of them, wishing to be minute in the profession of his faith—the member for the North Riding of Yorkshire—was for establishing a proportionate price for new-milk cheese. (Laughter.) Now, we combined against this system. We 'struck.' (Loud applause.) Why, Nature herself, constant and beneficent as she always is, 'struck' against this inhuman system. The very harvest rotted in your fields. As in the old time the bondsmen of Egypt were liberated by means of the plagues of Egypt, so famine, and fever, and an exodus greater than that which Moses led, was necessary, and came and succeeded in striking off the manacles from the industry of the people of this kingdom."

**16.**—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone installed as Rector of Edinburgh University. He addressed the students on the subject of university work, and the spirit in which it ought to be undertaken.

**17.**—Great fight for the championship, at Farnborough, between Tom Sayers and Heenan the "Benicia Boy," an American. The contest being generally regarded as a kind of international trial of "pluck," gave rise to excitement in quarters where such events are seldom talked of, and even revived for a time the faded glories of the prize-ring. Peers, it was said, were there, and peers' sons; members of Parliament in plenty; authors, poets, painters, soldiers, even clergymen, "men about town," members of "the Fancy," a vast variety of low life—much of it of a suspicious character, and some of it long past suspicion. Sayers, aged 34, who at present held the belt, stood 5 feet 8*1*/<sub>2</sub> in., and when in fair fighting trim weighed from 10 st. 10 lbs. to 10 st. 12 lbs. Heenan, aged 28, a native of Troy, U.S., stood about 6 feet 2 inches, and was otherwise firmly knit together. Umpires and a referee having been appointed, there was a toss for a choice of position, which, being won by Heenan, he selected the highest ground where he would have the sun on his back, thereby placing Sayers in such a position that he would have the full glare in his eyes. In a few minutes over two hours, thirty-seven rounds were fought—the last five amid great confusion, owing to the police and others breaking in upon the ring—and the men were then hurried away by their friends, Heenan all but blind from punishment in the face, and Sayers with his powerful right arm useless. The appropriation of the stakes and honours gave rise to a sharp controversy in pugilistic circles,—a controversy which was far from being settled by the presentation of a belt to each of the champions.

**19.**—In the House of Lords, Earl Grey obtains the appointment of a committee to inquire "what would be the probable increase of the number of electors from a reduction of the franchise, and whether any and what change

was likely to be made in the character of the constituencies by such increase."

**23.**—Earl Cowley having obtained special leave of absence from the embassy at Paris, defends himself in the House of Lords from charges brought against him by Lord Norbury, of treating as private communications which had passed between the Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador on the subject of the annexation of Savoy, at a time when the interference of Britain might have been more effective than it afterwards was.

— Close of the voting in Savoy and Nice on the question of annexation to France. In Savoy, 130,533 voted in favour, and 235 against; in Nice the votes were 25,743 for annexation, and 160 against it.

— Baron Bruck, Finance Minister of Austria, commits suicide. A deficiency in the national accounts had previously been discovered of 1,700,000.

— Insurrection in Spain, leading to a renunciation of the claim to the throne put forward on behalf of the Count of Montemolin, eldest son of the late Don Carlos. This renunciation was afterwards annulled at Cologne.

**27.**—Captain Speke and Mr. Grant embark in the steam-frigate *Porte* at Portsmouth, on their expedition to explore the source of the Nile in Central Africa. After some delay at the Cape and Mozambique, they arrived at Zanzibar on the 15th August, and commenced their journey across the continent early in October.

— The third reading of the Church Rates Abolition Bill carried in the House of Commons by 235 to 226.

**29.**—The Liverpool Sailors' Home, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Prince Albert in 1846, destroyed by fire. The whole of the inmates, about 120 in number, escaped; but the flames spread with such rapidity that the retreat of many was cut off, and they were rescued through the window by ladders. Two men rendering assistance fell into and were consumed in the burning ruins.

**May 1.**—The Pope appeals to his "beloved children" of every nation for the loan of 50,000,000 francs.

**3.**—After a debate carried on in a languid manner for six nights, and protracted over a period of two months, the Government Reform Bill was read a second time without a division, and ordered to be committed on the 4th of June.

**4.**—Died, in Belgrave-square, aged 72, Dr. Thomas Musgrave, Archbishop of York.

**5.**—Garibaldi sails from Genoa with a body of 2,000 men, whom he had induced to volunteer to assist the Sicilians in the insurrection against Francis II. At Talamona he issued a proclamation:—"Italy and Victor Emmanuel!"—that was our battle-cry when we crossed the Ticino; it will resound into the very depths of Ætna. As the prophetic battle-cry re-echoes

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from the hills of Italy to the Tarpeian Mount, the tottering throne of tyranny will fall to pieces, and the whole country will rise like one man." The Piedmontese official *Gazette* said the Government disapproved of the expedition, and attempted to prevent its departure. On the 9th of October, when the insurrection had accomplished its design, the King in an address to the people of Southern Italy said:—"The people were fighting for liberty in Sicily when a brave warrior devoted to Italy and me—General Garibaldi—sprang to their assistance. They were Italians. I would not, I ought not, to restrain them."—On the 10th of May Garibaldi effected a landing at Marsala, and assumed the title of Dictator of Sicily "in the name of Victor Emmanuel of Italy." On the 27th he attacked Palermo in the most daring manner, and drove the Neapolitan troops into the citadel, which they afterwards evacuated during an armistice.

**7.**—In the course of a debate raised by Mr. Horsman as to the connexion of Mr. Walter, M.P., with the *Times*, Lord Palmerston said:—"My right hon. friend has stated that he did not know what the influence was which drew Mr. Delane, one of the editors or managers of the *Times*, to me; and if by that statement he means to imply a wish on my part to exercise any influence over the line of conduct which is pursued in the case of that journal, I can only say in answer to this charge, in the words of Mrs. Malaprop, that I should be but too glad to plead guilty to the soft impeachment, and to know that the insinuation which it involves was really founded on fact. (A laugh.) If there are influences which, as the right hon. gentleman says, have fortunately led Mr. Delane to me, they are none other than the influences of society. My right hon. friend has observed, in that glowing address which he has just delivered to us, that the contributors to the press are the favourites and the ornaments of the social circles into which they enter. In that opinion he is, it seems to me, perfectly correct. The gentlemen to whom he refers are, generally speaking, persons of great attainments and information. It is, then, but natural that their society should be agreeable. My acquaintance with Mr. Delane is exactly of that character. I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Delane frequently in society, and he has occasionally done me the honour to mix in society under my roof. That society was, I may add, composed of persons of all shades of politics—(cheers)—of various pursuits; and I need hardly say I feel proud when persons so honour me without undertaking any other engagement than that which Mr. Delane always makes good—of making themselves agreeable during the time of their stay."

**8.**—The Government proposal to repeal the Excise duty on paper carried by a majority of 9 in a house of 429.

**9.**—In the Central Criminal Court the Rev. Mr. Hatch is successful in his attempt to

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procure a conviction for perjury against the girl Plummer, 11 years of age, who had charged him with indecent conduct to her in his own house, and for which he was now undergoing confinement in Newgate. In the first case the mouth of Mrs. Hatch, a most essential witness on her husband's behalf, was necessarily closed; but now, in the way the prosecution was laid, she was put into the witness-box, and gave evidence showing it to be impossible that Mr. Hatch could have committed the offence charged against him without her cognisance. In this she was corroborated by other visitors at the house. Baron Channell summed up the evidence in an address of eight hours' duration. The jury were absent two hours, and delivered their verdict as follows:—"We find the prisoner, Mary Eugenia Plummer, guilty; and while we recommend her to the utmost extent of mercy, we venture at the same time to express a hope that your Lordship, if you have the power to do so, will direct that any imprisonment to which she may be subjected may be accompanied by a proper course of training and education, of which she has hitherto been deprived, and probably would still be deprived, at home." The verdict was received with applause. After a suitable admonition, she was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, and then to be sent to a reformatory for two years.

**11.**—Sir C. Wood explains that the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan from Madras was rendered necessary by his having published a protest against the financial measures of Mr. Wilson, the Finance Minister.

**12.**—Died, aged 55, Sir Charles Barry, R.A., architect of the new Houses of Parliament.

**15.**—George William Pullinger, late chief cashier of the Union Bank of London, tried before Mr. Baron Channell at the Central Criminal Court, for defrauding that bank to the extent of over £60,000. The whole of the large payments into the Bank of England passing through his hands, Pullinger found that he virtually possessed the entire control of these funds, ~~inasmuch~~ as the pass-book forming the only check remained in his hands till it was consigned to the ledger-keeper. Emboldened by his success in altering this pass-book for trifling amounts, he persevered in his crime to meet alleged losses on the Stock Exchange, and ended by appropriating the almost incredible amount above mentioned. The fraud was detected on the 19th April, when the prisoner was accidentally absent. He was now sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude on the first indictment, and six years on the second.

— Discussion in the House of Lords on the resignation by Sir C. Trevelyan of the post of Governor of Madras.

— Meeting in St. Martin's Hall to protest against the conduct of the Lords in threatening to reject the clause of the Budget relating to the repeal of the paper duty. Mr. Bright was the chief speaker.

**16.**—At the meeting of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, Abraham Lincoln was selected as candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

**18.**—At Sandown Fort, Isle of Wight, Sergeant Whitworth, R.A., murders his wife and six children by cutting their throats with a razor, and then attempts to commit suicide with the same weapon. Whitworth was tried at the Winchester Assizes, but was found to be in a state of mind not capable of understanding or pleading to the indictment.

**21.**—After a long debate in a crowded House the Lords reject the bill repealing the paper-duty by a majority of 193 to 104 votes. The principal speeches in opposition were delivered by Lord Montagle, who moved the rejection of the resolution, the Earl of Derby, and by Lord Lyndhurst, who completed his eighty-eighth year on the day of debate, and who showed from the Journals of the House, and the conferences which had taken place with the other branch of the Legislature, that it was no unusual thing for their Lordships to exercise their constitutional veto upon bills repealing as well as on bills proposing taxes. He found precedents for the step in 1689, when a poll bill was thrown out; in 1709, when an alteration in the malt duties was made; in 1790, when a bill for removing stamps was rejected; in 1805, when a bill abolishing Custom-house fees was rejected; and again in 1808, when a bill repealing certain duties on coal, and altering others, was thrown out without even a complaint being raised. "I may be told," concluded the venerable peer, "there is a surplus. That is a perilous matter into which I do not choose to enter. It forms no part of the programme which I have marked out for myself. I leave that to my noble friend opposite (Lord Montagle), who, I have no doubt, will sufficiently clear up that portion of the subject. The question comes to this: if your Lordships are satisfied, as you must be, that you have not only the power but the constitutional right to reject this bill; and if you are satisfied that there is an actual deficiency—that next year there must be an enormous deficiency—and that the present state of Europe is such as to create continual anxiety; then I ask your Lordships, Will you consent to give up, not for the present year only, but permanently, a sum of nearly a million and a half? (Cheers.) That is the proposition I put to your Lordships, and I am satisfied what your answer will be. As I said I would confine myself to this question of privilege, I will only further observe that the illusions—perhaps I may say the delusions—created by the introduction of the Budget seem to have passed away; and we have learnt that, although brilliant eloquence has charms, yet, like other seductions, it is not without its dangers. The same schemes may bear the impress of genius, of imprudence, of rashness. *Satis eloquentia, sapientia parum,* is not an irreconcileable combination. If my noble friend

will move the amendment of which he has given notice, I shall give him, for the reasons I have stated, my cordial support."

**22.**—Wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship *Malabar* in the harbour of Pointe de Galle, Ceylon. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were on board with their suites, and among the many precious things lost were papers and credentials bearing upon the Treaty of Tien-tsin, which they were going out as Ambassadors Extraordinary to compel the Chinese Government to ratify. The vessel in a sudden gale was swept from her temporary moorings and drifted on a reef close at hand, where her bottom was stove in. The passengers and crew, with a portion of the luggage and cargo, were saved: portions of the latter were afterwards recovered by divers.

— Epsom Races. The Derby won by Thormanby; the Oaks by Butterfly.

**23.**—Lord Palmerston obtains the appointment of a committee to ascertain and report on the practice of each House with regard to the several descriptions of bills imposing or repealing taxes.

— The Home Secretary announces that the Crown had resolved to grant the prayer of the petition submitted by Convocation, for permission to revise the 29th Canon, prohibiting any parent from being godfather to his own child.

**24.**—So calamitous were the storms of the early summer that on this day alone 143 wrecks took place off the English coast, 36 of them being completely beaten to pieces. One fleet of Yarmouth fishing-boats was entirely swamped and every person on board drowned; they numbered 186, and left among them 72 widows and 172 children. Subscriptions on their behalf were collected to the amount of 10,000*l.*

— At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the Founder's gold medal was presented to Lady Franklin and Sir Leopold M'Clintock: to the former as a testimony of "the services rendered to science by her late gallant husband, and also as a token of respect and admiration for the devotedness with which she has pursued those inquiries which have resulted in clearing up the fate of the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and at the same time in making important contributions to our geographical knowledge of the Arctic regions;" to the latter "in acknowledgment of the very great and valuable services he had performed—services appreciated not only throughout this country, but throughout all Europe and America." Lady Franklin, in acknowledging the honour, claimed for her husband the crowning discovery of the North-West Passage which cost himself and his companions their lives.

**29.**—In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, after the adoption of the Treaty of Cession, Signor Ratazzi rose to demand explanations of Count Cavour, who in reply expressed his regret at having been compelled to say very

delicate things, but the responsibility attached to his remarks upon the question must rest with Signor Ratazzi. Count Cavour further said:—"We have no guarantees from France in favour of the annexed provinces of Italy, as we have not asked for any. We have considered the declarations of France that she would ensure a policy of non-intervention on the part of the foreign Powers to be sufficient. France has not exercised the least pressure respecting the autonomy of Tuscany: she has limited herself to simple non-official diplomatic conversations, in which we have declared the autonomy of Tuscany must disappear. To this France has not made the least objection."

**29.**—Speaking at Manchester on the rejection of the Paper Duties Bill, Mr. Bright reminded his hearers that there was no dissolution for the House of Lords. "If a peer dies, there is no measurable instant of time between the death of him who dies to-day and him who votes to-morrow. The spirit does not pass from the body into space with greater rapidity, or with a more unseen motion, than passes the legislative power from the dead peer to the living one. The only things that do not die are the prejudices, the alarms, the self-interests, the determination to combine for the interest of their body, which necessarily, in all countries and in all ages, have acted upon irresponsible powers like that which our House of Lords is now assuming to become. Our taxes, are drawn from the capital of the country, from the skill of its population, from the toil of all those who work, as no other people in the world perhaps do work; and I say that we shall have reason for ever to be ashamed of ourselves—that our children will have to be ashamed that they come from us—if we do not now resist every attempt to take from the House of Commons that which the Constitution has given to them, and which we find to be essential to our security and our freedom—namely, the absolute, the irreversible, and uncontrolled management of the taxation and the finances of this great kingdom."

**June 4.**—President Buchanan writes to the Queen, inviting the Prince of Wales to visit Washington:—"To Her Majesty Queen Victoria, I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of his Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington. You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise, patriotic, and constitutional Sovereign. Your Majesty's most obedient Servant, JAMES BUCHANAN."—"Queen Victoria to President Buchanan. My Good Friend,

I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that these feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time, to mark the respect which he entertains for the chief magistrate of a great and friendly state and kindred nation. The Prince of Wales will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when travelling on the continent of Europe. The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you. I remain your very good friend,  
VICTORIA R."

**9.**—The Channel Fleet anchors off St. Margaret's Hope, Frith of Forth, and is for several days a source of great attraction to the inhabitants of Edinburgh and the east country. The fleet afterwards came round to the Clyde, and lay several days off Greenock.

— In accordance with an address from the House of Commons, the ancient form of proclamation "for the encouragement of piety" was revised and issued to-day by the Queen.

**11.**—The Refreshment Houses and Wine Duties Bill read a third time in the Commons, and passed.

— After another debate protracted over six nights, Lord John Russell intimates that Government intend to withdraw their Reform Bill this session. The resolution to abandon the measure appeared to be hastened by the support given to Mr. Mackinnon's motion for delaying legislation on the subject till the result of the census was seen. Mr. Disraeli censured the Government for the delay and waste of time which had arisen from differences with their own supporters.

**13.**—Inquiry at Norwich into the charge preferred against the Rev. Canon Dalton, priest, and three other lay Roman Catholics, of abducting William H. Vansittart, a youth of sixteen, son of the M.P. for Windsor. A person in disguise, but described as one Father Euguine, had obtained in a clandestine manner an interview with the lad in the rectory grounds of Rockheathe, where he had been sent for safety, and advised him "to cut and run" to Canon Dalton's.

**16.**—Interview at Baden between the Emperor Napoleon and the German sovereigns.

— The Grenadier Guards celebrate their bicentenary by a banquet in the hall of St. James's Palace, presided over by Prince Albert. The Scots Fusiliers made a similar celebration in Willis's Rooms on the 19th. The non-commissioned officers and privates of these regiments celebrated the event by a common festival at the Crystal Palace, provided at the expense of the officers of the regiments.

**17.**—The *Great Eastern* leaves the Needles  
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on her first voyage across the Atlantic, and reaches New York after a successful run of ten days and a half. She was received with great enthusiasm in her passage up the river, and was afterwards visited by thousands when in harbour, where she lay till the middle of August. The return run from New York to Halifax was accomplished in forty-six hours, a shorter time than it had ever been performed in before. Throughout the whole voyage her speed averaged fourteen knots an hour.

**19.**—The Church Rates Abolition Bill thrown out in the House of Lords on a second reading by a majority of 128 to 31.

**21.**—Massacre of Maronite Christians by Druses at Deir-el-Kammar. The number of slain was put down at from 1,100 to 1,200. "I travelled," writes Lord Dufferin, "over most of the open country before the war was over, and came to Deir-el-Kammar a few days after the massacre. Almost every house was burnt, and the street crowded with dead bodies, most of them stripped and mutilated in every possible way. My road led through some of the streets, my horse could not even pass, for the bodies were literally piled up. Most of those I examined had many wounds, and in each case was the right hand either entirely or nearly cut off; the poor wretch, in default of weapons, having instinctively raised his arm to parry the blow aimed at him. I saw little children, of not more than three or four years old, stretched on the ground, and old men with grey beards." Beyrouth itself was threatened by the infuriated and victorious Druses, and the presence of an English pleasure-yacht in the harbour, with a single gun, is supposed to have had more effect in averting the danger than all the troops of the Turkish Pasha, whose conduct, in fact, showed that he connived at the massacre." On the 9th of July similar outrages began at Damascus. A mob, consisting of the lowest order of Moslem fanatics, assembled in the streets, and instead of being dispersed by the Turkish troops, of whom there were 700 in the town, under the command of Ahmed Pasha, they were allowed to increase until they began a general attack upon the houses in the Christian quarters, and committed many murders. The soldiers sent to quell the disturbance joined the mob, and next day the work of destruction was renewed with greater violence. The Consulates of France, Austria, Russia, Holland, Belgium, and Greece were destroyed, and their inmates took refuge in the house of Abd-el-Kader, who behaved nobly on the occasion, and sheltered about 1,500 Christians from the fury of the assailants. For this conduct he afterwards received the thanks of the British Government.

**23.**—Volunteer review in Hyde-park. The Queen, with Prince Albert, several members of the Royal Family, and the King of the Belgians, arrived on the ground at four o'clock, and drove along to the extreme left of the

line of volunteers on the Bayswater-road, and thence along the whole front to the extreme right at Albert Gate. The Queen and suite then took up their station in the Royal Stand, erected about the centre of Park-lane, when the whole of the assembled volunteers, numbering 21,000 men, commenced to march past in companies. This accomplished, and the corps in their original position, the line advanced in battalion columns and cheered her Majesty, by signal, with vociferous earnestness. Of the great force thus assembled, 15,000 belonged to the metropolis, and 6,000 to the provinces. Woolwich sent no fewer than 1,800 men; Manchester, about 2,000; the City of London, 1,800; and the Inns of Court, 450. Her Majesty left at six o'clock, and by eight the immense gathering was clear out of the park without accident.

**27.**—A French tailor named Dherang commits suicide in Hyde-park, by wounding himself in two places with a pistol, and then cutting his throat. He had two or three days before consummated a career of great cruelty towards his wife by murdering her, and then locking up the body in their lodgings in Oxford-street. On now breaking into the room, the body of the poor woman was found stretched on the floor in a pool of blood. The head was cut off and placed in a cupboard, and an attempt had also been made to separate the limbs. The witnesses at the inquest concurred in describing the suicide as in some respects a maniac.

**28.**—Lord W. G. Osborne, son of the Duke of Leeds, examined in the Cambridge Insolvent Court, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for irregular business transactions with Jew clothes-dealers and dog-fanciers.

**29.**—Mysterious child-murder at Road, Wilts. On this evening the household of Mr. S. S. Kent, a sub-inspector of factories in the district, consisted of himself, his wife, three daughters—Mary Anne, aged 29; Elizabeth, 27; Constance, 16—a son, William Saville, 15; all children by a former marriage: a daughter, Mary Amelia, 5 years; Francis Saville, 3 years and 10 months; and a daughter about 2 years old; children of the present Mrs. Kent: together with three servants—nursemaid, cook, and housemaid. Next morning the nurse gave the alarm that Francis Saville was missing from the cot in her room. She had missed him as early as five o'clock, but said that for two hours she was under the belief that he had been taken into Mrs. Kent's own room, as he was ailing a little. Ordering a thorough search to be made about the premises, Mr. Kent set off to Trowbridge to inform the police. Before his return, the body of the child was found thrown down a privy, wrapped in a blanket taken from the nursery, and its throat cut in the most shocking manner. The examining surgeon thought it must have been dead at least five hours. As the doors and windows had all been carefully closed at night, and no marks of forcible entrance could be found anywhere,

suspicion was mainly directed to the parties sleeping in the house. The nursemaid, Elizabeth Gough, naturally came in for a heavy share, and she was twice taken before the Wiltshire magistrates for examination; but her answers being on all occasions consistent with known facts, and as no single suspicious act could be proved to involve her in any way, she was discharged. Mr. Kent himself lay for some time under general suspicion on account of his hurried departure to Trowbridge, to get rid, as was alleged, of the evidences of crime. In the absence of a culprit, public excitement rose to an extraordinary height, and latterly took the turn of accusing Constance Kent of having murdered her half-brother through petty jealousy. Whicher, an experienced London detective, was sent down to assist the local police; and he, having obtained a warrant, took Constance into custody as the murderer. The ground of arrest was that one of the young lady's night-dresses was missing. It appeared by the young lady's list that she had three of these articles. The housemaid deposed, that when, on the Monday after the murder, she collected the family linen to be sent to the washerwoman, she received from Miss Constance that which she had worn the week before; it was soiled exactly as such an article worn for a week would be; she put it in the basket, placing other clothes of bulk on the top of all; the other two night-dresses of Miss Constance, which had been brought home from the wash, the servant aired for use. The servant said that, when she had packed the clothes-basket, Miss Constance came and asked her to get a glass of water, and followed her as she did so to the top of the back stair; she was not gone a minute, and when she returned, her young mistress, standing where she had left her, drank the water and retired. The clothes-basket had no appearance of having been touched. The basket was delivered by the cook to the laundress and her daughter the same morning. According to the statement of the laundress, when she opened the clothes-basket at her own house, Miss Constance's dress was missing; nor could it afterwards be found. The supposition was, that either during the absence of the maid for the glass of water, or in the interval between the packing by the housemaid and the delivery by the cook, Miss Constance had opened the basket and taken away the dress. It was not, however, suggested that there had been any suspicious conduct on the young lady's part, nor was there any conceivable motive why she should wish to abstract this dress, since it was believed that there were no marks whatever upon it; nor did her accusers attempt to account for their own failure to discover any trace of the garment: concealment, or destruction by fire, seemed almost impossible, as the house was then in possession of the police, who were investigating the case with eager jealousy. The murder continued shrouded in mystery for five years, when a confession was made by the

Miss Constance above referred to, which showed with what just cause suspicion had been from the first directed against her.

**29.**—The Commons Privilege Committee present their report on the practice of each House with regard to the several descriptions of bills imposing or repealing taxes. The Committee found, by a majority of fourteen, that the privilege of the Commons did not extend so far as to make it unconstitutional for the Lords to reject a bill for the repeal of a tax. The Report was drawn up by Mr. Walpole, and gave an elaborate classification of all the precedents on the subject from the year 1628 downwards, that year being selected because the previous cases were most ably commented on in the great precedent of 1671; and, secondly, because that was the year in which the present form of granting supplies might be said to have been practically established. A draft report by Mr. Bright appeared in the proceedings of the Committee, arguing that if the Lords cannot begin a tax—if they cannot increase or abate a tax yet if they may prolong a tax by refusing their assent to its repeal when that repeal has been voted by the House of Commons—then “it appears to the Committee” that the fundamental and inherent right of the House of Commons to an absolute control over taxation and supply is not only menaced but destroyed.

**July 2.**—The first meeting of the National Rifle Association held at Wimbledon, Her Majesty commencing the proceedings by firing the first shot—a “centre.” For six successive days the fuse covers and copies of Wimbledon rang with the incessant crack of rifles, the large number of the butts, and the smartness of the competition giving the fusilade the rapidity of a severe skirmish. 299 Volunteers entered for the regulated prizes, and 594 for those open to all comers. In the competition, the first or Queen’s prize of 250*l.*, with the gold medal of the Association, was won by Mr. Rose, of the 7th North York. In the determining contest he made eight points at 800, seven points at 900, and nine points at 1,000 yards. For “pool shooting” the receipts amounted to 440*l.*; the total admission money was 2,000*l.*

**5.**—Debate on the Privilege Question in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston succeeding in carrying the following resolutions:—“That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their constitution, and the limitation of all such grants as to matter, manner, measure, and time, is only in them. That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negativing the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies, and to provide the ways and means for the

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service of the year. That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame bills of supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time may be maintained inviolate.” The Opposition generally concurred in the resolutions, which led Mr. Gladstone to censure them as being less alive than they ought to be to the constitutional privileges of the House. Lord Feirmyo gave notice of a motion tending to renew the agitation, but, on division, the “previous question” was carried by 177 to 138 votes.

**9.**—The Prince of Wales leaves England on his visit to Canada and the United States, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle.

**10.**—In consequence of hostility on the part of Dissenters, Government consent to the withdrawal of the religious denomination clause of the Census bill.

**12.**—Orange riot at Derrymacash, near Lurgan. The Protestant party, in repelling an attack near the chapel, discharged their firearms, killing two of their opponents, and wounding fifteen others. In Londonderry the judge of assize, the bishop, and clergy were insulted by the display of Orange flags on the cathedral tower.

**—** Ann Barker sentenced to death at Oxford Assizes for attempting to murder her child by throwing it down an old well in Ipsden wood, about 134 feet deep. It was found living, and not much injured, on a bed of leaves, mould, and brushwood, by two men, accidentally examining the place. When trying to sound the depth of the well, they were alarmed by what appeared the cries of a child coming from the dark bottom; and after many ingenious devices had been tried, they induced a boy to descend, who brought up a fine healthy male child, about thirteen months old. The only injuries it had received were a severe bruise on the back of the head and bruises on the back and arm, some of which it was thought might have happened during its thirty-nine hours’ dreary imprisonment in the well. The child was now produced in court, and seemed not much the worse for its extraordinary adventure. The sentence upon the mother was afterwards commuted to five years’ penal servitude.

**18.**—Lord Clyde arrives at Dover from India, and is presented with a formal address on landing.

— During an eclipse of the sun, this day, between one and three o’clock, the mercury fell from 114° to 65.7°.

**19.**—Commenced at York Assizes the series of trials for bribery in connexion with the last election at Wakefield. The Liberal candidate, Mr. W. H. Leatham, was convicted, as were also the sub-agents, Noble, Boyes, and Taylor “the Pump.” The charge against the Con-

servative candidate, Mr. J. B. Charlesworth, was postponed till next assizes.

**20.**—Garibaldian victory at Melazzo, the last of the fortresses in Sicily occupied by Royalists.

**23.**—Lord Palmerston explains the intentions of the Government with respect to the recommendations of the National Defence Commission for fortifying the dockyards, and establishing a central depot for arms and stores. He proposed that a vote be taken in the meantime for 2,000,000/- to be charged on the Consolidated Fund, and raised by annuities for a term not exceeding thirty years. The resolution was agreed to on the 2d August, after various amendments had been proposed and rejected.

Thomas Hopley, late head-master of a private school at Eastbourne, tried at Lewes Assizes, for causing the death of Reginald Channel Cancellor, a pupil committed to his care by one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas. The young lad, it appeared, was labouring under disease of the brain. He was stolid, stupid, and not able to learn. He was often silent when asked to repeat a lesson which he had just read, and sometimes did not appear to know the difference between a sixpence and a shilling. The case was one for medical care and gentle treatment. Hopley took a schoolmaster's view, and thought the weakness obduracy, to be broken down by excessive corporal punishment. On the morning of the 22d of April the poor lad was found dead in bed, and Hopley took steps to make a hasty burial. But the screams of horror heard through the night by servants and pupils, and the blood-stained instruments of punishment lying about the room, were too glaring marks of crime to be passed over, and in a day or two a formal medical examination was made of the body. The legs and arms of the corpse were found to be coated with extravasated blood; the cellular membranes under the skin of the thighs were reduced to jelly, torn to pieces and lacerated by the blows that had been inflicted. There were two holes in the right leg, about the size of a sixpence and an inch deep, which appeared to have been made by "jobbing" a thick stick into the flesh. On the whole, the appearance was that of a human creature who had been mangled by an infuriated and merciless assailant. Mrs. Hopley was also known to be up during the night of the tragedy endeavouring to wash out the bloody evidences of the crime from the carpet, floor, benches, and bed. Hopley denied that the lad was dead, or even suffering much when he left him. "When I brought the rope," he said, "and inflicted punishment for the last time, I burst into tears, and Cancellor then placed his head upon my breast and asked to be allowed to say his lesson." I afterwards prayed with him and left him, saying, 'Heaven knows I have done my duty to that poor boy.'" Hopley was found guilty and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. From his prison he

sent out a defence, entitled, "Facts bearing on the death of R. C. Cancellor; with a supplement and sequel," urging the formation of a grand "model educational establishment," with himself as the model Christian master, and his wife married and educated by him for this express purpose, "to aim at becoming the model Christian mistress."

**25.**—The Emperor of the French writes to M. de Persigny complaining of the unjust suspicions directed against the Imperial Government:—"Affairs appear to me to be so complicated, thanks to the mistrust excited everywhere since the war in Italy, that I write to you in the hope that conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palmerston, will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me, in the most explicit manner, that since the Peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought--one object to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbours, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to resume the desire to see provinces essentially French re-united to France. It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the Peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy, I am free from engagements, and I ask nothing than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but, in Heaven's name, let the eminent men who are at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrusts. Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other. To sum up--this is my innermost thought—I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I could very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in any case, not to undertake it alone: firstly, because it will be a great expense; and secondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern Question: but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand how we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of the Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries under our protection."

— The long-continued rioting in the church of St. George's-in-the-East is put at rest to-day by the departure of the Rev. Bryan King from the parish.

— Vice-Chancellor Stuart delivers judgment in the case raised by the relatives of the deceased Miss Nottidge to recover from Prince, of the Agapemone, 5,728L Three per Cent. Annuities, transferred to him under the exer-

cise of improper influence. The bill, he said, alleged that the gift had been obtained by misrepresentation and deception, and was made under the influence of a gross delusion, inculcated and encouraged by the defendant for his own purposes. Of the undue dominion of the defendant over the mind of Miss Nottidge there was evidence that, by falsely and blasphemously pretending to a direct Divine mission, he had imposed on these weak women, and obtained a gift of the whole of their fortunes. As to Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge, the case was very clear ; she had fortunately escaped the degradation of such a marriage as had been made the means of conveying all the money of her sisters into the pocket of the defendant ; but the defendant's own statements showed that he had obtained this gift of all her property by imposing a belief in his supernatural character upon her weak mind. This successful imposture was the influencing motive for the gift, and therefore vitiated it entirely. The Vice-Chancellor concluded by decreeing that the transfer had been improperly obtained, and must be set aside, and the money restored to the plaintiff as the legal personal representative of the deceased ; and that the defendant should pay all costs of the suit.

**27.**—The King of Sardinia having urged on Garibaldi the necessity of abstaining from further operations against Naples till an opportunity could be afforded to Sicily of declaring her attachment to a united Italy, the General writes to-day from Melazzo :—“Sire, your Majesty knows the high esteem and the devotion which I feel towards your Majesty ; but such is the present state of things in Italy that, at the present moment, I cannot obey your Majesty's injunctions, much as I should like it. I am called for and urged on by the people of Naples. I have tried in vain, with what influence I had, to restrain them, feeling as I do that a more favourable moment would be desirable. But if I should now hesitate, I should endanger the cause of Italy, and not fulfil my duty as an Italian. May your Majesty, therefore, permit me this time not to obey ! As soon as I shall have done with the task imposed on me by the wishes of the people which groans under the tyranny of the Neapolitan Bourbon, I shall lay down my sword at your Majesty's feet, and shall obey your Majesty for the remainder of my lifetime.”

**August 4.**—A French force despatched to Syria to protect the Christians of the Latin Church from the excesses of the excited Maronites and Druses.

**6.**—Mr. Gladstone's resolution for removing so much of the Customs duty on paper, as exceeded the Excise duty at home carried by a majority of 33 in a House of 499. This was the last contest of the session, and the last debate in which the principle of Protection was openly maintained.

**7.**—Her Majesty reviews her northern army  
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of Volunteers in the park adjoining Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. The line taken up by the corps extended from the wall of the Palace to the rising ground at the eastern extremity of the park. On the northern side, directly facing Arthur's Seat, a gallery was erected for the use of her Majesty and distinguished visitors. The great mass of spectators, reckoned at hundreds of thousands, occupied the slopes of Arthur's Seat, rising tier on tier to the picturesque summit. The force assembled was ranged in two divisions. The first consisted of Mounted Rifles, 84 ; Artillery (two brigades), 3,451 ; Engineers, 211 ; Rifles (three brigades), 8,501 : total, 12,247. The second division, Rifles (four brigades), 8,257. Total on the ground, 20,522, about 18,000 of which were Scottish corps. Her Majesty and suite first rode slowly from end to end of the line, and, returning to her position in the centre, the corps commenced marching past in battalions. When the last brigade returned to its original ground, the line was re-formed, and the whole force advanced, presented arms, and saluted. This having been graciously acknowledged by her Majesty, the men burst into an enthusiastic cheer, which was taken up and repeated again and again by the multitude assembled on the hill-side.

**9.**—Explosion of a cannon in the Volunteer Artillery battery at Archcliff Fort, Dover. “On No. 2 gun,” said a witness, “being fired for the fourth time, I saw from fifty to sixty pieces blow upwards from the gun, and in the midst of them a huge fragment which ascended higher than all the rest. It rose at least fifty feet into the air. At the same instant I saw four persons swept off the parapet, the nearest to me turning several somersaults in the air before falling. I saw also two falling together, and a third descending singly.” Six persons were blown over—Lieut. Thompson, who died in half an hour ; Sergt. Monger, who received mortal injuries from the concussion ; and four others, whose injuries were not of so vital a character. The gun was an old one, cast in 1805, and had been used in the war-ships *Edgar*, *Barham*, and *Aziz*. Since being altered at Woolwich, in 1845, it had been fired 180 times.

— The House of Lords, sitting as a Committee of Privileges, admit the claim of the Right Hon. Theobald Fitzwalter Butler to the title and dignity of Baron of Dunboyne in the peerage of Ireland.

— The House of Commons vote 60,000*l.* for the Galway subsidy, by a majority of 145 to 39.

**11.**—Died, aged 55, the Rt. Hon. James Wilson, political economist and financial member of the India Council in Calcutta.

**13.**—The march of the Allied troops in China having been delayed by rain till yesterday, they now came up with the enemy at Tangku, defeating the Imperial troops with

little loss, and capturing forty-five guns. The Allied forces next attacked the Taku forts.

**14.**—Fracas between Mr. Justice Blackburn and Sheriff Evelyn at Surrey Assizes, Guildford. The Sheriff published a placard, in which he stated that, by the Judge's orders, the public were systematically kept out of his court contrary to law; adding also, that he (the Sheriff) had given directions for the court again to be opened, and prohibited his officers from giving any assistance to keep the public out. To-day the Lord Chief Justice characterised the proceedings as "a painfully contumacious contempt of the court," and fined the Sheriff in the sum of 500*l.*

**15.**—Three English tourists in the Alps—Rochester and Vavasour, of Cardiff; Fuller, of London—and the guide, F. Tairraz, killed, by slipping over a precipice when descending the Col du Géant to Cormayeur. Another fatal Alpine accident, owing mainly to the carelessness of his guide, occurred a fortnight later to the Rev. W. G. Watson, chaplain of Gray's Inn, when passing over the snow, *en glissade*, from the Col to the Windacher Thal.

**16.**—At the Central Criminal Court William Godfrey Youngman was sentenced to be executed for having, in his father's house, Manor-place, Walworth, murdered his mother, one brother aged seven, another aged eleven, and a young woman named Mary Wells Stretter, by first stabbing them, and then cutting their throats. The only conceivable motive the prisoner appeared to have for his appalling crime was the idea that he could recover from an insurance office the sum of 100*l.*, for which he had induced Stretter to insure her life. He charged his mother with having committed the murders, and said he had only killed her in self-defence when attacked. Youngman was executed on the morning of the 4th of September, in front of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, in presence of 30,000 spectators, being a larger number than had assembled at any execution since that of the Mannings.

**17.**—Fire at the West Kent Wharf, Southwark, destroying oil, butter, lard, wool, and oats, stored in the warehouses, to the estimated value of 200,000*l.* The fire originated in a small explosion of gas which set fire to a bale of jute.—Next night, the Phoenix flour and baking mills, Ratcliff-highway, were burned down, and the whole of the biscuits intended for the expeditionary force in China destroyed.

**18.**—The body of a young woman found in the Queen's-park, Edinburgh—the face blackened and disfigured, the nose broken, and marks of strangulation on the throat. She was last seen about midnight in the company of three soldiers of the 13th Light Dragoons. Next day, a boy discovered some clothes, slightly stained with blood, thrust into the materials of the old Trinity Church, which

were identified as having belonged to the deceased, and presumed to have formed part of a small bundle she was seen carrying. One of the soldiers at the barracks, spoken to as one of three seen in company with the deceased, was examined before the magistrates preparatory to committing him for trial; but the prosecution did not make out a strong case against him: nor was any other clue ever discovered.

**19.**—Garibaldi lands at Spartivento from Sicily, and drives back the Neapolitan soldiery so far as to be able to command the navigation of the Straits. He afterwards set out for Reggio.

**20.**—The Australian Exploring Expedition, under Burke and Wills, start from Melbourne in great state with a caravan of twenty-seven camels, horses, waggon, and assistants. It was exactly at a quarter to four o'clock when the Expedition got into order fit for marching out of the Royal Park. A lane was opened through the crowd, and in this the line was formed, Mr. Burke mounted on a little grey pony at the head. The Mayor of Melbourne mounted one of the drays to wish the expedition God speed, and to call for three cheers for the Expedition and its chief. Burke replied that "no Expedition had ever started under such favourable circumstances as this. The people, the Government, the Committee—all have done heartily what they could do. It is now our turn, and we shall never do well till we justify what you have done in showing what we can do." Proceeding by way of Torowoto Swamp to Cooper's Creek, the Expedition entered upon comparatively unknown land, and reached the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria early in February 1861. The return homeward was a series of mistakes and calamities. The stores left at various points of the journey had been seized by the natives, and the Relief Committee at Melbourne were late, and unfortunate in providing for the wants of the explorers. Burke and Wills died from exhaustion near Cooper's Creek, which was reached on the evening of the day the relieving party had left. The only survivor of the Gulf party, John King, was discovered existing among the natives, and relieved by Howitt's party on September 15th, in a condition when a few hours would, to all appearances, have put an end to his sufferings. Howitt writes:—"I found King sitting in a hut which the natives had made for him. He presented a melancholy appearance—wasted to a shadow, and hardly to be distinguished as a civilized being but by the remnant of clothes upon him. He seemed exceedingly weak, and I found it occasionally difficult to follow what he said. The natives were all gathered round seated on the ground, looking with a most gratified and delighted expression."

— David Wemyss Jobson convicted for libelling Sir James Ferguson by imputing to him cowardly conduct when serving in the

Crimea, and also with writing threatening letters to Mr. Disraeli, and sentenced by the Recorder to twelve months' hard labour.

**24.**—In the course of a debate on foreign affairs, Lord Palmerston made a statement with reference to the cession of Savoy, of great significance after the personal appeal which the Emperor had made in his letter to M. de Persigny :—"The Treaty of Turin has not received formal acknowledgment by any of the Powers—certainly not by this country—and cannot, at present, be said to form part of the public law of Europe. The cession of Savoy to France was a very peculiar transaction, and does not come within the ordinary category of cessions of territory made by one sovereign to another. The territory of Savoy was held by the King of Sardinia subject to very peculiar conditions attached to it by the Treaty of Vienna, to which all the eight Powers of Europe were parties. It was not competent for the King of Sardinia to cede, nor, as I hold, for France to accept, that territory, thus emancipating it from the conditions under which it stood as part of the dominions of Sardinia. The conditions had mainly for their object the preservation of the neutrality and independence of Switzerland; and it is clear that Savoy in the hands of France stands in a very different position in regard to the maintenance of the neutrality of Switzerland than when in the hands of Sardinia, France being a much stronger Power, and differently situated in many respects, there is greater danger to Switzerland from it than from Sardinia. The cession was objectionable; not only on that account, but on account of the manner in which it was made. All the circumstances connected with it from first to last—the denials at one time, and avowals at another; the promises made, as reported by the President of Switzerland in his Message of March; the promises made in January and February by the French Government to the Minister of Switzerland, that whenever the cession should be completed Faucongy and Chablais should be transferred to Switzerland (a promise afterwards retracted, and apparently never intended to be performed)—all these circumstances must produce a most painful impression in the mind of every man in regard to all the parties who were concerned in the transaction. (General cheering.) It had certainly produced a painful impression on the mind of all the other states in Europe—an impression showing that they considered that, for the future, forethought and precaution must be the duty of every Power."

— The *Times* publishes an address presented to the Rev. F. D. Maurice, by members of the Church of England, lay and clerical, tendering to him their congratulations on his recent nomination by the Crown to the incumbency of Oxford chapel, St. Marylebone, "as a slight and tardy recognition of your eminent services, not only as one of the most

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learned theologians of the day, but more particularly as a wise and benevolent co-operator with the working classes of the community, upon whose minds you have been eminently successful in bringing the practical truths of the Gospel to bear, and in leading them to regard the Church of our common Lord and Master Jesus Christ as the great instrument designed by Providence for the regeneration of mankind and the alleviation of society."

**26.**—Fire in Kesterton's coach-factory, Long Acre, extending to, and finally destroying, the fine concert-room of St. Martin's Hall, erected by Mr. Hullal, in 1847, for the accommodation of 3,000 persons.

**27.**—Holden, formerly a police-constable at Dungannon, executed for the murder of his sergeant, McClelland, and the attempted murder of his sub-inspector, Matthews. When being sentenced, at Tyrone Assizes, he interrupted the judge, and begged that he might be shot instead, saying that he had a few personal friends in the force whom he would select for the duty. To the last he seemed possessed of a morbid conviction that there was a system of treachery and injury designed against him in the force of which he was a member.

— Fire at Smyrna, destroying 700 houses.

**28.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission.

**29.**—Dr. Lushington gives judgment in the Court of Arches in the case of the Rev. James Bonwell, incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney, prosecuted for immorality under the Church Discipline Act. Having gone carefully through the evidence, the learned judge said the conclusions were simply these—that the evidence against Mr. Bonwell was entirely uncontradicted; that he seduced the young woman Elizabeth Yaroth, he being a married man, and falsely representing himself to be single; and that he had thereby caused great scandal to the church of which he was minister. The sentence was deprivation from office and payment of costs.

**31.**—In prospect of an attack by Sardinia on Venetia, Lord John Russell writes to Sir James Hudson, British minister at Turin :—"The only chance Sardinia could have in such a contest would be the hope of bringing France into the field, and kindling a general war in Europe. But let not Count Cavour indulge in so pernicious a delusion. The great Powers of Europe are bent on maintaining peace, and Great Britain has interests in the Adriatic which her Majesty's Government must watch with careful attention."

**September 1.**—The Lancashire Volunteers to the number of 11,000 reviewed in Knowsley-park, and afterwards entertained by the Earl of Derby. The refreshments provided on the occasion included between five and six tons of pies, several thousand rolls, and twenty-five hogsheads of the famous Knowsley ale.

**4.**—Collision near the Helmshore station of

the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, occasioned by the breaking of a coupling of an excursion train, one half falling back on an incline, up which another train, also heavily laden with excursionists, was just entering. The trains were seen approaching each other for some distance, and an attempt was even made to lessen the momentum of each, by the use of breaks, but without much effect. The last of the runaway carriages were dashed to pieces, and their passengers scattered over the line, killed and maimed. Ten died on the spot, or soon after, and seventy-seven were injured. The excursion trains were despatched from Manchester at intervals of ten minutes each.

**5.**—The Duke of Newcastle informs the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, Toronto, that he cannot advise the Prince of Wales to accept their proffered hospitality, on account of the extent to which they had permitted their Orange zeal to interfere with their invitation.

**6.**—The King of Naples issues a manifesto to the Courts of Europe:—"Since a daring 'condottiero,' with all the force which revolutionary Europe possesses, has attacked our dominions in the name of one of Italy's sovereigns, a kinsman and an ally, we have, by all the means in our power, fought during five years for the independence of our states. The fortune of war has been against us. The daring enterprise which that sovereign, in the most formal manner, protested he ignored, and which, nevertheless, pending the treaties for an intimate alliance, received in his states principally help and support—that enterprise which the whole of Europe, after having proclaimed the principle of non-intervention, looks at with indifference, leaving us alone to struggle against the common enemy—is on the point of extending its unhappy effects even to our capital. The hostile forces are nearly approaching us. On the other hand, Sicily and the provinces of the continent, long since and in all ways undermined by revolution, having risen under so much pressure, have formed provincial governments with the title, and under the nominal protection of, that sovereign, and have confided to a pretended Dictator the authority and the full arbitrament of their destinies. Powerful in our rights, founded on history, on international treaties, and on the public law of Europe, while we depend on prolonging our defence as long as possible, we are not less determined to make every sacrifice to spare the horrors of a struggle and of anarchy to this vast metropolis, the glorious seat of antiquity, the cradle of the arts and the civilization of the kingdom. In consequence, we will move with our army outside our walls, confiding in the loyalty and affection of our subjects for the maintenance of order and respect to the authorities. In taking such a resolution, we feel at the same time the duty which is dictated to us by our ancient and unshaken rights, our honour, and the interests of our heirs and suc-

cessors, and still more of our beloved subjects; and we strongly protest against all the acts hitherto consummated, and the events which have taken place, or will happen hereafter." After issuing this proclamation, the King left Naples for Gaeta, where he had resolved to make a stand against the successful "condottiero."

**7.**—Count Cavour informs Cardinal Antonelli that Sardinia would feel herself justified in invading the Papal States unless the Pope disbanded the troublesome and irregular mercenary troops in his pay. The Emperor Napoleon thereupon caused a despatch to be sent to the French embassy at Rome, stating that if the Piedmontese troops were guilty of such culpable aggression into the Pontifical territories he should be obliged to oppose them. Cardinal Antonelli wrote that the Holy See could only repel the menace with indignation, "strong in its legitimate rights, and appealing to the law of nations, under the aegis of which Europe has hitherto lived, whatever violence the Holy See may be exposed to suffer, without having provoked it; and against which it is my duty now to protest energetically in the name of his Holiness."

**8.**—Garibaldi, having defeated the troops of Francis II. at Reggio and San Giovanni, enters Naples as a first class passenger in the railway train from Salerno. He was accompanied, among others, by Mr. Edwin James, who appeared to act in some sort as his adviser.

**—**The *Lady Elgin*, American mail-steamer, run into during an excursion trip on Lake Michigan, and 300 of her passengers drowned. Within a quarter of an hour the engine of the ill-fated vessel fell through her bottom, and her hull went down, leaving nothing but the hurricane deck, two boats, and some loose fragments floating about the waves. The greater part of those on board perished in a mass in the cabin, the two small boats taking off only twenty-one between them. Among the persons who perished was Mr. Herbert Ingram, M. P. for Boston—well known as the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*—and his son.

**10.**—Explosion at Melkfort Powder Works, Argyllshire, causing the death of six men—all who were on the premises at the time. The disaster took place in the "corning-house," where about three tons of gunpowder were stowed, and extended to another building, eighty yards distant, in which, however, nobody was employed at the time.

**11.**—Doncaster Races. The St. Leger won by St. Alban's.

**12.**—The fortress of Pesaro, garrisoned by 1,200 men, surrenders to the Piedmontese army under Cialdini. Fano, Urbino, Perugia, and Spoleto (where the troops included 300 Irish volunteers under Major O'Reilly), were afterwards taken by assault.

— Captain Macdonald committed to prison  
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at Bonn for resisting the railway authorities there. The English residents interfered in a manner which led to a diplomatic correspondence with this country. The affair was amicably settled on the 1st May following.

**13.**—John Dalliger, a marine in the China Fleet, executed at the yard-arm for attempting to shoot Lieut. Hudson of the *Severn*, and also the second master. The rigging of every ship was manned by all hands to witness the execution. Punctually at one o'clock the prisoner was brought out stripped of his uniform; a rope was passed round his neck, the signal given, and in two seconds the bowmen had run him up to the fore-yard-arm. There a loop was loosed, and the body fell with a jerk at least six feet.

**18.**—The Chinese Imperial Commissioners having expressed a desire to resume negotiations, the two secretaries of the embassy, Messrs. Parkes and Wade, accompanied by M. de Norman, attaché, Capt. Brabazon, Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Bowly of the *Times*, and some others, depat for Tang-chow, to arrange the necessary preliminaries for an interview. They found the place occupied by Imperial soldiers, under the Tartar general, San-ko-hin-sin, and, while they were on the ground, the outposts commenced a sharp fight with Allied troops. Parkes and Loch were seized by the Chinese and carried before the General, who received them with rudeness and insult. The rest of the party, including eighteen sowars of Fane's Horse, were carried into the interior, where all, with the exception of a few of the sowars, miserably perished, owing to the excessive cruelty with which they were treated, their hands and feet being bound so tightly with cords that in some instances the flesh burst, and mortification ensued. Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch were conveyed prisoners to Pekin, and confined separately in prisons of the most filthy description. On the 22d Mr. Parkes was removed from the common prison to a separate ward, about eight feet square, on the opposite side of the court; and four gaolers were appointed to watch him. Here he received frequent visits from a Mandarin named Hang-ki, whom he had known at Hong Kong, and who was sent by Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, to endeavour to extract information from him, and make use of him to obtain favourable terms with the British plenipotentiary, Lord Elgin. At last he was told that he should be taken out of prison; but Mr. Parkes generously refused to leave it unless he were accompanied by Mr. Loch. The result was, that on the 29th of September Hang-ki came to the prison with an order for the removal of both, from the Board of Punishments, to a temple, where quarters were provided for them, and where they were well treated until their final release. In the meantime, Lord Elgin refused to negotiate unless the prisoners were returned; and on the 25th of September he

replied to overtures from Prince Kung that the army would advance to the assault of Pekin, unless within three days the prisoners were surrendered and the Convention formerly signed ratified. As Prince Kung continued to evade these demands, the army marched forward on Pekin.

**19.**—Slater and Vivyan, two keepers at Colney Hatch Asylum, tried at the Central Criminal Court, and acquitted, on a charge of manslaughter, in respect of a patient named Swift, who died after a severe struggle with another keeper not in custody.

**28.**—The Garibaldians capture Ancona, General Lamoricière surrendering with the entire garrison as prisoners of war. This achievement concluded the campaign in the Marches.

The Pope pronounces an allocution condemning the Sardinian Government, and praying that the pride of the Church's enemies might be broken, the hearts of prevaricators changed, and those who attacked her put to flight.

**29.**—At the Camp, Aldershot, Private Johnson of the 41st Foot shoots Sergeant Chipt and Corporal Coles, in revenge for having been sentenced to twelve days' extra drill. He feigned drunkenness when apprehended, and insanity when put on his trial at Winchester Assizes, on the 12th December; but the jury with short deliberation found him guilty, and he was sentenced to be executed.

**October 5.**—During the continuance of a severe storm, which swept over the northern part of Britain, the lone island of St. Kilda was rendered almost desolate. Every house was unroofed, the scanty crops were blown into the sea with the soil in which they grew, every shed and shelter was swept away, and the very boat by which they kept up a communication with the mainland was blown out of its shelter and destroyed. In this crisis of the island H.M.S. *Porcupine* appeared in the bay, and, on becoming acquainted with the state of matters, Captain Otter not only gave relief himself, but induced the Highland Society and others to send out abundance of food and seed to the starving islanders.

**7.**—General Guyon, commander of the French troops in the Papal States, informs the inhabitants of Viterbo that his column is approaching the town, and will require accommodation. The Gonfalonière answers:—"The Municipal Commission of this town, of which I have the honour to be president, is disagreeably surprised at the receipt of your communication that a column of French troops is coming here. Relying on the assurance of your Emperor that no intervention would take place in Italy, we proclaimed the Government of King Victor Emmanuel, the friend and ally of France. His Majesty sent a commissioner to govern us, and we have maintained the most perfect order with the unanimous consent

of all the citizens. Persons and property were never so secure here as they have been since the installation of the King's Government, and we can conscientiously say that we do not deserve to have our tranquillity troubled. If, however, your orders, General, should be such that you cannot change your determination, you will not meet with the slightest resistance, but you will find the town deserted, unless you assure

that you will not be followed by the re-action. I myself and the entire municipality will seek a place of safety, as will also the other citizens, who are almost all liable to prosecution by the clerical government."

**7.**—Loss of the Galway Company's American steamship *Connaught*. She became water-logged and altogether unmanageable when about 300 miles off Boston on her outward voyage; and, to add to the horror of the situation, it was then discovered that she was on fire between decks. A small American brig of 198 tons burthen answered the *Connaught's* signal of distress, coming up at the moment when the fire was bursting out on the deck and threatening to devour everything in its way. First the women and children, and latterly the whole passengers and crew, amounting in all to 591 people, were taken on board the little brig and landed safely at Boston. The *Connaught*, with all her cargo, passengers' luggage, and 10,000l. in gold, received at St. John's, went down soon after.

**8.**—Mr. William Brown's magnificent gift to Liverpool of a Free Library was this day formally handed over to the Corporation, and inaugurated by a procession, dinner, and speeches.

**9.**—The King of Sardinia issues a manifesto to the people of Southern Italy explaining and justifying his proceedings since the Treaty of Villafranca. He concludes:—"I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians, and I will not permit Italy to become a focus for cosmopolitan sects, who may meet there, to contrive schemes of reaction or of universal demagogic intrigues. People of Southern Italy! my troops advance among you to maintain order. I come not to impose my will; but to make yours respected. You may freely manifest it. Providence, who protects the cause of the just, will suggest the vote which you should place in the urn. Whatever the gravity of events, I wait calmly the judgment of civilized Europe and of history, conscious of having fulfilled my duties as a King and as an Italian. My policy will, perhaps, not be ineffectual in reconciling the progress of nations with the stability of monarchy. As for Italy, I know that there I bring to a close the era of revolutions."

**10.**—The Peruvian frigate *Callao* upset when being drawn into the dry dock at San Lorenzo, and 150 of the people on board drowned, including many of the sick and wounded in the hospital. The vessel afterwards went to pieces.

**12.**—The Allied troops enter Pekin. The

siege-guns were in position, and the Chinese Government had been informed that the cannoneade would be opened on the following day, at noon, unless the city were previously surrendered, and one of its gates placed in our hands. The result was that all the demands of the Allies were unconditionally acceded to, the gate was thrown open to the troops, and for the first time in history the flags of England and France floated victoriously on the walls of Pekin. The Emperor had abandoned his capital on pretence of attending a hunting expedition. Being ignorant at the time of the barbarous treatment of the prisoners, Lord Elgin simply made provision for having them delivered up to him; but a few days later, when their fate was ascertained, he communicated to Prince Kung the only conditions upon which the city would be spared:—"Of the total number of twenty-six British, seized in defiance of honour and of the law of nations, thirteen only have been restored alive, all of whom carry on their persons evidence, more or less distinctly marked, of the indignities and ill-treatment from which they have suffered; and thirteen have been barbarously murdered, under circumstances on which the undersigned will not dwell, lest his indignation should find vent in words which are not suitable to a communication of this nature. Until this foul deed shall have been expiated, peace between Great Britain and the existing dynasty of China is impossible. The following, therefore, are the conditions, the immediate acceptance of which will alone avert from it the doom impending on it: What remains of the palace of Yuen-Ming-Yuen, which appears to be the place at which several of the British captives were subjected to the grossest indignities, will be immediately levelled to the ground: this condition requires no assent on the part of his Highness, because it will be at once carried into effect by the Commander-in-chief. A sum of 300,000 taels must be paid down at once to the officers appointed to receive it, which sum will be appropriated, at the discretion of her Majesty's Government, to those who have suffered, and to the families of the murdered men. The Convention drawn up at Tien-tsin must be immediately signed. It will remain as it is, with the single change that it shall be competent for the armies of England and France to remain at Tien-tsin until the whole indemnities spoken of in the said Convention are paid, if the Governments of England and France see fit to adopt this course." The Summer Palace, consisting of a great variety of buildings, scattered over a park of immense size, and which had contained, before it was plundered, all the luxuries Chinese art could furnish, or wealth supply, was accordingly set on fire by a detachment of our troops, and totally destroyed. The Convention was signed at Pekin on the 24th of October.

**14.**—Professor Henslow contributes to the  
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*Athenaeum* the result of his investigation in the much-talked-of gravel pits of Amiens and Abbeville. From the extremely loose texture of the different beds, or rather bands, of gravel, from the confused intermixture of various samples, and from the broken and fragmentary character of the ivory found with the flint instruments, he was led to believe that the beds were formed by a comparatively recent flood, which carried with it masses of various geological formations, and thus utterly confused their chronological arrangement. He had, therefore, returned from his excursion impressed with the conviction that the facts he witnessed did not, of necessity, support the hypothesis of a pre-historic antiquity for these works of man; and that the bones of extinct animals found associated with the Celts need not, of necessity, be supposed to have belonged to individuals contemporary with the men who formed the flint instruments.

**20.**—The Emperor of Austria suddenly entering (as M. Deak described) the path of Constitutionalism, issues a diploma conferring on the Reichsrath legislative powers and the control of the national finances.

**22.**—Imperial interview at Warsaw between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria.

**25.**—Commenced at the Central Criminal Court the trial of George Mullins, for the murder of Mrs. Emsley, an aged widow lady of considerable means, but parsimonious habits, residing in Grove-road, Stepney. She was last seen alive on the evening of the 13th August, and on the 17th, when suspicion was excited by her disappearance, it was found that she had been barbarously murdered in the lumber-room of her house, and a considerable amount of her property stolen. From information given by Mullins, a shoemaker named Emm, who collected rents for the murdered woman, was apprehended, and a portion of the stolen property found in an out-building adjoining his house, but to which Mullins himself or any other might have access. The other evidence against Emm was of the most inconclusive description. Mullins himself (who had formerly been a sergeant in the K Division of the Metropolitan Police) was apprehended, the theory being that he had acted against Emm, first with the view of diverting suspicion from himself, and, next, to secure the large reward of 300*l.* offered by Government for the discovery of the murderer. It was now established in evidence that Mullins was seen going in the direction of the cottage on the night of the murder; that he could get easy access to the house, from the circumstance that he was employed by the deceased to job about her property; that she was murdered when in the act of exhibiting paper-hangings; that when last seen he had in his hand a plasterer's hammer, with which the wounds might have been inflicted; that the marks in the clotted blood on the stair-head corresponded with an old boot worn

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on the night in question by the prisoner; that on his mantelpiece was found a piece of tape corresponding to that binding the parcel concealed near Emm's house, and also a piece of wax, with which the thread tying an inner parcel was covered—evidently for the purpose of strengthening the suspicion against Emm, who was by trade a shoemaker. It was also proved that Mullins was seen near to where the parcel was found a few days before he informed against Emm; and finally, that his wife had disposed of a silver pencil-case known to have been in the possession of the deceased when she was murdered. On the second day of trial the jury, after deliberating upwards of three hours, returned a verdict of Guilty, and sentence of death was passed by the Lord Chief Baron. He was executed on the 19th of November, having written a statement, not exactly in the form of a confession, but declaring his belief that Emm was innocent.

**26.**—The King of Piedmont with his army having crossed the frontier into the Abruzzi, Garibaldi advances with a body of volunteers to meet his Majesty, then marching upon the line of the Volturno. The interview took place between Teano and Speranzano. "Seeing the red shirts," writes a witness, "the King took a glass; and having recognised Garibaldi, gave his horse a touch of the spur, and galloped to meet him. At ten paces distant the officers of the King and those of Garibaldi shouted 'Viva Victor Emmanuel.' Garibaldi made another step in advance, raised his cap, and added, in a voice which trembled with emotion, 'King of Italy!' Victor Emmanuel raised his hand to his cap, and then stretched out his hand to Garibaldi, and with equal emotion replied, 'I thank you.'"

— Spain withdraws her minister from Turin, and protests against the invasion of the Papal territories by Sardinia.

**27.**—Several of the European Courts expressing disapproval of the late proceedings of the King of Sardinia, Lord John Russell now writes to Sir James Hildson, our minister at Turin:—"Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reason for throwing off their allegiance to their former Governments: her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them. There remains, however, a question of fact. It is asserted by the partisans of the fallen Governments that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the kingdom of Naples to the dynasty of Francis II.; but that Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers have by force and intrigue subverted the thrones of those sovereigns. It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events which we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies possessed the love of their people. How was it, one must ask, that the Pope found

it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon foreign mercenaries? How did it happen again, that Garibaldi conquered nearly all Sicily with 2,000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5,000? How but from the universal disaffection of the people of the Two Sicilies? Neither can it be said that the testimony of the popular will was capricious or causeless. . . . It must be admitted, undoubtedly, that the severance of ties which bind together sovereigns and their subjects is in itself a misfortune: notions of allegiance become confused, the succession of the throne is disputed, adverse parties threaten the peace of society; rights and pretensions are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of the State. Yet it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the Italian revolution has been conducted with singular temper and forbearance. The subversion of existing power has not been followed, as is too often the case, by an outbreak of popular vengeance. The extreme views of democrats have nowhere prevailed. Public opinion has checked the excesses of public triumph. The venerated forms of constitutional monarchy have been associated with the name of a prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty. Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia. Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence, amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe."

**30.**—Died, aged 85, Admiral Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald.

**31.**—The Middlesex magistrates quash a conviction obtained against Rosier for disorderly conduct in the church of St. George's-in-the-East, partly on the ground that the police-magistrate had not fixed a time when the fine of 3*l.* was to be paid.

**November 3.**—Explosion of the steamship *Tunring* in Yarmouth Roads. Eight of the crew were blown into the sea and drowned; the mutilated fragments of other three were found in the ship; seven were frightfully scalded; and the most of the live stock on board were killed and crushed into a shapeless mass. The survivors were taken off by the fishing-boats, and the wreck towed by a smack into Yarmouth harbour.

— The Sardinian army commences the siege of the fortress of Gaeta, where Francis II. had resolved to make a final stand.

**4.**—Chappell's pianoforte factory, Crown-street, Soho, destroyed by fire, and one woman killed by an explosion which took place.

**6.**—Died, aged 74, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P. for Southwark.

— Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, elected President of the United States.

**7.**—King Victor Emmanuel enters Naples in state, and issues a proclamation to the Neapolitan and Sicilian people:—"The results of the vote by universal suffrage give me the sovereign power over these noble provinces. I accept this new award of the national will, moved, not by any monarchic ambition, but by conscientious feelings as an Italian. The duties of all Italians are augmented. Sincere concord and constant self-denial are more than ever necessary. All parties must bow before the majesty of the Italian nation, which God uplifts. We must here inaugurate a government which may give security of free existence to the people, and of severe rectitude to public opinion. I put my reliance on the efficacious co-operation of all honest men. Where power is bounded by the laws, and strengthened by freedom, the Government has as much influence on the public welfare as the people excel by public and private virtues. We must show Europe that, if the irresistible force of events has broken through the conventionalities grounded on the calamities by which Italy was for centuries afflicted, we know how to restore to the united nation the empire of those unchangeable principles without which every society is infirm, and every authority is exposed to struggle and uncertainty."

**9.**—Miss Sheldon commences her pleadings before a full Divorce and Probate Court in the Legitimacy Declaration case of Sheldon *v.* Patrick. After occupying the court about fourteen days, the Judge Ordinary dismissed the appeal, being of opinion that the balance of testimony was against Ann Wilson being legally married earlier than the death-bed marriage celebrated at New York in 1798.

— Garibaldi departs from Naples for his retired home at Caprera.

**11.**—The famous Kildare-street club-house, Dublin, destroyed by fire, and three of the female servants burnt. The plate and wines were saved, but the furniture, pictures, and library were all consumed.

**13.**—Vice-Chancellor Wood gives judgment in the suit of Di Sara *v.* Borghese, arising out of the will of the late Earl of Shrewsbury. The plaintiff, the Duchess Di Sara, the only surviving child of the late Princess Borghese, formerly the Lady Catherine Gwendoline Talbot, second daughter of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, claimed to be entitled, upon the preliminary contract for the marriage of her mother, to one moiety of the real estate, and also one moiety of the personal estate, of which the Earl of Shrewsbury was possessed at the time of his death, besides a dowry in money of 40,000*l.*, which the contract also stipulated, and of which one half had been

paid. The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment, that the effect of the preliminary contract was to retain to the Earl of Shrewsbury the power of disposing of his estate to strangers; and as the Earl did so, the result was that nothing but the dowry of 40,000*l.* went to the Borghese family.

**14.**—Commercial treaty arranged between Russia and China.

**15.**—After an unusually slow and disagreeable voyage, the Prince of Wales arrives at Plymouth in the *Hero*, having left Portland on the 20th October.

**16.**—The "limited" mail-train from Scotland runs into a cattle-train being shunted at Atherstone station, killing nine of the drovers, who were asleep in the last van, and smashing four of the loaded trucks. The fireman of the "limited" was the only person who lost his life or was seriously injured in that train.

**19.**—The Bishop of Down and Connor driven from a meeting of the Propagation Society in Belfast by a band of Orangemen, who were incensed at the prohibition of service on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

**21.**—To moderate her intense grief for the loss of her sister, the Duchess of Alba, the Empress of the French crosses the Channel, and makes a series of hurried visits to various persons and places in England and Scotland. Her Majesty was attended only by the Marquis La Grange and two ladies in waiting. She put up a day or two at Claridge's Hotel, and then started for the north, where she permitted the private character of her visit to be so far broken through as to receive addresses from the corporations of Edinburgh and Glasgow. After a rapid tour to Dunkeld, Tynemouth Castle, Stirling, and Hamilton Palace, Loch Katrine, and Loch Lomond, the Empress returned to London by way of Manchester and Leamington. On the 4th December she was received by her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and returned to Paris on the 13th.

**24.**—Died suddenly in Holborn the Rev. George Croly, I.L.D., of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, aged 80.

**25.**—In connexion with various ministerial changes now felt to be necessary, the Emperor Napoleon issues a decree conceding greater freedom of discussion to the Chambers, and appointing two sets of officials—speakers and administrators.

—President Miramon being driven from office by the oppressed Mexicans, Juarez enters the city with a victorious army, and resumes the reins of government.

**26.**—Decrees published by Victor Emmanuel II., annexing the Marches, Umbria, Naples, and Sicily to his new Italian dominions.

**28.**—Died at Bonn, aged 69, the Chevalier Bunsen, formerly Prussian Ambassador at (432)

the Court of St. James's, and author of various learned works on the history of the Christian Church.

**30.**—Heard in the Court of Common Pleas the case of Emma Kemp, milliner, *v.* the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University. In January last the plaintiff was going in an omnibus with an undergraduate named Graham, of Emmanuel College, and some musicians, to a private party to be given at Shelford by Graham, in celebration of his B.A. degree, when the Proctor and his assistants, or "bull-dogs," stopped them at Barnwell, and took the plaintiff and other young women into custody. She was sentenced by the Vice-Chancellor to fourteen days' imprisonment, and was actually confined for four. The defence pleaded was "Not guilty; authority under certain University statutes, and the immemorial custom of the Proctors to apprehend suspected women." The questions put to the jury were whether the Vice-Chancellor had examined the plaintiff, and might be reasonably satisfied that she was in company with undergraduates for idle, disorderly, or immoral purposes. After many adjournments, the jury declared that they could not say "Yes" or "No" to the questions as submitted, but all agreed that further inquiry should have been made before the girl was imprisoned. This was entered as a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 40*s.* In this, as in the case of another young woman, named Ebbon, a bill of exception was tendered, in order that the whole question of the public powers of the University might be argued before a higher court.

**December 1.**—Explosion in the Black Vein Pit of Risca Colliery, Newport, causing the death of 142 workmen, and between 30 and 40 horses employed in the pit. From the inquiry which took place into the cause of this catastrophe, it seemed not improbable that the explosion was caused by one of the men recklessly exposing his lamp for the purpose of lighting a pipe. The ventilating arrangements were so extensive that they were calculated to drive 48,000 cubic feet of air per minute down the shaft, and were proved by test, after the accident, to be then forcing down 37,500 feet per minute. The inspection of the works was said to be efficient and systematic; the men were provided in every instance with safety-lamps of the most approved construction, and these were said to be examined and locked by a special officer before they were delivered to the workmen. Of the 142 bodies brought to the surface, 72 appeared to have died from the effects of choke-damp; 65 bore the marks of burns; 3 were evidently burnt to death; and 3 died from injuries caused by the "falls."

**4.**—In the Court of Exchequer the case of O'Malley Irwin *v.* Lever, for services alleged to be rendered in starting the Galway Steam-packet Company, was withdrawn.

**4.**—At a meeting of the clergy and laity of the rural deanery of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, Mr. Disraeli avows his opinion that the question of Church-rates necessarily involves the existence of a National Church. “The clergy,” he said, “must make members of Parliament understand that though this was not a party question, it was a political one, and a political question on which, in their minds, there ought not to be, and there could not be, any mistake. He could assure them from his own knowledge, that there were many members of Parliament who, on this question, gave careless votes, and thought by so doing they were giving some vague liberal satisfaction without preparing any future inconvenience for themselves. Let their clerical friends, Whig or Tory, Conservative or Liberal, make these gentlemen understand that, in their opinion, on the union of Church and State depend, in a large measure, the happiness, the greatness, and the liberty of England.”

**5.**—M. Poinsot, president of one of the chambers of the Imperial Court, murdered in the railway train between Troyes and Paris. The body had been pierced by two pistol shots, both in the head; and a third shot had been fired at the heart, but repelled by the clothing. The skull was also seriously fractured, and with such violence had the instrument of attack been used, that the brains of the deceased were scattered about the compartment. The assassin succeeded in making good his escape while the train was in motion, carrying with him the watch and railway-rug belonging to his victim.

**7.**—At the Durham Assizes, Thomas Smith, pitman and poacher, was sentenced to death for murdering his companion Batty, near Winlaton, with a “morgan rattler,” or life-preserver. Though many weeks elapsed before he was apprehended, the conscience-stricken murderer seemed unable to move far from the neighbourhood of the crime, and was at last apprehended at Port Mulgrave, Yorkshire, whither hunger and weakness had led him. At the same assizes Milner Lockey was sentenced to death for murdering Thomas Harrison, at Urpeth Mill, by stabbing him with a knife, after making an attempt on the life of his own wife, whom he charged with undue familiarity with the deceased. Smith and Lockey were hanged on the 27th December.

— In an examination in bankruptcy concerning the transactions of Messrs. Streetfield & Co., bankrupts with 750,000*l.* of debts, and Laurence, Mortimore, & Co., with 300,000*l.* both leather merchants, it appeared that, though enjoying the highest of credit, they had for years been carrying on an involved series of accommodation-bill transactions with small firms or persons altogether imaginary, to the extent of, in 1857, 240,000*l.*; 1858, 320,000*l.*; 1859, 293,000*l.*; and 1860, 117,000*l.* The bankrupts said the banks were not only willing to take their “paper,” but in almost every

instance solicited it—one writing for a “teaspoon” (5,000*l.*), and others for “spoons” of various sizes up to a “gravy-spoon” (20,000*l.*)�

**7.**—Contest at Oxford between Mr. Max Müller and the Rev. Monier Williams for the Boden Professorship of Sanskrit. The polling commenced at two o’clock and continued till half-past seven, when the numbers stood—Williams, 833; Müller, 610: majority for Williams, 223.

**12.**—The Queen visits Oxford for the first time since her accession, on the occasion of the leave-taking of the Prince of Wales.

**13.**—Died, aged 76, the Earl of Aberdeen, head of the Coalition Cabinet of 1854.

**15.**—The Court of Chancery pronounces judgment in the long-litigated claim of the Rajah of Coorg against the East India Company, for the recovery of two promissory notes which he held against them, and which they had given to him as security for the repayment of two loans. The Company pleaded that having captured and annexed Coorg, these notes, by the right of conquest, formed part of the booty of war, as the Rajah, they argued, had lent the money in his sovereign and not in his private capacity. This was the view now taken by the Master of the Rolls, who dismissed the bill, but without costs.

**16.**—Abolition of passports in France. M. de Persigny addresses a circular to the Prefects of the Departments informing them that the Emperor had decided, “that from the 1st of January next, and by reciprocity, the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland coming into France will be admitted to circulate on the territory of the Empire without passports. I request you, in consequence, to give the necessary instructions that English subjects may be received in France on the simple declaration of their nationality.”

**17.**—Royal proclamation issued authorizing the new bronze coinage of penny, half-penny, and farthing pieces.

— Came on for hearing, in the Court of Common Pleas, the case of Anna Maria Cobden Hooper against Thomas Charles Warde, of Clapton House, Warwickshire, magistrate and formerly high-sheriff of the county. The plaintiff, who (with her mother’s consent) had lived in the house in the capacity of Warde’s mistress, complained that the defendant had several times assaulted her, and also compelled her to have intercourse with servants in the house. There was a count for detaining articles of jewellery, and another count for money lent. The defendant denied that he had been guilty of the assaults, having acted only in self-defence. He also denied that the jewels were the property of the plaintiff; and as to the money lent, alleged payment. The evidence given by the plaintiff, and confirmed by others, disclosed a course of disgusting and shameless conduct on the part of the defendant. At the

close of the second day's proceedings the jury found a verdict for Miss Hooper—damages for the jewellery, 100*l.*; for the loan, 8*l.*; and for the assaults, 500*l.* The Lord Chancellor afterwards caused the defendant's name to be erased from the Commission of the Peace, on the ground that he had shown a recklessness of conduct, and an unconsciousness of the distinction between right and wrong, which proved him to be a person wholly unfit to be entrusted with the power of taking part in the administration of criminal law.

**19.**—Died at Dalhousie Castle, aged 48, Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India from January 1848 to March 1856.

**20.**—Explosion in Hetton Colliery, Durham, causing the death of 23 men, mostly masons, employed in the pit at the time, repairing the road and rielley-ways.

—South Carolina secedes from the United States. On this day the State Convention sitting at Charleston adopted the following ordinance:—"An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America: We, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and advise, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of the States ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now existing between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." In subsequent sittings the Convention passed a variety of ordinances—one appointing the existing officers of the United States officers of the State of South Carolina exclusively; declaring that "all ships owned wholly or in part by citizens of slaveholding States should be registered as vessels of South Carolina; and directing all moneys collected by the said officers to be paid into the State Treasury for the use of the said State." Another ordinance empowered the Governor and his Executive Council to issue a proclamation to the world, "that this State is, or she has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free, and independent State; and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues, or covenants, and to do all acts whatsoever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

**24.**—Christmas-eve the coldest night, and Christmas-day the coldest day, recorded for fifty years. The temperature at four feet above the ground was 8° below zero; and on the grass 13.8° below zero, or 45.8° of frost. In Staffordshire a thermometer registered 15° below zero, and one at Pennicuick, near Edinburgh, 14° below zero.

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**27.**—Lord John Russell causes intimation to be made that despatches had been received at the Foreign Office enclosing a convention putting an end to hostilities with China, signed on the 24th of October by the Earl of Elgin with the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China.

**29.**—The iron-clad line-of-battle ship, *Warrior*, launched from the yard of the Thames Iron Ship-building Company. She measured 380 ft. in length, 58 ft. in extreme breadth, and 41 ft. 6 in. in depth. Her engines were 1,200 horse-power, and her gross tonnage 9,000 tons. She was designed to carry thirty-six 68-pounders, or 95 cwt. guns, on the main deck, ten Armstrong 70-pounders on the upper deck, and two Armstrong 100-pounders on pivots—forty-eight guns in all.

## 1861.

**January 1.**—Died at the Palace of Sans Souci, Potsdam, aged 65, Frederick William IV. King of Prussia. He was succeeded by the Regent Prince Frederick William Louis.

**4.**—Accident on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, near Dimmore, several of the carriages being thrown down an embankment into the river Lugg: two female passengers perished from immersion or exposure to the intense cold.—On the same evening a casualty occurred on the North-Western line, near Camden station, three of the carriages getting detached from the Liverpool express train in the Primrose-hill tunnel: one thrown off the rails caused the death of one passenger and serious injury to others.—A third accident occurred on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, near Sittingbourne, causing the death of one passenger. Another collision occurred near the same place, next day, in which the engineman and fireman were killed.

**5.**—Boiler explosion near Langton, Yorkshire, causing the death of two farm-labourers, and injury to six others, who at the moment were seated round the engine, partaking of their customary refreshment.

**7.**—At Ballymote, Sligo, a young man named Phibbs murders the two Callaghans and a servant-girl, by cutting their throats. Though a considerable portion of the stolen money and other property was found in his possession covered with blood, the first jury before which he was tried, at Sligo, refused to return a verdict. He was again tried at the next assizes, found guilty, and executed.

—A keeper at Astley's Theatre killed by the lion "Havelock." It had wrenched off the bars of its cage, and was, with three others, at large in the arena, when the spring was made on the unfortunate man. Death was supposed to have ensued instantly from the first spring at the neck, but the brute continued to carry the keeper in his mouth round the

arena for some minutes, and was seen thus engaged by other servants, too terror-stricken at the moment to attempt a rescue. The lions were afterwards led quietly back to their cage.

**8.**—The Hartley Institution, at Southampton, founded by private munificence, to promote the study and advancement of science, opened by Lord Palmerston. At the *dîjeuner* which wound up the proceedings of the day his Lordship was the oldest burgess present, having been admitted in 1807.

**9.**—Secession of Mississippi from the United States. Alabama followed on the 11th; Florida, on the 12th; Georgia, on the 19th; Louisiana, on the 28th; Texas, February 1st; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, May 6; Tennessee, May 8; and North Carolina, May 20.

— In his Message to Congress President Buchanan made reference to the fact that, in several States which have not yet seceded, the forts, arsenals, and magazines of the United States have been seized. This, he thought, was by far the most serious step which had been taken since the commencement of the troubles. "My opinion," he said, "remains unchanged, that justice, as well as sound policy, requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and the South."

— Grand display of fireworks on the ice in St. James's and other parks.

\* — The first direct collision between the Federal Government and the South occurs in Charleston harbour, the troops in Fort Sumpter firing on the *Star of the West* when attempting to reach the city with reinforcements for the batteries.

**12.**—The *Prince Alfred* steamer, trading between Leith and London, wrecked in a fog off Flamborough Head.

**15.**—The Court of Queen's Bench grant a writ of habeas corpus to bring before it the fugitive slave Anderson, who was being kept a prisoner in Canada, pending the decision of the colonial authorities on the demand of the United States Government for his delivery under the Extradition Treaty. The demand was based on a charge of murder, alleged to have been committed in the State of Missouri, in the year 1853. One Digges, when attempting to capture Anderson, received a blow from which he died. The slave fled, and was ultimately conveyed to Canada through the aid of certain liberation machinery, known as the "underground railway." When the case came before the Canadian courts, Chief Justice Robinson sought to construe the Extradition Treaty with more rigour than English lawyers thought should be imported into such a question. "According to our law," he said, "homicide committed in resistance to lawful authority is murder. The authority by which Digges attempted to capture Anderson was unquestionably lawful by the law of Missouri, where the struggle took place. Although we are

not bound to go to the local law for our definition of murder, we are bound to look to it to ascertain whether Digges was invested with lawful authority. We find that he was; and then we apply to this ascertained fact our own definition of murder, according to which the slave, though morally justified in the eye of our law, is nevertheless guilty of the crime of murder." The English court now granted the writ on a simple affidavit that Anderson was illegally detained at Toronto; and the only question which it considered was that of its own jurisdiction to issue such a writ into the province of Canada. The writ was directed to the Governor of Canada, as well as to the sheriff and gaoler of Toronto; and there was no doubt it would have been obeyed if Anderson had not been set at liberty by the authority of a colonial court. The writ arrived in Toronto on February 1st; and on that same day a writ of habeas corpus was granted by the Canadian Court of Common Pleas, on which the prisoner was brought up, and, after argument, discharged for informality in the warrant of commitment. A question which had excited a wide and painful interest was thus disposed of, without the necessity of determining the difficult legal controversy which had been agitated as to the duty of Great Britain under the Extradition Treaty with the United States.

**15.**—The Neapolitan General Lovera defeats the Sardinians at Tagliacozzo.

**17.**—Died in the United States, aged 37, Lola Montes, an adventuress and *intrigante*, who created some commotion in Bavaria in 1847.

**19.**—The last French ship-of-war leaves Gaeta, and a strict blockade is enforced by the Sardinian admiral, Persano.

**21.**—Explosion at Chatham arsenal, caused by the accidental bursting of a grenade in process of manufacture. The first explosion was followed by a number of others of lesser magnitude as the various heaps of grenades and fuses in that department of the factory ignited.

— In the Divorce Court, Miss Lavinia Janetta Horton Ryves petitioned under the Legitimacy Declaration Act for a declaration that her father, John Thomas Serres, and Olive, his wife, daughter of a so-called Princess of Cumberland, were lawfully married, and that she was their lawful child, and a natural-born subject of her Majesty. The court allowed that she had established her three allegations.

**22.**—Dr. Baly, physician to her Majesty, killed on the South-Western Railway, near Wimbledon. The carriage in which he was seated was dragged down the embankment, and fell in broken pieces on the passengers. The death of this distinguished physician led to a protracted investigation, but the exact cause was not discovered. The coroner's jury recommended that additional break-power should be applied to all railway trains. The guard,

engine driver, and pointsman were praised for their promptitude and presence of mind.

**28.**—The agitation raised by the Protestant Alliance succeeds in removing Mr. W. B. D. Turnbull from the Record Office, on the ground of his strongly expressed Roman Catholic convictions. He writes this day to the Master of the Rolls:—"I am at a loss to express the pain which I feel at finding myself still the cause of a religious controversy, which seems to be becoming more embittered day by day. Strong though my religious convictions may be considered by some, I am not the less conscious of my own rectitude, and I feel that I am the innocent object of a persecution which, consistently with the precepts of our common Christianity, cannot be justified. This state of things, however, must now be brought to an end; for I cannot, for my own individual advantage, allow the public mind to be disturbed by an acrimonious discussion of my own merits or demerits, from which no commensurate beneficial results can possibly arise. I therefore, with many thanks for your kind patronage, and with deep gratitude for the kind protection which you have so feelingly afforded me, beg to resign into your hands the Calendarship of the Foreign State Papers with which you honoured me in the month of August 1859." The Master of the Rolls writes next day to Mr. Turnbull:—"It is with much regret that I have read your letter resigning your present employment. I feel, however, that I cannot press you to retain a situation which subjects you to so much persecution as that to which I have inadvertently exposed you. My regret at your resignation is, however, mainly founded on the public loss which will, I believe, be sustained by the discontinuance of your services; nor will it be easy to find a gentleman both willing to carry on the arduous task in which you have been engaged, and also possessed of the peculiar knowledge and capacity required for that purpose. I cannot conclude without expressing the high esteem I entertain for yourself personally, and the pain I feel that any society of English gentlemen, professedly founded on religious principles, should have been found to exist in this country, who have considered it consistent with the charity on which those principles are based to endeavour, by *ex parte* statements and confidential canvassing, to remove from an employment for which he is peculiarly fitted a gentleman so honourable and trustworthy as I consider you to be."

— Revolutionary outbreak in Herzegovina against the Turkish rule.

**31.**—At Sheerness dockyard a "travelling crane" used in the boiler shop gives way when in use, and falls with a crash on a boiler beneath, causing the death of two men on the spot, and serious injury to other three.

**February 2.**—The Rev J. Sumner Brockhurst, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, sen-

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tenced by the University Court to four years' suspension from all degrees, for assaulting with a horsewhip the Rev. Edward Dodd, Fellow of Magdalen College and Vicar of St. Giles's, Cambridge. The accused admitted to the offence, and said he had been impelled to it by a sense of the dishonour which Mr. Dodd was reported to have cast on religion by omitting the name of Christ from the common grace in the hall on one occasion when a Jew was present.

**2.**—Monaco purchased by the French under treaty for 4,000,000 francs.

**4.**—In the Imperial Address, at the opening of the French Chambers, the Emperor said:—"At Rome I have thought it necessary to augment the garrison, when the security of the Holy Father appeared to be menaced. I despatched my fleet to Gaeta at the moment when it seemed to be the last refuge of the King of Naples. After leaving it there for four months, I have withdrawn it, however worthy of sympathy a royal misfortune so nobly supported might appear. The presence of our ships obliged us to infringe, every day, that principle of neutrality which I had proclaimed, and gave room for erroneous interpretations." The reference to the abandonment of the King of Naples by the Emperor gave rise to a sharp debate on the 1st of March, in which the Marquis Larochejaquelin and Prince Napoleon sustained the principal parts. "The treaties of 1815," said the latter, "are, no doubt, to be respected, but on condition of execrating and tearing them whenever it may be possible. (Applause.) These treaties have been respected by Europe, but on condition of violating them to our prejudice. Remember Cracow! Gentlemen, it is the glory of the Emperor that he has torn the treaties of 1815 with the point of the sword; and the people are grateful to him for the act. (Much applause.)"

**5.**—The third session of the sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria opened by her Majesty in person. It was promised that measures would be laid before both Houses for the consolidation of important parts of the criminal law; for the improvement of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency; for rendering more easy the transfer of land; and for establishing a uniform system of rating in England and Wales. Referring to America, her Majesty was made to say:—"It is impossible for me not to look with great concern upon any event which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of a satisfactory adjustment." In the House of Lords the customary Address was agreed to without a division, although Lord Derby took occasion to comment with severity on the policy of the Government with reference to France and Italy—a policy, he said, which

had placed on the people of this country an amount of taxation absolutely unprecedented in time of peace, and only made more intolerable by the financial freaks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Speaking of the unity of nationalities, he said, "No doubt all the people in Italy might be called Italians ;

'As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'cleped All by the name of dogs.'"

In the Commons, an amendment moved by Mr. White, on the subject of Reform, was negatived by a majority of 129 to 46, and the Address thereafter carried without a division.

**5.**—Fire at Blenheim Palace, destroying the picture-gallery, and the fine series of Titians presented to the first Duke of Marlborough by Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy. A gigantic and much-esteemed painting by Rubens, "The Rape of Proserpine," also fell a prey to the flames. The fire was supposed to have originated in the bakehouse or storeroom over which the Titian gallery was built. A portion of the collection had been engraved in mezzotint, by John Smith.

**6.**—Died at Oxford, aged 79, the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D., keeper of the Bodleian library.

— Explosion in the Earl of Shaftesbury's Coppice Pit Colliery, Cannock Chase; five men and two boys killed.

— In the Prussian Chambers, Baron von Vincke carries an amendment against the Ministry, in favour of strengthening the alliance with England, and promoting the consolidation of Italy.

**7.**—Lord Palmerston obtains the appointment of a committee to consider whether, by any alteration in the forms and proceedings of the House, the despatch of public business could be more effectually promoted. A committee for a similar purpose was fixed next day by the House of Lords. The most important change recommended, and afterwards carried out, was the substitution of Thursday for Friday as a Government night, and the adoption of Tuesday as a Supply night.

**8.**—Four men choked in a City sewer, while endeavouring to clean out that portion of the system lying between the Old Bailey and Farringdon-street. Three were found lying dead near each other, and a fourth was discovered far down the main sewer, in Bridge-street. The fatal gas was pronounced to be sulphuretted hydrogen, and was thought to have been created by the discharge of a quantity of acid water from copper-works in Warwick-lane.

— In a committee of the whole House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the preliminary resolutions on which he designed to found his new Post Office Savings' Bank Bill.

— The Southern States' delegates assemble at Montgomery, Alabama, to agree upon a constitution. Mr. Jefferson Davis was called upon to preside

**9.**—Though Admiral Fitzroy had sent the warning telegram to the north-east ports three days since, "Caution ; gale threatening from the south-west and the northward," about a hundred vessels confidently left the Tyne, and were caught in a fierce storm when off the south-Durham coast. On the shore near West Hartlepool between forty and fifty vessels were seen at one time struggling against inevitable disaster. On the Longcar Rocks a Chinese ship, the *Kelso*, with a cargo valued at 50,000/., was lost ; and at Whitby the life-boat was capsized in one of her many errands of mercy during the storm, and thirteen of her crew drowned. A similar calamity befell the life-boat at Blakeney, on the Norfolk coast ; and at Kingstown, Ireland, Captain Boyd, of H.M.S. *Ajax*, with five of his men, was swept off the breakwater while heroically endeavouring to rescue the crews of three barges which had drifted to destruction behind the east pier. This serious maritime calamity excited much sympathy throughout the country, and subscriptions were at once set on foot in aid of the destitute relatives of the sufferers. Gold medals were awarded to Lieut. Dyer, of the *Ajax*, and to Mr. John Walsh, Lloyd's agent, who had also rendered good service at the wreck of the *Tayloure* in 1854.

**11.**—The Attorney-General obtains leave to introduce a bill for amending the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.

**12.**—The iron steamer *Metropolis* wrecked near Elizabeth Castle, Jersey. Cargo lost ; crew and passengers saved.

**13.**—The fortress of Gaeta, the last in possession of the King of Naples, surrenders to the Sardinians under General Cialdini. The siege, accompanied with repeated attacks on the walls, had been carried on from the 3d Nov.

**14.**—The thanks of both Houses of Parliament voted to the officers and men in her Majesty's service who had been engaged in the recent operations in China. In the House of Lords the Secretary for War, Lord Herbert, made special reference to the cordial co-operation which had prevailed between the two branches of the service on the occasion ; and in the House of Commons Lord Palmerston described the operations as performed amid considerable difficulty, without any mistake. Lord John Russell explained that the reason why General Montauban and Baron Gros dissented from the destruction of the Summer Palace was not because it was an act of unjustifiable barbarism, but because they thought it would strike such terror into the Chinese as might lead to their breaking off with the treaty.

— Sir George Lewis obtains leave to bring in a bill for conferring the four seats vacant by the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Albans on the West Riding, South Lancashire, Chelsea and Kensington, and Birkenhead. The bill was afterwards modified in its

progress through the House, one member being assigned to East Lancashire, and the West Riding divided, each to return two members. There was a general concurrence in awarding a member to Birkenhead.

**15.**—The Supreme Court in Paris disallow the claim of legitimacy set up by Jerome, son of Jerome Buonaparte and Elizabeth Paterson of Philadelphia.

**16.**—Discovery of the Durden-Holcroft frauds, carried on at the Henrietta-street branch of the Commercial Bank of London. John Durden, a ledger-clerk, whose duty it was to keep the accounts between D and H, with the corresponding pass-books, having devised a system whereby certain customers on paying money into the bank had the sum entered to their credit, and also to the credit of a confederate named Holcroft, an insolvent bootmaker, whom he instructed to open an account at the bank. Squaring his own daily balance in this way, Durden contrived to hoodwink the chief ledger-clerk, and managed at the same time to be constantly at the desk himself, so that none of his neighbour clerks had access to his books, through which the fraud might at once have been discovered. This was at length brought about through Durden's absence, from ill-health. He made no attempt to deny his guilt, and stated that his plunder amounted to about £6,992*l.* Durden was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. His accomplice, Holcroft, escaped, on the technical plea that he had no particular knowledge of the larcenies with which they were jointly charged.

**17.**—Arrest of M. Mirès, the great French banker and contractor.

— Died at Exmouth, aged 68, Francis Danby, Associate of the Royal Academy, well known for his large imaginative paintings.

**18.**—The new Parliament of Italy meets at Turin in a large wooden structure erected for the occasion. The most important debates had reference to Rome and Venetia, as essential parts of a united Italy. "Opportunity, matured by time," said Baron Ricasoli, "will open our way to Venice. In the meantime we think of Rome. This is for the Italians not merely a right, but an inexorable necessity. We do not wish to go to Rome by insurrectional movements—unreasonable, rash, mad attempts—which may endanger our former acquisitions and spoil the national enterprise. We will go to Rome hand in hand with France."

— Jefferson Davis inaugurated, at Montgomery, Alabama, as President of the Confederate States. "Mutual interest," he said, "would unite goodwill and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or influence the ambition of the North, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain by the final arbitration of the sword the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We

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have entered upon a career of independence which must be inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy with our late associates of the United States."

**19.**—The iron-built ship *City of Glasgow* wrecked near Belfast, two days on her voyage out. Her cargo was reported to have been insured for £20,000*l.*

**21.**—Violent storm, destroying much property on land and at sea, and memorable for the ruin of the north wing of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. All stood well till about half-past seven o'clock P.M., when, during one of the fearful gusts which swept over the structure, some men in the carpenter's room heard a slight crashing of glass and iron, and immediately ran out to the terrace-garden. In another minute, with an appalling crash, the tower at the lower end of the wing fell over among the trees, and lay in fragments on the ground. In the course of two or three minutes the wing gradually gave way in pieces of 30 or 40 yards at a time, till a total length of about 110 yards was demolished.—During the same gale the spire of Chichester Cathedral fell to pieces almost on its own base, sinking, spectators said, like a large ship foundering quietly at sea.—From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. the pressure varied from 3 to 12 lbs., and from 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. from 13 to 36 lbs. on the square foot. When the wing of the Crystal Palace fell, the anerometer at Lloyd's was registering 36 lbs. pressure. The barometer fell to 28° 50'.

— Commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, before Chief Justice Monaghan and a special jury, the case of Thelwall *v.* Yelverton. It was in the form of an action to recover the sum of 259*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* for board, lodging, and necessaries supplied to the defendant's wife and her servant; but its main design was to establish the validity of a marriage between Teresa Longworth and Major the Hon. William Charles Yelverton, son of Lord Avonmore, and heir to the title. In his examination the defendant admitted the intimacy proved by the plaintiff, but said he had never promised her marriage, nor gone through any valid marriage ceremony in either Scotland or Ireland. From his first connexion with her in the Crimea to their final separation he had, he said, no other intention than making her his mistress. His evidence was received with manifest marks of disapprobation by the court, and was in opposition to the spirit of much of the correspondence produced. The trial lasted eleven days, the laborious summing up of the Chief Justice showing a manifest leaning towards Mrs. Yelverton. Mrs. Yelverton was waiting in an adjoining apartment during the retirement of the jury; and when she heard the summons of the judge to receive the verdict she fell on her knees with her hands clasped before her. The people sat in painful silence. "How say you, gentlemen, do you find there was a legal Scotch marriage?" "We do, my Lord."—"How say

you, gentlemen, do you find there was a legal Irish marriage?" "Yes, my lord."—"Then you find Major Yelverton was a Catholic on the latter occasion?" "Yes, my Lord."—Then arose a thundering cheer, repeated over and over again: cheers for Mr. Whiteside, for the Chief Justice, for Serjeant Sullivan, and for the jury, reverberated through the court without the slightest interference on the part of the officials. The excited people outside surrounded Mrs. Yelverton as she left the court, took the horses from her carriage, and drew her in triumph to the hotel. Here she was compelled to address her noisy admirers from the balcony window:—"My noble-hearted friends," she said, "you have made me this day an Irishwoman by the verdict that I am the wife of an Irishman. I glory to belong to such a noble-hearted nation. You will live in my heart for ever, as I have lived in yours this day. I am too weak to say all that my heart desires, but you will accept the gratitude of a heart that was made sad, and is now more glad. Farewell for the present; but for ever I belong, heart and soul, to the people of Dublin."

**25.**—Collapse of a tunnel on the Midland Railway at Sheffield, killing six men who were at work on an adjoining building, and severely injuring a seventh. This building was the cause of the accident.

**26.**—Meeting of both Houses of Convocation for the despatch of business, under a licence from the Crown, being the first gathering of the kind in recent years. The first business taken up was the alteration of the 29th Canon, to admit of parents being made sponsors for their own children. The Bishop of Oxford's motion recommending the change was carried without a division. In the Lower House, Dr. Jelf brought up the question of "Essays and Reviews" (published in Feb. 1860), by moving an Address to the Upper House, asking it to take synodical action upon a book full of erroneous views, and applied by atheists and Socinians to further their ends. After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn in favour of an amendment by Dr. Wordsworth:—"That the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, having regard to the unanimous censure which has been already pronounced and published by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces on certain opinions contained in a certain book called 'Essays and Reviews,' entertain an earnest hope that, under the Divine blessing, the faithful zeal of the Christian Church may be enabled to counteract the pernicious influence of the erroneous opinions contained in the said volume."

— The House of Lords, sitting as a Committee of Privilege, decide against the claim of Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, to a seat in the House of Peers as Baron of Berkeley. Sir Maurice claimed to sit by tenure, citing precedents in ancient times to show that former Barons of Berkeley

sat by tenure. The Lords held that the ancient right to sit by tenure, if it ever existed, had been superseded by personal dignity.

**26.**—Austria issues decrees enlarging the Constitution of the Empire, and establishing it as a fundamental law for the representation of the people that the Reichsrath should consist of two Chambers—Peers and Deputies. Provincial statutes were also published at the same time regulating the representation of the different Diets of the Empire.

**27.**—Sir William Hayter, so long political secretary to the Treasury, chief whip and manager of the Liberal party, entertained in Willis's Rooms on the occasion of his retirement, and presented with a testimonial in silver weighing 1,100 ounces.

— The Bishop of Poitiers publishes a reply to the pamphlet, "La France, Rome, et l'Italie," in which he compares the Emperor to Pilate.

**28.**—During this month 285 vessels were reported as having been wrecked on the shores of the United Kingdom. Among the most important was the *Miles Bartole*, troop-ship, from Hong Kong for England, lost in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope; but by the bravery and discipline of the company on board—the 3d Foot—the whole were conveyed safely ashore, and soon afterwards obtained relief from the Governor of the Cape.

— Disturbance in Warsaw arising out of the celebration of the battle of Grochow. It was finally suppressed by the military, who fired upon the people and killed six. The rioting was renewed on the occasion of their funeral.

**March 2.**—A new Tariff Bill (Morrill), almost prohibitory, so far as foreign commerce was concerned, passed by the Northern States of the American Union.

**3.**—The Emperor Alexander of Russia issues decree emancipating the serfs throughout his vast dominions. The proprietors, retaining their rights of property on all the lands belonging to them, were to grant land to the peasants, at a fixed regulated rental, and to see that each fulfilled his obligations to the Government. The document concluded:—"And now, pious and faithful people, make upon thy forehead the sacred sign of the cross, and join thy prayers to ours to call down the blessing of the Most High upon thy first free labours, the sure pledge of thy personal well-being and of the public prosperity."

**4.**—Fatal occurrence in the bear-pit at Berne. Captain Lorts, of the British army, falling accidentally into the compartment occupied by the old bear, an attempt was made to rescue him about an hour afterwards, when the brute attacked the young man with great ferocity, and finally killed him in presence of many excited friends who had come to render assistance.

— The new President of the United States, (439)

Abraham Lincoln, enters formally upon the duties of his office. In the course of his address he said:—"I have no purpose, direct or indirect, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. No State," the President further remarked, "can, upon its own mere motion, lawfully get out of the Union: resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances." The address closed as follows:—"If there be an object to carry, if the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or other. If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will ruin and divide them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy."

4.—Debate in the House of Commons on the affairs of Italy. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Pope Hennessy called attention to the active interference of Lord John Russell in promoting what Mr. Pope Hennessy styled "Piedmontese policy," and assailed both that policy and the past and present conduct of the Foreign Secretary. Reference having been made to the courage manifested by the King during the siege of Gaeta, Mr. Gladstone replied:—"It is all very well to claim consideration for him on account of his courage; but I confess I feel much more admiration for the courage of the honourable member for Dundalk (Sir G. Bowyer) and the honourable member for King's County (Mr. Hennessy): for I think I would rather live in a casemate listening to the whizzing of bullets and the bursting of shells, than come before a free assembly to vindicate—(Loud cheers, which prevented the remainder of the sentence being heard.) The miseries of Italy," he concluded, "have been the danger of Europe. The consolidation of Italy, her restoration to national life—if it be the will of God to grant that boon—will be, I believe, a blessing as great to Europe as it is to all the people of the Peninsula. It will add to the general peace and welfare of the civilized world a new and solid guarantee."

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5.—In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Normanby moves for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the appointment and resignation of Mr. W. B. D. Turnbull in the Record Office, where he was engaged calendering documents of the reigns of Edward and Mary. (See Jan. 28.) The plea for a committee was founded on the allegation that Mr. Turnbull was compelled to resign because he had been deprived of the support of the Government in the attacks made upon him for being a Roman Catholic. The Earl of Derby said:—"It is contrary to all justice, polity, and wisdom, if you desire to have faithful and honourable servants, to allow any person whatever who has been appointed to a situation, and who has been found blameless in it, to be whispered and tormented out of it by slanders behind his back, and by imputations upon his honour which he had no means of refuting. Mr. Turnbull having been appointed, whether wisely or not, and the objections against him having been found not to interfere with the faithful discharge of his duties, he ought to have been protected by the Government against the insinuations which drove him to resign, by the mere force of the irritation and vexation which they caused. And I say that Government which consents to the dismissal of a faithful servant under such circumstances does not deserve to have, and will not have, faithful servants." The motion for a committee was negatived by 41 votes to 26.

5.—At the Assizes, Newcastle, William Bewick, a man of position and education, and until lately a Justice of Peace for Northumberland, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for shooting two sheriff's officers. He had been deprived of his commission for falsely imprisoning a man and his wife, and, refusing to pay the costs in the case, an attorney obtained judgment against him, and sent two officers to take possession. They each swore that he first threatened to shoot them, then locked himself up in the house, and finally fired upon them in a cowshed where they had taken refuge.

11.—In introducing the Navy Estimates, Lord Clarence Paget urges upon the House the necessity of proceeding at once with the construction of iron-cased vessels similar to the French *La Gloire* and the English *Warrior*. The discussion which subsequently took place on the relative merits of iron and wood warships led to important changes in their construction.

—Bursting of the Bridgewater Canal at Lumb Bresk, near Warrington. The embankment gave way on the south-west side, causing a considerable breach, down which the water rushed with great velocity, carrying with it sand, earth, and blocks of stone.

12.—At the Exeter Assizes, Private Robert Hacket, of the 61st Regiment, was sentenced

to be executed for shooting his sergeant, Henry Jones, in the barracks at Plymouth, on the 5th January last. The murderer and his victim had served in India together, and were on the best of terms till the day in question, when a trifling quarrel in the mess-room led to the capital offence for which the prisoner was now convicted. He was executed, maintaining to the last that he had no intention of shooting Sergeant Jones, and attributing the crime to the effect of drink.

**13.**—Mr. Locke King's motion for lowering the county franchise to a 10/- qualification defeated, on the second reading, by a majority of 248 to 229. Mr. Disraeli was among those who objected to deal with the question of extending the suffrage in counties otherwise than by a complete and comprehensive measure in connexion with the borough franchise, and with all that affected the representation of the people in Parliament.

— A large clerical deputation waits upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, to present an address signed by 800 of their order, praying his Grace to devise measures for banishing from the Church the authors of such heresies as appeared in "Essays and Reviews." In reply, his Grace deprecated the idea of any section of the Church involving itself in a tedious and uncertain law-suit, and urged his hearers to wait with patience till they saw the satisfactory replies which he was sure were preparing in abundance in the Church.

— Messina surrenders to the Sardinians under Cialdini.

**14.**—At the Royal Institution, Professor Owen enters upon an exposition of the distinctive characters of the negro (or lowest variety of the human race) and the gorilla, which had recently become an object of interest with scientific men.

**16.**—Died at Frogmore House, in her 75th year, the Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria. Addresses of condolence were presented to her Majesty by both Houses of Parliament.

— The survivors of the wreck of the *Middlesex*, of New York—15 out of 68 on board—were rescued this day from the Blaskets Rocks by the villagers of Dingle, Kerry, after drifting on the ocean for five days without food or water. Two were so exhausted that they died soon after being taken ashore.

**17.**—The Italian Parliament declares Victor Emmanuel King of Italy. On the 5th April Francis II. protested against the assumption of the title by the King of Sardinia.

**18.**—The House of Lords delivers judgment in the case of *Brook v. Brook* that if the parties be domiciled in England, they cannot contract a valid marriage by going through the ceremony in a country where such a marriage is legal.

— Hayti united to Spain.

**19.**—In the House of Commons, Mr. Dunlop moves for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the correspondence relating to Afghanistan presented to the House in 1839, and the character of the mutilation to which the despatches of Sir Alexander Burnes had been subjected. Lord Palmerston resisted the inquiry, contending that Burnes had been imposed upon by Dost Mahomed, and that the Government, who had the direction, and were responsible for the results, of the war, judged of the proceedings of Dost from a much wider range of facts than Burnes had access to. Mr. Bright said, "My honourable friend, Mr. Dunlop, has told us of the marvellous care which had been taken, so that the guilty person must have been, not only a man of ability, but a man of genius. Of course, there are men of genius in very objectionable walks of life : but we know that the noble lord is a man of genius, or he would not have been on that bench for the last fifty years ; and we know also that Lord Broughton is a man of varied accomplishments. I ask again, will the noble lord tell us who did it?—he knows who did it. Was it his own right hand, or Lord Broughton's right hand, or was it some clever secretary in his or in the India Office? The House has a right to know : we wish to know, because we want to drag the criminal before the public ; we wish to deter other Ministers from committing a like offence." Motion rejected by 159 votes to 49.

— The Sardinian Ambassador intimates to the British Government that Victor Emmanuel had assumed the title of King of Italy. On the 30th Earl Russell answered :—"Having laid your communication before her Majesty the Queen, I am commanded to state to you that her Majesty, acting on the principle of respecting the independence of the nations of Europe, will receive you as the Envoy of Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy."

**20.**—The cities of Mendoza, San Juan, and San Luis, populous towns of the Argentine Republic of South America, destroyed by an earthquake, the first and principal shock of which occurred about 8:30 this evening, succeeded by other shocks which spread over the three following days. The total number of persons who perished in this great convulsion of nature was estimated at 15,000. Not only were the largest buildings in the cities mentioned above cast down, but the whole district was broken up, rivers being turned from their courses, and roads and bridges involved in one general ruin. In the Jesuit church of Mendoza, where a large number had gathered for evening service, the walls and roof fell down on the worshippers and enclosed them in one huge sepulchre. A fire also broke out among the ruins of the city, and led to the loss, it was believed, of about 600 people. Troops, accompanied by physicians, with food, clothing, and medicine, were at once despatched to protect the destitute survivors from the crimes perpetuated.

trated on them by bands of plunderers who flocked to the ruined cities.

**21.**—At the Assize Court of the Isère, Grenoble, Benjamin Reynaud, a venerable-looking person, sixty-six years of age, of good education and easy fortune, was tried for murdering his daughter by stabbing her with a poniard. He appeared to have been excited to the deed by a contemptuous expression used in a note from one of his mistresses to his daughter. He also shot a young man with whom the latter had an assignation, and attempted to commit suicide by firing a pistol into his mouth. The jury found Reynaud guilty with extenuating circumstances, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

**22.**—At Taunton Assizes, Matthew Wedmore and Charles Wedmore, brothers, were sentenced to death for the murder of an aged female relation, at Dundry, on the 9th January last. The two ruffians first attacked deceased's husband for the sake of his money, and then turned on the old woman, whom they beat to death with a pair of tongs. They were executed together on the 5th April.

**26.**—This day (Good Friday) five men lost their lives on Hollingworth Lake, near Rochdale, through a collision between two pleasure-boats.

**27.**—At the Brecon Assizes, Wm. Williams was sentenced to be executed for shooting his mother, Ann Williams, at Grwyney, Talgarth, on the 18th October last. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of his youth and ignorance; but the crime was so barbarous, and committed with so much premeditation, that no effect could be given to the recommendation. He was executed on Tuesday, April 23d.

**28.**—Meeting at the Mansion House to take steps to raise money for the relief of the starving people of North-west India. It was at one time feared that public sympathy could not be aroused in favour of this pressing and widespread calamity. On taking his seat on the 23d, the Lord Mayor (Cubitt) said, that on making inquiry he found there were few or none of influence or station who were likely to come forward and take part in a requisition for a meeting, and he had, therefore, been recently compelled to write to Calcutta that he had not been able to meet the wishes of the Relief Committee formed there. After this public statement money began to flow in abundantly, and when the lists were finally closed about the end of June it was found that the large sum of 107,585/- had been collected. Of this sum 50,500/- was remitted to Calcutta, and 54,000/- to Bombay.

**31.**—The remains of Napoleon I. interred in the tomb so long prepared for them in the crypt of the Invalides. The Emperor was present with his court, and a large number of the soldiers of the First Empire.

**April 1.**—In Sheffield, the constituents of

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Mr. Roebuck refuse to hear any defence of the charges made against him in connexion with the Galway Steamboat Company and certain Austrian Government contracts. The Mayor was compelled to leave the chair in consequence of the noise and confusion caused by the excited electors. Mr. Roebuck obtained a hearing next day, entered at length into a vindication of his character and votes, and obtained a vote of confidence on the occasion.

**1.**—Volunteer sham-fights; at Brighton under Lord Ranelagh, and at Wimbledon under Lord Bury.

**6.**—Upsetting of a ferry-boat at Govan, near Glasgow, whereby seven people were drowned, and the lives of thirty others placed in great jeopardy. The accident was mainly owing to a panic seizing some of the passengers while the boat was being hastily overcrowded with people from one of the Clyde steamers.

— Six people drowned in Dublin by the upsetting of an omnibus, near Portobello-bridge, into the Great Canal. The horses in the vehicle became restive on the crown of the bridge, and having their heads towards the east parapet for the purpose of taking the ascent at an angle, backed with great violence against the opposite side, which gave way in the shock and permitted the omnibus and horses to fall into the canal.

**8.**—Census of Great Britain and Ireland taken this evening (Sunday), being the seventh decennial enumeration under the authority of Parliament. The registering staff was much more complete than on any previous occasion, and the returns embodied a greater variety of information, though one item—the attendance at churches—was omitted on the present occasion. The total population of the British Isles was taken at 29,334,788, as compared with 27,511,926 in 1851: of this number England and Wales contributed 20,061,725, as compared with 17,927,609 in 1851; and Scotland gave 3,061,329, as compared with 2,888,742; but Ireland showed a decrease of 787,842, the number in that portion of the United Kingdom being set down at 5,764,543, as compared with 6,552,385 in 1851. The net increase in England and Wales for the decennial period was 12 per cent., but over the entire kingdom only 6 per cent.

— Another outbreak at Warsaw, suppressed by the military after the slaughter of about 100 people.

**9.**—The Earl of Elgin lands at Dover after his special mission to China and Japan. In replying to the congratulatory address presented to him, his Lordship said:—"The Chinese, no doubt, still labour under the disadvantages, and exhibit the defects, which ignorance of the world and isolation engender both in individuals and society; but they are, nevertheless, a people eminently industrious, peaceable, intelligent, and commercial, and are, therefore, calculated, when the shackles

and trammels which impede the true exercise of their natural energies shall have been shaken off, to contribute largely, both as producers and consumers, to the sum of human prosperity and natural well-being."

**10.**—Mr. Baines's proposal to reduce the borough franchise to 6*d.* negatived by a majority voting for "the previous question."

**12.**—A young man, named William Horsley, murdered in the Pack Horse Inn, Carlisle; strangulation, it was generally believed, having been effected by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Davidson, in a fit of jealousy, caused by his paying attention to some other woman than herself. Mrs. Davidson committed suicide the same night.

— Commencement of the sale of the famous Uzielli collection of gems, pottery, and paintings, which lasted over eight days, and brought prices formerly unheard-of in the world of Art.

**13.**—Publication of the Duc d'Aumale's letter to the Emperor of the French. "One thing," the Prince wrote, "astounds me; and that is, that my grandfather found no favour in your sight: for you, like him, sat on the left side of a Republican Assembly. There, indeed, the resemblance stops; for he expiated his fault. He left the National Convention to mount the scaffold, while you descended from the benches of the Mountain to enter the splendid mansion in which the Duke of Orleans was born. . . . When the Buonapartes threaten to shoot people, their word may be relied upon. And note this, Prince, that of all the promises made by you and yours, that is the only one upon which I could rely. For it must be admitted that the present French Government, all-fortunate as it has been in many respects, is less successful as regards the fulfilment of promises than in other things. One man only swore to the Republican Constitution, and that man was the author of December 2. The same man said, 'The Empire is peace:' and we have had the wars of the Crimea and Lombardy. In 1859 Italy was to be free to the Adriatic: Austria is still at Verona and Venice. The temporal power of the Pope was to be respected: we know what has become of that: and the Grand-dukes are still waiting for their restoration which was announced by the Peace of Villafranca."

— The Federal garrison of Charleston surrendered the fortress to the Confederates.

**14.**—Fire in Patrick-street, Dublin, causing the death of eleven people—nine of them children.

**15.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his annual financial statement in a Committee of Ways and Means. The expenditure he estimated at 70,000,000*l.*, and the income at 71,823,000*l.*, this being the largest estimate of revenue ever made. He proposed to apply the surplus in the reduction of the Income-tax by one penny per pound—the 10*d.* being reduced to 9*d.*, and the 7*d.* to 6*d.*—and

to abolish the duty on paper. The first-mentioned reduction would absorb 850,000*l.* and the latter 665,000*l.* The proposal to abolish the paper-duty led to protracted discussion on the motion for going into Committee.

**16.**—Mr. Samuel White Baker, accompanied by his wife, leaves Cairo, on an expedition to discover the sources of the Nile. After a year's exploration of the Abyssinian frontier, they arrived at Khartoum June 11th, 1862. They remained in that neighbourhood till the close of the year, when they commenced their voyage up the White Nile, reaching Gondokoro early in February 1863.

— President Lincoln issues a proclamation, calling out the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000.

**17.**—A bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister thrown out on a division on the second reading, by a majority of 177 to 172.

— Proceedings were this day taken by the contending States in America, which made a peaceable solution of their differences all but impossible; President Davis issuing letters of marque, and President Lincoln declaring the Southern ports in a state of blockade. In his message to the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, on the 29th, the former said: "I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that, in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States 'the militia of the sea,' and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already made."

**18.**—The State of Maryland desiring to remain neutral in the quarrel between North and South, the mob in Baltimore attack a party of Massachusetts troops on their march through to Washington. Secretary Seward wrote to the Governor, that the force to be sent though the State was designed for nothing but the defence of the capital. "The President," he wrote, "cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of the American Union when forces designed for the defence of the capital were not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland."

**21.**—Attempted murder in the house of G. Higgins, Chapel-street, Islington, a youth named Frederick Strugnell making a savage attack on the female servant, Ann Redkisson, to prevent her raising an alarm of "Thieves!" whom he had introduced to plunder the house. He was sentenced to death for the capital offence, but respite.

**24.**—Debate in the House of Commons on the proposal to facilitate elections for universities by permitting the use of voting-papers.

A bill authorizing this novel experiment was passed during the session through both Houses of Parliament.

**28.**—The Confederate Congress passed an Act authorizing the President to borrow fifteen millions of dollars on the credit of their own States, by the issue of bonds at eight per cent., the principal and interest being secured by an export duty on cotton of one-eighth of a cent per pound.

**29.**—Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between her Majesty and the Sultan signed at Kaulidja.

**May 1.**—At a Mansion House banquet, Lord Derby explains the reasons which induced the Conservative party to support the present Ministry in office, rather than involve the country in a new series of embarrassments arising from the present divided state of parties.

**3.**—President Lincoln issues a proclamation calling into the service of the United States 42,000 volunteers, and directing that the regular army should be increased by 22,714 officers and men, and the navy by 18,000 seamen. The following day Mr. Secretary Seward wrote to the American minister at Paris:—"You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same republic and the same constitutional union that have already survived a dozen national changes and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen, on the eve of your departure, the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigour of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause. . . . The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity."

**6.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart delivers judgment in the case of the Kossuth notes. The Emperor of Austria prayed that Messrs. Day, who had undertaken to furnish Kossuth with a large quantity of paper-money for circulation in Hungary, should deliver up the same, and that the plates should be destroyed. At the same time he obtained an injunction restraining the Messrs. Day from delivering the notes to Kossuth, Sir John Stuart holding that the paper-money prepared was intended for circulation in Hungary. The question now was whether the Messrs. Day could be allowed to possess this large quantity of printed paper manufactured for such a purpose. The defence was, that the court had no

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jurisdiction. Sir John Stuart was of a contrary opinion. The regulation of the currency he held to be a great prerogative right of sovereign power. A public right recognised by the law of nations is a legal right, because the law of nations is part of the common law of England. Whereas in the present case the existing rights of a plaintiff as sovereign of Hungary are recognised by the Crown of England, the relief which he seeks in this case is for the protection of that legal right against the acts of the defendants. That protection can only be effectually afforded by the relief prayed in this suit, and there must be a decree against the defendants according to the prayer of the bill. Judgment confirmed on appeal, June 12.

**6.**—In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Gladstone announces his intention of including all the chief financial propositions of the Budget in one bill, instead of dividing it into several. This course was objected to by Mr. Disraeli and other members of the Opposition as contrary to precedent and constitutional usage, and designed to limit the powers of the House of Lords. Lord Robert Cecil characterised the step as designed "to avenge a special political defeat, to gratify a special pique, and to gain the doubtful votes of a special political section." Sir James Graham, though suffering from illness, spoke with great vigour and eloquence on the side of the Government proposal. "It is open," he said, "to the Lords to reject the whole; or, if they think fit, they may alter a part of it; but, according to the well-known principle, altering a portion is equal to the rejection of the whole. I have heard a sort of hustings-cry, 'Down with the paper-duty, and up with the tea-duty.' Now, I do not wish to raise an invidious hustings-cry; but if we are to have a hustings-cry—if that fatal issue should be joined, 'Up with the Lords, and down with the Commons,'—if that issue be taken, I do not think that gentlemen on this side need be afraid of going to their constituents with that cry; and I very much mistake if the power and authority of the House of Commons would not be confirmed by a large majority." The proposal of the Government was carried after several nights' debate by a majority of 296 to 281. The Lords afterwards consented to the arrangement.

**7.**—On the motion of Mr. Maguire, Government consent to the production of certain papers connected with the mission of Mr. Gladstone as Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands in 1858, and also with the subsequent administration of Sir Henry Storks.

**8.**—In answer to Mr. Gregory, Lord John Russell announces in the House of Commons that, after consulting the law-officers of the Crown, the Government were of opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to principles which appear to be just principles, must be recognised as a belligerent Power.

**10.**—Debates in both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the French occupation of Syria, which had been consented to under a convention by the British Government, in consequence of the calamitous outbreaks in that country. Several speakers laid the blame of the late unhappy events in that country upon the Ottoman Government.

**11.**—Mr. Seward writes to the Spanish minister on the subject of the blockade of the Southern ports:—"The blockade will be strictly enforced upon the principles recognised by the law of nations. Armed vessels of neutral states will have the right to enter and depart from the interdicted ports."

— Commencement of the sale of the Scarisbrick collection of pictures and articles of vertu. Among the most notable lots were the Guido "St. James," which brought 1,250 guineas, and the Aldobrandini Caesar tazzas, which brought 1,280.

— The Stoker tragedy at Gateshead: Mary Stoker, aged 39, wife of a pitman, cutting the throats of her daughters, Mary and Margaret, and then her own, while in a state of mental depression. Before life was quite extinct, she was able to articulate, "I had it to do; there was some one spoke to me from behind my back; and I was frightened that the canny bairns would want."

**13.**—Lord Shaftesbury directs the attention of the House of Lords to that part of the Report of the Education Commissioners relating to Ragged Schools, which he characterised as untrue, unfair, and ungenerous. The Duke of Newcastle defended the Report, and the motion for papers was subsequently withdrawn.

— In the Hungarian Diet, M. Deak protested against the Emperor's diploma of 20th October, 1860, by which the existence of the Hungarian Government was made to depend on a foreign assembly. The first address adopted by the Diet was not received by the Emperor; nor was it till the members addressed him as the hereditary King of Hungary, that he promised to restore the Constitution under conditions tending to the development of the whole empire.

— Neutrality proclamation issued by her Majesty, warning all subjects of the Queen from enlisting in the sea or land service on either side of the American belligerents, from supplying munitions of war, equipping vessels for privateering purposes, engaging in transport service, or doing any other act calculated to afford assistance to either party.

**14.**—Under the title of "The New Traveller's Tales," Dr. Gray, Keeper of Zoology, British Museum, begins a correspondence, in which various scientific men of note take part, impugning the accuracy and importance of the travels and discoveries of M. de Chaillu in Africa.

**15.**—Mr. Adams arrives as American minister in London, in room of Mr. Dallas.

— General Butler occupies Baltimore with 2,000 men, and proclaims martial law, on the plea that the district was in a highly disaffected state towards the Union.

**18.**—The Post-Office Secretary causes intimation to be made that the Galway postal contract is at an end, in consequence of the Company having failed to comply with the stipulations. It was renewed in July 1863, when 15,000/- was voted for a subsidy; but again terminated, after a succession of failures, in February 1864.

**20.**—A missionary named Gordon and his wife cut to pieces by the savages of Erromanga.

**24.**—Falling in of a portion of the Metropolitan Underground Railway, Euston-road, St. Pancras. About four o'clock the whole of the earth in front of the pavement on the north side, the pavement itself, and the walls and railings in front of no less than eight houses fell in with a loud crash. Previous warnings regarding danger at this part of the line had led to the withdrawal of the workmen before the accident.

**27.**—Explosion at Waltham powder mills; one man killed, and three injured.

**28.**—Epsom Races. The Derby won by Kettledrum: the Oaks (30th) by Brown Duchess.

**30.**—Father Daly, of Galway, and the Premier. A rumour being current in the House that the votes of Irish members on the Budget division had been influenced by the decision of the Government with reference to the Galway contract, Lord Palmerston now explains what had taken place at the interview with the Rev. Father, who waited on him to urge the claims of the Company. "I said the question must be discussed publicly in the House of Commons, not privately in my room. Mr. Daly said if I would not discuss it with him, would I do so with a deputation of Irish members. I said I did not see that it was a matter between me and the Irish members, but between the Government and the Galway Company; nor did I see what the Irish members had to do with it more than to take part in the discussion that must follow on the motion. (Laughter.) Mr. Daly said I was mistaken, because the Irish members must take some action on the subject. I said, 'Yes, that action will be on the discussion.' (Cheers and laughter.) 'Well,' Mr. Daly said, 'that won't exactly do—(laughter): I wish to bring a deputation of Irish members to you on Monday.' But Monday, I told him, was the day appointed for the Budget, and the Galway contract is a different question. (Laughter.) I said, 'There is no discussion on Monday about the Galway contract. There is no reason why I should receive a deputation on that day; and, moreover, if I were to receive a deputation, I know already everything they could say to me, and I can

only tell them what I tell you—namely, that it is a public question to be discussed in the House of Commons, and not in a private room in my house. ‘Well, but,’ said Mr. Daly, ‘I am anxious that you should see them on Monday, because they must take action on the subject—(laughter)—and that action must be taken on Monday evening.’ (Renewed laughter.) ‘Oh,’ said I, ‘I now understand you—(much laughter); and when it is put to me in that way, I must, with all due deference and respect for the Irish members, entirely decline seeing any of them.’”

**June 1.**—M. Blondin commences a series of performances at the Crystal Palace on a rope stretched at a great distance from the ground.

**3.**—Sir Charles Wood makes a short preliminary statement respecting the finances of India, on which to found a resolution, to which he asked the assent of the House, affirming the expediency of raising money in the United Kingdom for the service of India. The Indian financial statement was made on the 25th of the following month, when a loan of 5,000,000/- was proposed to assist the railways.

—Arrangement concluded regarding the Wilton-Dickson scandal. In connexion with the dismissal of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson from the 2d Tower Hamlets Militia, that officer charged the Colonel, Lord Wilton, with (1) having introduced to the officers a female of loose habits; (2) with keeping her in his hut on Woolwich Common on a certain day till the regiment was ready for inspection; (3) that he had received the regimental salute in company of the said female; and, generally, with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, derogatory to the position of a deputy-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, and especially disgraceful to a privy councillor, a peer of the realm, and a magistrate. In anticipation of a Court of Inquiry ordered by Mr. Secretary Herbert for to-morrow, it was now agreed:—(1) That Colonel Dickson shall appear before the Court of Inquiry and state that he has placed himself in the hands of his friend, Mr. Duncombe, M.P., who has recommended him to withdraw the charges made against the Earl of Wilton, being satisfied with the explanations which have been given; and Colonel Dickson is to ask permission of the court to withdraw the same. (2) Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Edwin James, on behalf of Lord Wilton, undertake to use their best efforts with the authorities of the War Office and Horse Guards to restore to Lieut-Col. Dickson the position he has lost in his profession, and endeavour to obtain for him some employment consistent with his former rank. (3) Colonel Dickson having incurred a large expense, arising out of the dispute and charges against him connected with the Tower Hamlets Militia, and in the action brought by him against Lord Wilton, Mr. Duncombe has represented this

to Mr. Edwin James; and he has agreed, on Lord Wilton’s behalf, to pay Colonel Dickson 600/- upon this arrangement being carried out. The first article of the arrangement was carried out at the Court of Inquiry; the third was discharged by Lord Wilton on the 14th; but the second led to much after-dispute and bad feeling among the parties mixed up in the scandal.

**4.**—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended by a deputation of the Corporation in their robes, appear at the bar of the House of Commons to present a petition praying for the restoration of the subsidy to the Galway Steam Packet Company.

—Wreck of the Montreal Steam Navigation ship, *Canadian*, on an iceberg, while passing through the Straits of Belleisle. Out of a crew of 97 and 112 passengers, 35 were drowned by the upsetting of one of the eight boats in which those on board took refuge. The mail also was lost.

**5.**—Horticultural *fête* on the occasion of opening the new grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society at Brompton. In answer to an address presented to him on the occasion, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort said, “That which last year was still a vague conception, is to-day a reality, and I trust will be accepted as a valuable attempt at least to reunite the science and art of gardening to the sister arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting.”

**6.**—Died at Turin, in his 52d year, Camillo Benso di Cavour, known in this country as Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of the King of Italy, regenerator of the kingdom, and one of the most popular of modern Italian statesmen. His disorder was of a typhoid character, and, unfortunately, the science of Italian physicians did not discard the pernicious practice of bleeding. They bled their unhappy patient again and again, till his nervous system, previously reduced to great debility by hard work and anxiety, succumbed to their weakening attacks. When it became known in Turin that the Minister was in a dying state, a mournful crowd occupied the area before his palace, and sat day and night, mute, and apparently unchanged, watching with eager eyes every movement within the dwelling. It was said that the shadow of despair which fell over the whole city when the announcement of his death was made could be likened to nothing but the consternation felt on the arrival of the despatches which told of the fatal defeat of Novara in 1849. Baron Ricasoli was afterwards placed at the head of affairs.

**7.**—The British ship *Prince of Wales* wrecked at Albardas, Rio Grande; the natives of the district plundering the vessel and killing some of the crew. The refusal of the Brazilian Government to make restitution led to reprisals being made by Great Britain, and latterly to a suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. The dispute, in its latest form, was referred for

arbitration to the King of the Belgians, who decided in favour of Great Britain.

**11.**—The Surrey-Music Hall destroyed by fire, originating, it was supposed, from a portable fire left unguarded by some workmen engaged in repairing the roof. Before the last engine left the scene of disaster the lessee had converted the refreshment-room into a temporary concert-room, and the entertainments were carried on again.

— Overflow of water in Clay Cross Colliery, causing the death of twenty-one men and boys employed in the lower workings.

**12.**—Williamson, the manager of the Royal Exchange Fire and Life Assurance Company, at Manchester, sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, for defrauding that company of £1,350 $\text{l}.$  by making claims for losses through imaginary fires, and claims in excess of proper amounts in the case of actual fires.

**14.**—Thermometer 82° in the shade, 108° in the sun. During the march of the Guards from Kingston to Guildford one private died of sunstroke, and two others were stricken down.

— Professor Faraday having been invited to "take part in one of Home's spiritual manifestations," wrote to Sir Emerson Tennent:—"I do not wish to give offence to any one, or to meddle with this subject again. I lost much time about it formerly in the hope of developing some new force or power; but found nothing worthy of attention. I can only look at it now as a natural philosopher; and because of the respect due to myself I will not enter upon any further attention or investigation unless those who profess to have a hold upon the effects agree to aid to the uttermost. To this purpose they must consent (and desire) to be as critical upon the matter, and full of test-investigation in regard to the subject, as any natural philosopher is in respect of the germs of his discoveries. How could electricity, that universal spirit of matter, ever have been developed in its relation to chemical action, to magnetic action, to its application in the explosion of mines, the weaving of silk, the extension of printing, the electro-telegraph, the illumination of lighthouses, &c., except by rigid investigation, grounded on the strictest critical reasoning, and the most exact and open experiment? and if these so-called occult manifestations are not utterly worthless, they must and will pass through like ordeal."

**19.**—At the close of a debate on the third reading of Sir John Trelawny's Bill to abolish Church-rates, the House divided equally, 274 voting with the "Ayes," and 274 with the "Noes." The Speaker, on the occasion, gave his casting vote in favour of the "Noes," as he thought a division to pass or reject the measure was different from a division in the preliminary stages, when the "Ayes" had invariably the benefit of the casting vote. The bill was consequently thrown out.

**19.**—The race-horse Klarikoff, which ran fifth in the Derby, burnt to death in a horse-van, on the Great Northern Railway, while being conveyed to Malton.

**20.**—The old East India House, Leadenhall-street, sold by tender for 155,000 $\text{l}.$

— The morning papers publish a correspondence purporting to have been forwarded by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and relating to a threatened attack on that gentleman by the author of "Puck on Pegasus," which had been somewhat severely handled in the *Athenaeum*. Mr. Dixon immediately wrote to the *Times* that the pretended correspondence was as visionary as the famous Mr. Toots's confidential correspondence with the Duke of Wellington. "I have never seen Mr. Pennell—never received any letter from him—never, to my knowledge, read a line of his writing in my life. You have been imposed upon by a fabricator."

**21.**—Publication of the *Times* with a triple supplement, containing about 4,000 advertisements.

**22.**—Great fire at the wharves adjoining London-bridge, extending over a space, and destroying property to an extent, probably unparalleled since the conflagration of 1666. About four o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon the fire was discovered by a lighterman raging in what was called the old counting-house of Cotton's wharf, situated close to the water-side. The warehouses here had an extensive river frontage, and extended to Tooley-street back-ward. They were filled with merchandise of every description—Russian tallow, oils, salt-petre, hemp, gums, rice, and sugar, being in greatest abundance. Every floor of each of the huge warehouses may be said to have been loaded with goods, and of the whole of this valuable property, estimated at upwards of 1,000,000 $\text{l}.$ , scarcely a particle was saved. To be added to this loss there was the destruction of the entire western range of Alderman Humphrey's warehouse, flanking the new dock known as Hay's Wharf, and the burning of four warehouses and quay, comprising Chamberlain's Wharf, adjacent to St. Olave's Church. But exciting public feeling far more strongly than even the immense destruction of property was the death of the leader of the fire brigade, Mr. Braidwood, who was buried in a mass of the falling ruins the first night of the outbreak, while in the act of encouraging his men in their perilous labour. The fire burned for four days with a fierceness which made it doubtful whether the whole of that quarter of the metropolis might not fall a prey to the flames, nor was it for the long period of fifteen days that the fire could be said to have lost its terror by bursting forth in fresh and unexpected quarters. Besides Mr. Braidwood two other persons perished in the conflagration, and a number unknown lost their lives in the river while attempting to recover tallow and other salvage which poured out in vast quantities from the blazing ware-

houses. About ten o'clock on Saturday night, a spectator wrote that the fire seemed to be at its worst. Probably between eight and nine there was a greater body of flame than at any subsequent period, but the broad light of

summer evening drowned its glare. It was not till night-fall that the tremendous terrors of the spectacle could be appreciated. The whole south bank of the river, from London-bridge to below the Custom-house, seemed one stupendous pile of fire, glowing at its core with an intensity that made it painful to look at, and creating a ruddy glare on everything far and near. At this time the only hope of the firemen lay in the night continuing calm. Their efforts to check the flames they felt and knew were hopeless. All the engines of London and all that could be brought by rail or road from the suburbs were as useless as toys against the acres of burning ruins. People from all parts thronged to the seat of the fire. Cabs were in such demand, that it was difficult to find one disengaged. Every building which commanded a view was black with human beings: the multitudes on London-bridge rendering it for a time quite impassable; the cage on the summit of the Monument appeared full to suffocation; and everywhere—on church-tower, house-roof, and river—the eye fell on myriads of spectators. Probably at no time, even during the Great Fire of London, was there ever such a mass of flame as roared and seethed so dreadfully on the first night of the outbreak. All the small boats were obliged to keep close to the Middlesex shore. The intense heat rendered this necessary, but there were other dangers. As warehouse after warehouse caught fire, the barrels of saltpetre and tar with which some were filled exploded, and came pouring forth in streams of liquid fire which floated out upon the water in great sheets, and broke up at last into islands of flame which went floating up the river. Mr. Braidwood's body was eagerly sought for in the ruins till found, and interred in Abney-park Cemetery with great honour a few days afterwards.

**23.**—Died at Stratheden Lodge, Kensington, in his 81st year, the Right Honourable John Lord Campbell, Lord Chancellor of England, a judge who, by an industry and perseverance unparalleled, raised himself from the commonest walk in the legal profession. He was succeeded on the woolsack by the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell.

— Loss of the *Baltic* steamship on Nickman's Ground, through the ignorance of the steersman.

— The Emperor Napoleon recognises Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy.

**25.**—The new Order of the Star of India instituted—to comprise the Sovereign as Grand Master, and twenty-five knights (European and native), exclusive of honorary knights.

**27.**—The *Great Eastern* leaves the Mersey (448)

with troops for Canada; the total number on board being about 3,300. She was caught in a storm about 280 miles westward of Cape Clear, and sustained damage to an extent which compelled her to put back to Kinsale.

**28.**—The Baron de Vidil, an adherent of the exiled House of Orleans, makes a murderous attack upon his son with a loaded whip, while riding together in a secluded lane near Twickenham. The young man was carried into a neighbouring public-house, followed by his father, who alleged that the injuries were the result of an accident on the road. In his depositions the younger Vidil said:—"I had just got a little way up the lane leading to the main road, when he said we had made a mistake, and must turn back. I turned back without saying a word. It is very shady in that corner. I saw no one near. I got a little ahead of the Baron, he being on the right. I had gone a pace or two when I felt a violent blow on my head. I turned round, being all right on the saddle, and saw the Baron's hand uplifted with something in it. With this he struck me another blow, and again raised his arm, when I hurried on my horse; and having got on a little way, I got down quietly, putting my leg over as usual, and ran on to where a woman and man were standing. I caught hold of the woman's dress and clung to her, praying her to protect me." Though the injured lad was quite communicative immediately after the assault, he gradually became less so, and finally, at the police examination, refused to give any information whatever tending to criminate his father. "If you insist upon my speaking," he said, "I am in a dreadful position. You do not know all. I understand that my father has accused me to a certain extent—he has made a charge against me. If he says anything against me, then I shall be compelled to tell everything. I wish him to know that if he insists I must tell all." The Baron fled to Paris immediately after the occurrence, was apprehended there, and tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 24th August; but as the son still refused to give evidence to criminate his father, the jury could find the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding only, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

**29.**—Died at the Casa Guidi, Florence, an hour beyond daybreak, and after a long illness, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, a gifted poetess and patriotic woman.

**30.**—This evening, about ten o'clock, a comet of extraordinary splendour burst into view, and continued for many nights a spectacle exciting both wonder and admiration. Its place when first seen was near Ursa Major, and directly beneath the pole star. The tail consisted of a curved brush of light, bending over in the direction of the two "pointers." It could be traced for a space varying from 70° to 100°, and had a length, by calculation, of 16,000,000 or 18,000,000 miles.

**30.**—Juarez elected President of the Mexican Republic with dictatorial powers.

— Excitement in India occasioned by the publication of "Nil Darpan," a Hindoo drama libelling the indigo-planters. The translator, the Rev. James Long, was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, while the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who encouraged the work, and his Secretary, Mr. Seton-Kerr, who had without authority distributed copies, were severely censured, and resigned in September.

**July 2.**—Discussion in the House of Commons on the Derryveagh eviction, and the crimes which had been committed in connexion therewith. Mr. Butt's motion for a committee of inquiry was negatived by 88 to 23 votes.

— The Lords Justices of Appeal decide a case of considerable importance in connexion with the bankruptcies of Lawrence and Mortimore, leather-merchants. The Bank of England claimed to be mortgagees on an estate at Egham, bought by the bankrupts, to the extent of £83,000. Mortimore bought the estate originally, but as it was too large for him, and rising in value, he proposed to his partners to join him, and the purchase-money was paid out of partnership funds. The accounts were kept also in the partnership books. The Lords Justices held that the property having been purchased as a speculation, must be held to be part of the partnership property, and pass to the assignees.

— Meeting held in Exeter Hall, to welcome the fugitive slave, John Anderson, whose case had recently excited much interest.

**4.**—Speech-day at Harrow. Lord Palmerston laid the first stone of the new library intended to commemorate the mastership of Dr. Vaughan.

**5.**—The Hungarian Diet vote an address to the Emperor of Austria praying for the restoration of the old Constitution and the coronation of the Emperor at Pesth.

**6.**—Died, aged 73, Sir Francis Palgrave, of the Record Office, historian and antiquary.

**8.**—Came on for hearing, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice Erle and a special jury, the case of Turnbull *v.* Bird. The plaintiff, as before mentioned, was appointed Calenderer in the State Paper Office by the Master of the Rolls, and was compelled to resign in consequence, as he alleged, of attacks made upon him by the Protestant Alliance, of which the defendant was secretary. Among other injurious statements circulated regarding him, one was contained in a memorial prepared for presentation to Lord Palmerston, to the effect that since certain documents had been placed in his hands, an important letter from the Queen Dowager of Scotland to the then commander of the French army, and said to tell strongly against the Papists, had disappeared. Another was contained in a paragraph copied from the

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*Athenaeum* into the Alliance's *Monthly Letter*: "Mr. Turnbull retires from the task of writing officially the 'History of Religion in England under Queen Mary.' There will now be peace in the Record Office, and among the six thousand of the Protestant Alliance, and of the Scottish Reformation Society." In a letter to Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Turnbull omitted the latter clause of the above paragraph, and appeared otherwise to believe that the words, "Record Office," as he copied them, referred to the State Paper Office, and not, as explained by Lord Shaftesbury, to the *Record* newspaper office. His Lordship, however, did not hesitate to write that the statement that the defendant was engaged to "write officially the 'History of England under Queen Mary,'" was a grave error, and not to be justified. The trial extended over three days, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Turnbull died soon after, suffering from the persecution to which he considered he had been subjected.

**8.**—The Lower House of Convocation adopt a resolution to defer the further consideration of "Essays and Reviews," pending the result of the suit instituted by the Bishop of Salisbury against Dr. Rowland Williams, Vicar of Broadchall, one of the Essayists.

— On a division, the motion for adopting the Italian style for the new Foreign Office was negatived by 188 to 95 votes. Lord Palmerston made a lively defence of the condemned order against the criticism of Lord John Manners.

**9.**—At Epworth, Isle of Axholme, the wife of a farmer named Wilson, while in a fit of desponding insanity, takes away the lives of her three children by drowning them one after another in the water-cistern.

**11.**—Sir John Pakington directs the attention of the House to the Report of the Education Commissioners, with the view of learning to what extent the Government intended to adopt its recommendations. Mr. Lowe thought the Commissioners had not provided any remedy for the three faults they pointed out, viz. superficial and imperfect tuition; schools not so widely spread over the country as was necessary; and general complication of system.

**12.**—Frightful encounter between two men in a house in Northumberland-street, Strand. One of the surviving actors, Major Murray, gave an account of the occurrence to the effect that when he was passing up from Hungerford Bridge he was accosted by a stranger and questioned regarding the intention of the Grosvenor Hotel directors to borrow money. With the view of discussing certain details connected with the proposal Major Murray was induced to accompany the stranger to a residence he described as his chambers, No. 16, Northumberland-street. "I asked him for his card of address; he said, 'Immediately,' got up from the table, walked round me and began rummaging among the papers of a desk. I thought he was looking for his card, and took no particular notice. Presently I felt

a touch in the back of my neck—there was a report of a pistol, and I dropped off the chair on the ground. I was perfectly paralysed. I could not move any part of my body. My head, however, was quite clear. I was lying with my face to the fender, and when he fired I believe he left the room. After some little time I felt returning life in my leg and arm, and was just raising myself on my elbow when I heard a door open, and he came in again. He immediately walked up behind me and fired a pistol into my right temple. I dropped back on the carpet, and the blood gushed all over my face and eyes and mouth in a regular torrent. He either stooped or knelt down close behind me, for I could feel his breath, and he watched close to see if I was dead. I then made up my mind to pretend to be so. I felt that the bleeding was bringing life back to me fast all over my body, which was tingling to the fingers' ends. I knew if I could get on my feet I should be able to make a fight for it. After he had knelt behind me for some time, he got up and walked away; I then opened my eyes and took a look round, and saw a pair of tongs within a few inches of my hand. Feeling that my strength was returning to me, and there was the whole length of the room between us, I seized the tongs and sprang to my feet. He was then at the window. Hearing me move, he turned and faced me. I at once rushed at him and made a heavy blow at him with the tongs, which missed. I then seized them short by the middle and made a dash into his chest and face, which knocked him over on his back. I got my knees on his chest and tried to smash his head with the tongs. They were too long, and he got them in both his hands firmly. I struggled hard for some time to get them away, but he was as strong as I, and I could not do it. I looked round for something else to hit him with, and close to my right hand I saw a large black bottle, which I caught in my right hand, and, shaking the tongs with my left to keep him occupied, I hit him full with all my force, on the middle of the forehead, smashing it to pieces. That made him quiver all over, but still he did not let go the tongs, so I caught hold of a metal vase and dashed it at his head with all my might, but I missed him. Then, as I saw there was nothing else at hand, I set to work desperately to get the mastery of the tongs which he was holding all the time. During all this he was on his back, close under the window nearest the door. After a long struggle I got the tongs. As they came into my hands I lost my balance and fell back, but was up again in an instant, and by that time he was rising into a sitting position, which gave me a full fair blow at his head with the tongs, and I gave it him with all my might and main. I repeated it three or four times. He hid his head under the table to escape my blows, and I then hit him over the back of the neck; and in order to disable his hands I hit him hard over the wrists. I then

thought he was sufficiently disabled, and tried to get out, but the door of the room was locked. I then went through the folding-doors of the front room and tried that way, but that door was locked too. In coming back through the folding-doors I met him again face to face walking towards me; I took a step back in order to get a full swing, and hit him on the head again with the tongs. He fell forward on his face through the folding-doors as if he was dead. I pushed his feet through the doors, shut them, and threw up the window to get out." It was in endeavouring to effect his escape at this point that Major Murray was seen by some workmen and assisted to the ground. He had them in his hands the tongs used in the struggle, broken, bent, and covered with blood and hair. He appeared for a few minutes unconscious of his injuries, but was soon overcome with their severity and conveyed to Charing Cross Hospital. The alarm being at once given to the police, an entry was forced into the chambers where the struggle took place, and their occupant found in the condition described by Major Murray. It was then ascertained that the unknown assailant was a Mr. Roberts, money-lender, who rented the chambers. He also was conveyed to Charing Cross Hospital, but sank in a few days under his injuries, having been able to make little more reference to the encounter than "Murray did it all. He first shot himself and then attacked me with the tongs." The mystery was unravelled at the coroner's inquest, when a certain Annie Maria Moodie, of Elm Lodge, was examined. She passed as Mrs. Murray, and had for several years lived under his protection. Roberts had been recently making advances to her which she treated with considerable coldness, but could not reject altogether on account of certain pecuniary obligations. Roberts knew of her connexion with Murray, and designed the attack, it was thought, to get him out of the way.

**13.**—The American Minister communicates to Lord John Russell the draft Convention between the two countries relating to the rights of belligerents and neutrals in time of war. It stipulated that "Privateering is, and remains abolished; the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag; blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy."

**14.**—Oscar Becker makes an attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia when taking his morning walk in the Lichtenthal Allée, Baden-Baden. His Majesty was slightly wounded in the neck.

**17.**—The Lord Mayor entertains Mr. Cobden at dinner in the Mansion House, in recognition of his services in negotiating the French Treaty.

**17.**—The Mexican Congress resolve to suspend payment of public bonds for two years—a step which leads to a rupture of diplomatic relations with England and France.

**20.**—The Congress of the Confederate States assemblies at Richmond, Virginia.

**21.**—Battle of Bull Run or Manassas Junction, resulting in the defeat of the Federals, 18,000 strong, under General M'Dowall, and their flight in great confusion to Washington. The loss on their side was estimated at 19 officers and 462 men; wounded, 64 officers and 947 men. Two regiments of volunteers, whose term of office expired the preceding day, insisted on their immediate discharge, and dropped to the rear at the commencement of the action. The Confederate loss was trifling, and considerable fear was entertained that they would march forward on Washington, then almost defenceless. The appearance of the defeated Federal troops in the streets of the capital gave rise to great excitement there.

**21.**—A gentleman of fortune, at Clapham, named Littleton, committed suicide in a fit of excitement induced, it was believed, by his wife having drowned herself in the Long Pond after a domestic quarrel.

**22.**—Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth, M.P., convicted at York of bribery at the Wakefield election of 1859. The case was partly heard before, but broke down by the refusal of Fernandez, an important witness, to bear testimony. The judge, on that occasion, instead of permitting a withdrawal of the charge, dismissed the action, so as to allow of a new trial. Fernandez now acknowledged that he had used a portion of the 500*l.*, entrusted to him by Mr. Barth Charlesworth, in bribing the electors—50*l.* having been given in one case, and lesser sums in another.

— At the Cambridge Assizes, Augustus Hilton was found guilty, on his own plea, of murdering his wife at Wisbeach, and sentenced to be executed. He resolutely refused to alter his plea, nor would he permit any effort to be made for a commutation of the sentence.

— The Court of Session give a decision in favour of the pursuer in what was known as the “Cardross case.” In 1858, John M'Millan, Free Church minister, of Cardross, was suspended by the General Assembly for charges of immorality, which had been fully discussed in the inferior courts. He appealed to the civil courts to protect him, on the ground that the proceedings were informal in so far as the Assembly had decided upon points not before them in the way of appeal. He was then called before the Assembly, and being interrogated regarding his appeal to the civil court, answered in the affirmative. M'Millan was, thereupon, deposed from the office of the ministry. On the case coming up in the Court of Session, the Judge Ordinary commanded the Assembly to produce their rules, or “satisfy production,” as it was called; the Assembly refused, alleging

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that the matter was spiritual, and not subject to the review of the civil courts, and lodged an appeal. The Court of Session now rejected the appeal unanimously, on the ground that, although the Assembly could make any rules it liked, it must adhere to them, when, as in this case, they involved a contract. They could enable a majority to depose a minority without forms, but if they once established forms they must abide by them. After the case had occupied the court in many different phases, M'Millan withdrew his pleadings, and the claim fell to the ground.

**24.**—Lord John Russell delivers a farewell address to the electors of the City of London, on the occasion of vacating his seat preparatory to his elevation to the House of Lords. He remarked of himself, that he felt like the great emperor, who, three centuries ago, having been engaged in all the great transactions of his time, and thinking that he would like to see what would happen after his death, had all the pomps of his funeral prepared, and assisted himself as chief mourner at the ceremony.

**26.**—At the Maidstone Assizes, Henry Sherry sentenced to death for wilfully setting fire to his father's house and barn, at Stourmouth, near Canterbury.

— The amendment of the Commons to the Lords' amendments on the Bankruptcy Bill, with their reasons for disagreement, came on for consideration in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor (Bethell) warmly supported the decision of the House of Commons, in favour of the appointment of a chief judge. If this was a job, he said, he alone was responsible for it. Lord Chelmsford having replied to the insinuations of the Lord Chancellor against the Select Committee, and vindicated the decision of that Committee as entirely removed from party motives, stated his opinion that the appointment of a chief judge was unnecessary, as the duties which he would have to do were efficiently performed by those to whom they were now entrusted. The House resolved to adhere to its amendment on this clause, striking the chief judge out of the Bill, by a majority of 80 to 46. The Bill was afterwards accepted by the Commons in this state. The *Spectator*, referring to the debate in the Lords, said:

“The language which the Lord Chancellor, so recently arrived amongst the peers, did not hesitate to use to his astonished audience, was not such as to increase his own dignity. The Christian principles which have been, as the Wolverhampton electors learnt from his own lips, a comfort and a sustenance to Sir Richard Bethell through his life, seemed almost as if they were going to desert him at the last. If a person of such piety could lose his temper, and forget himself, we should have said that, in a fit of passing weakness, Sir Richard Bethell was not what he once was in imagination at Wolverhampton.”

**29.**—At the Derby Assizes, George Smith  
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aged 20, was found guilty of the wilful murder of his father, by shooting him in his own house. The prisoner made a defiant denial of his guilt to the court, but quailed as the time approached for execution, and left a written confession of his crime.

**29.**—Died, at the Great Western Railway Hotel, Paddington, in his 66th year, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, of some note in the political world in his day, but more famous for having alienated the princely estates which had fallen into his long-descended house.

**30.**—Lord John Russell takes his seat in the House of Lords as Earl Russell of Kingston-Russell, in Dorset, and Viscount Amberley of Ardsalla, in Meath.

**31.**—The contest for the vacant seat in the City terminated in favour of Mr. Western Wood, 5,747 voters polling for him, against 5,241 for Lord Mayor Cubitt.

**August 1.**—A second fire in Tooley-street, destroying the premises of Curling and Co., wharfingers. Engines being still employed on the embers of the recent great fire, several were promptly at work on this new outbreak, and prevented it extending to the adjoining warehouses.

**2.**—Died, at Wilton House, near Salisbury, aged 50, Lord Herbert of Lea (Sidney Herbert), celebrated not more for the elegance of his accomplishments than for laborious exertions in the reform of the War Office, where he presided as Secretary till July last. He had retired to Spa with his family for the purpose of recruiting his energies, worn out in the public service; but it was too late. He daily became weaker and weaker, and feeling that his end was nigh he desired to be brought home, that he might die among his family. He was borne to his ancestral seat at Wilton—a seat which he had done so much to adorn, but where he could seldom reside. The evening on which he was carried within his hall it was found that his sight was gone; on the third evening he died.

**5.**—At the close of the second and last of the aristocratic fêtes given at Cremorne, Mr. Lythgoe, aéronaut, makes an ascent in the balloon Royal Normandy. After a voyage of unusual peril a descent was made near Lowestoft.

**6.**—Came on at Croydon Assizes, the trial of Johann Carl Franz, for the murder of Martha Halliday, at Kingswood Rectory, on the 10th of June last. The case presented in a marked manner the difficulties besetting merely circumstantial evidence; one series of strong coincidences which appeared to establish incontestably the prisoner's guilt being met by another series of coincidences tending as strongly to confirm his innocence. On the night in question the rectory was entered by two men for the purposes of plunder; Mrs. Halliday, wife of the parish clerk, was the only inmate.

Startled, it was presumed, at the forcible entry made into her apartment, the burglars to prevent her raising an alarm thrust a stocking down her mouth, and bound her hands and feet with cord of a peculiar make purchased at Reigate that afternoon. Being scared in the act of plundering the house, they fled from the premises almost empty-handed, leaving Mrs. Halliday choked in bed, where she was found next morning by her husband. A packet of papers picked up in the room, and written in German, referred to the career, appearance, and movements of Johann Carl Franz, the prisoner, a native of Schandau, in Upper Saxony. He was apprehended in London, when he gave the name of Salzmann, but afterwards admitted that his real name was Carl Franz, and further that he was the owner of the documents bearing his name. At the trial it was clearly established in evidence that he was the person to whom the papers or "service-book," as it was called, had been delivered in Saxony, and it was further sought to be shown by witnesses, more or less positive, that Franz was one of two persons who purchased the ball of string in Reigate; that he was seen near the rectory on the night of the murder, and that there was found, tied round a shirt left by him at his lodgings, a piece of hempen cord matching exactly with that used to bind Mrs. Halliday. The defence appeared at first of great weakness and irrelevancy, Franz alleging that the papers produced had been stolen from him, with others he enumerated, by a poor countryman with whom he was travelling; that, wandering about London in a destitute condition, he heard of the murder at Kingswood being charged against him; that he therefore changed his name, and kept out of the way of the police; and that, so far as the piece of cord was concerned, he had picked it up at a tobacconist's door, not far from his lodgings in Whitechapel. Between his examination and trial evidence was procured to establish that the peculiar twine was manufactured within a few yards of the place mentioned by the prisoner; that he was not the person who had waited on Mdlle. Tietjens under the name of Krohn, one of whose papers was found in the bundle; and that he actually had lost at least some of his papers was proved by the production of a railway guard's testimonial, and a kind of diary describing his journey from Hull to Liverpool and Staffordshire which had been found by two tramps in a roadside hovel on the borders of Northamptonshire. This latter document was produced by the Crown as an evidence of identity of handwriting. The jury, after much hesitation, returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**6.**—Parliament prorogued by commission. The Royal Speech announced that the French army of occupation had been withdrawn from Syria. Reference was also made to the Forfeited Seats Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, the Indian Government Bill, and the relief of ship-

ping from passing tolls, as among the important measures to which her Majesty had given her sanction during the session.

**7.**—Explosion and fire at Summerlee coal-pit, near Hamilton, causing the death of twelve men employed in the works. About forty others were rescued alive by the courage and perseverance of volunteer assistants who descended the shaft.

**8.**—Two children eight years of age, named Barratt and Bradley, tried at the Chester Assizes, for the murder of George Burgess, aged two years and nine months, by throwing him into a pool, and afterwards beating him with sticks. The offence was committed in the most deliberate and cruel manner, the little infant being first stripped by the youths, and then flung into the water. A verdict of Manslaughter was returned, and Mr. Justice Crompton sentenced them to a month's imprisonment each, and at the expiration to be sent to a reformatory for five years.—At the same assizes Michael Doyle received sentence of death for a murderous assault on the person of Jane Brogine, a woman with whom he cohabited. He sought to deprive the poor creature of life by smashing her on the head with a stone, and trampling on her body. The ruffian was executed on the 27th of August.

— M. Deak delivers to the Hungarian Diet his famous answer to the Imperial rescript:—"We solemnly protest," he said, "against the exercise on the part of the Reichsrath of any legislative or other power over Hungary in any relation whatsoever; we declare that we will not send any representative to the Reichsrath; and further, that the election by any other instrumentality will be an attack on our Constitution; and that any person elected by such means cannot in any respect represent Hungary." The Emperor dissolved the Diet on the 21st, and soon after placed the kingdom under martial law.

**12.**—The King of Sweden visits England.

— At his triennial visitation, the Bishop of Salisbury enters at great length into the reasons which had induced him to institute proceedings against Dr. Rowland Williams.

**13.**—Died, at Lower Walmer, Kent, Thomas W. Atkinson, Esq., a traveller of much celebrity in the Eastern dominions of Russia.

**14.**—Signed at London, the Treaty between her Majesty and the Grand Duke of Hesse, for the marriage of the Princess Alice Maud Mary with Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse.

**17.**—Matricide and suicide at Fen Ditton, where Thomas Harvey murdered his mother in the cellar of the house by beating her with a hammer, and then hanged himself on a tree in the garden.

**19.**—Ten persons drowned at Scarborough by the upsetting of a small pleasure boat, which was returning somewhat overcrowded from a trip to Flamborough.

**21.**—The Queen, with the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, enter Kingstown on their third visit to Ireland. The Curragh was visited on the 24th, and Killarney on the 26th and 27th.

**22.**—Death of the Emperor of China, Hien-fung, and accession of his son Tsai-sun.

**22.**—Died, at Harrogate, aged 72, Richard Oastler, popularly known in the manufacturing districts as the "Factory King."

**25.**—Serious accident in the Clayton Tunnel of the Brighton Railway. Owing to a misunderstanding regarding the signals "train out" and "train in," an engine-driver was induced by the sight of a hand danger-signal to back his train to the Brighton end; but before its egress, the signal-man, thinking the tunnel was clear, permitted a parliamentary train to dart in, when the two came into violent collision. The engine of the parliamentary train crushed the last carriage of the other—an excursion train—into fragments, and then mounted over and crushed the next carriage, upon the ruins of which it rested in a nearly upright position. In the central compartments of the last carriage, and in each of the four compartments of the other, were numerous passengers now involved in one general calamity. The mutilated and crushed bodies of the killed and injured were mixed up with the wreck of the carriages, while the hot steam was pouring out from the engine on the suffering passengers. Twenty-three people were taken out dead, and 176 were more or less mutilated.

**26.**—James Rae, clergyman, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, for forging and uttering a warrant or order for the payment of 6,000*l.*, with intent to defraud. Some time after the decease of his uncle, and when he had been defeated in various attempts to defeat the validity of his will, he produced a letter purporting to have been written by his uncle, in which was enclosed a cheque upon his bankers in Macclesfield for 6,000*l.* Rae took proceedings in Chancery to obtain that sum out of the estate of the testator. The trustees treated the letter as a fraudulent device, and now established in evidence, that not only were the letter and cheque forgeries, but that the prisoner had even forged the post-office stamp upon the envelope of the letter.

**27.**—Lord Palmerston installed at Dover as Warden of the Cinque Ports. In his address at the evening banquet, he said there were two securities for peace,—"the one consists in a state of perfect insignificance, the other in a state of perfect defence. The security arising from perfect insignificance, England, I think, will never enjoy. The securities for peace arising from a perfect state of defence unconnected with any notion of aggression, not coupled with hostility towards any one, but confined solely to a manly determination to protect and maintain what we have, is a security which I trust this country will long continue to possess. And so far from that being a reason

why the most friendly relations should not be kept up with foreign Powers, in my opinion it is the only true, solid, and stable foundation upon which those friendly relations and the hope of a durable peace can rest."

**29.**—War commenced between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres, which had withdrawn from the Confederacy in 1853. An engagement took place at Pavon, on the 17th September, when the forces of the Republic, under Urquiza, were defeated by General Mitre.

**September 2.**—Collision on the Hampstead Railway between an excursion train conveying certain servants of the North London Company from Kew, and a ballast train which had been shunted on to the "up" line till the engine-driver could bring himself by a "cross-over" to the head of his carriages. The engine of the excursion train was thrown off the rails, dragging six of the carriages after it down an embankment; three were precipitated over the wing-wall of a bridge into the road below, piled one above another, a fourth rested on the wall half over, and a fifth lay on the edge of the embankment. The passengers in the uninjured portion, though seriously hurt by the concussion, threw themselves out of the doors and windows, and rushed across the fields shrieking, sobbing, and fainting. A few rendered what assistance they could to the railway servants in rescuing the dead and dying from the frightful wreck lying around. Sixteen people lost their lives in this calamity, twenty had limbs broken, and over 300 received injuries of a lesser description. An official investigation led to the conclusion that the accident was caused mainly by the neglect of a signal-man named Rayner, who had taken off certain danger-signals before the excursion train came in sight, and while the ballast-train was in the act of shunting from the siding to the down line.

**5.**—Fire in Paternoster-row, breaking out in a corn warehouse in London House Yard, and embracing within its destructive sweep the tallow warehouse of Messrs. Knight and Son. The publishing warehouses on both sides of the Row suffered severely, some being destroyed altogether, and the contents of others so much injured by fire or water as to be altogether valueless. No less than six serious fires occurred in the metropolis this week.

**12.**—The Prince of Wales discharges his first public duty by presenting a new stand of colours to the 36th Regiment at the Curragh, where he had been stationed for some time.

**15.**—Exhibition of Italian industry opened by King Victor Emmanuel at Florence.

**16.**—First orders issued establishing Post Office Savings-banks under the Act of last session.

**17.**—At Preston Barracks, Private Patrick M'Cafferay, of the 22nd Regiment, shoots Lieut-Col. Crofton and Captain Hanham while walking in the barrack-square. Col. Crofton

expired on Sunday, and Captain Hanham on the Monday following. M'Cafferay appeared to have been incited to the act by a sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment passed upon him for neglect of duty.

**18.**—Explosion at Bedart's oil-cake manufactory, Rotherhithe, causing the death of ten workmen employed on the premises. In the course of the afternoon the feed-pipe to the engine was discovered to be out of order, and while an engineer was engaged in its repair the head of the boiler with the bars of the furnace underneath were blown out like a cannon shot among the workmen. As soon as an entry could be made into the ruins of the engine-house, it was found that not one employed there had escaped, five being killed on the spot, three surviving only a few hours, and two dying on Tuesday morning.

Father Passaglia issues a pamphlet pointing out the evils with which the temporal power was threatening the Church. He affirmed that disunion was springing up in Italy among the priests themselves, and that the people were abandoning the churches. He also alleged that the temporal power of the Papacy was only expedient during a period in history which had passed away.

**19.**—Case of Richard Guinness Hill, or "the Rugby Romance," as it was called. On the 5th of January, 1859, Mrs. Hill, a lady of considerable means in her own right, was delivered of a male child at Rugby, when on a journey from Ireland to London with her husband. The marriage contract drawn up between the parties made it more advantageous to the husband, so far as money was concerned, that there should be no surviving family after the decease of Mrs. Hill. Within a few days after her confinement she was induced, at the pressing solicitation of her husband, to let the child be taken out to nurse; but as to where it was taken or who the person was who had it in charge, Hill preserved a mysterious silence, which ultimately led to their separation. The matter was then put into the hands of Brett, a London detective, who displayed great ingenuity in tracing the lost infant, and now discovered it in a state of extreme wretchedness in a squalid lodging-house off Drury-lane. The course of the inquiry went to show that Hill, to hide as far as possible the existence of the child, commenced by causing a misleading entry to be made in the register at Rugby; he then hurried up to London, and obtained an ally in the person of a poor woman whom he found selling laces, or begging, in Windmill-street, Haymarket, and who, after various interviews with a person answering to the description of Hill, consented to receive the child, and bring it up as her own, for a fixed allowance of 16/- per annum. Hill next went back to Rugby, obtained the consent of the mother, as before mentioned, to let the child be taken out to nurse, and, in company with a

servant named Catherine Parsons—an important link in the chain of witnesses—carried the child up to London. At the Euston Station they were met by the street wanderer before referred to, and two female companions whom she had brought with her in a cab. The infant was then handed to her in a shawl in which it had been wrapped by its mother before leaving Rugby. From that time to the present, this poor heir to 14,000/- had spent its existence among these wretched women, suffering great physical injury, and subjected to all the miseries arising from want of food and clothing. The house in which it was found appeared to be occupied from top to bottom by prostitutes and beggars. It was insinuated during the investigation that Hill was not the father of the child, and some colour was given to the statement by the proceedings which took place when he was brought up for trial on a charge of causing a false entry to be made in the register at Rugby. The jury then pronounced a verdict of Not guilty, on the ground that the registrar was dead, and the proof, therefore, insufficient to secure a conviction.

**23.**—The clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas* burnt in Sydney harbour.

**24.**—Six ballet girls burnt to death in the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, the muslin clothes in which five of them were dressed having come into contact with the blazing garments of another accidentally lighted at the gas.

**25.**—Died, aged 61, Joseph Maudslay, engineer.

**26.**—William Cogan tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat during a fit of drunken brutality. He attempted to commit suicide at the same time, but did not inflict injury sufficient to cause death. He was now sentenced to death and executed on the 14th Oct.

**27.**—A Dublin cabman named John Curran makes a savage outrage on the person of Miss Jolly, a young lady, whom he was driving in the direction of Churchtown. She defended herself with remarkable bravery and self-possession till, aided somewhat by the restlessness of the horse, he was compelled to leave her, bruised and battered, but able with difficulty to make her way in the darkness of midnight to the railway station at Milltown, where the help she stood in need of was readily administered. Curran was tried for the offence on the 26th of October, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

— William Molony tried at the Central Criminal Court for murdering his wife, the case being chiefly remarkable for the prosecution depending mainly on one witness, who swore to having seen the prisoner in his own house inflict the fatal stab, though he took no steps to inform the police of the occurrence. Molony was sentenced to death, but after inquiry led the Home Secretary to advise a commutation of the capital sentence.

**27.**—Fall of the iron bridge in process of construction at Lendal, York, one of the large girders dropping into the river when being hoisted to its place on the roadway. Five of the workmen were killed.

**October 1.**—Mark Frater stabbed in a public street in Newcastle by a cabinet-maker, named Clark, in revenge, it was believed at the time, for having pressed Clark in the capacity of collector of assessed taxes. When Clark was taken, almost red-handed, he exclaimed, "It is all right ;—he robbed me, and now I have paid him. You can charge me with wilful murder." When put on his trial for the offence, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder"—in which the judge concurred; the prisoner remarking that he was "a very good sort of old wife." The Home Secretary afterwards ordered an inquiry into the state of Clark's mind, and being satisfied that he was then, if not previously, quite insane, ordered him to be sent to a lunatic asylum.

**3.**—One of the keepers of the Longships Lighthouse, Land's End, commits suicide by stabbing himself with a penknife.

**7.**—Died, at the residence of Mr. White McIrvine, St. Andrew's, Archibald William Montgomerie, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton, a popular Scottish nobleman.

**8.**—Viscount Forth, eldest son of the Earl of Perth, commits suicide in the Spa Hotel, Gloucester, by partaking of a bottle of laudanum while in a state of nervous excitement, induced partly by the sudden death of his mistress in child-birth.

**14.**—Burning of the stables attached to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Twelve horses destroyed.

— Russia declares Poland in a state of siege.

**18.**—William I. of Prussia and Queen Augusta crowned at Königsberg.

**19.**—Massacre of British colonists (Mr. Wills and family), by aborigines, on the Comet River, Queensland.

**21.**—Canton restored by Britain to the Chinese.

**22.**—Shakspeare's House and Garden purchased for the nation (through Mr. J. O. Halliwell) for 3,400/. In the auctioneer's announcement, the premises were described as "a convenient and highly desirable residence for a private family or professional gentleman, and presents an unusual opportunity for capitalists, builders, and others, on account of its extensive frontage in the centre of the town."

**23.**—Vincent Colucci tried at the Central Criminal Court, for obtaining money under false pretences from Miss Frederica Johnstone, a lady of considerable means, to whom he had been introduced as an artist. An intimacy sprung up between the parties, and a marriage was arranged between them, when the numerous solicitations for money opened the young lady's eye to Colucci's real character.

and position. To secure the return of her letters she offered to give him 2,000*l.*, and handed him that amount (less 100*l.* which he had obtained before) at an interview which took place by appointment at the Pantheon) Oxford-street, on the 3d of August. The sealed parcel, which he placed in her hands, was found, on examination at home, to contain only one letter and a few old newspapers. Colucci was now sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

**24.**—George and Frederick Clift sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for feloniously setting fire to a dwelling-house and stable at Peckham, with intent to defraud the Globe Insurance Company, with whom a policy of 2,800*l.* had been taken out. The Clifts represented that the stable was a warehouse, and full of valuable quills, but an inspection of the premises when the fire broke out, showed there was little or nothing in it, while from the dwelling-house the furniture had been entirely removed. George Clift was seen hurrying from the premises in a stealthy manner when the fire broke out.

—Explosion in a powder-mill at Ballincollig, near Cork, causing the death of five men.

**25.**—Died, at Netherby, aged 64, Sir James Graham, Bart., a statesman of considerable reputation in the House for eloquence and business ability, and long the trusted friend of the late Sir Robert Peel.

—The foundation stones of two public buildings—the new Post-office, and an Industrial Museum—laid in Edinburgh by the Prince Consort, who, with the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family, passed the preceding night at Holyrood *en route* from Balmoral to Windsor.

**27.**—A detachment of French troops cross into the Swiss portion of the Vallée des Dappes in consequence of the arrest of two French subjects at Ville-la-Grande. An international commission was appointed to settle the dispute, but separated without coming to any decision. The difficulty was ultimately arranged by a treaty concluded at Berne towards the close of the following year, in which, to provide against future embroilments, the frontiers of the valleys were more strictly defined than before.

**29.**—As indicating to some extent the feeling of the Cabinet towards America, the Duke of Argyll said to-day, at a dinner given by his tenantry, at Inverary: "Whatever we may think of the contest, in fairness to our American friends we ought to admit that no more tremendous issues were ever submitted to the dread arbitrament of war than those which are now submitted to it on the American continent. I do not care whether we look at it from the Northern or from the Southern point of view. Take the mere question of what is called the right of secession. I know of no government which has ever existed in the world which could possibly have admitted the

right of secession from its own allegiance. There is a curious animal in Loch Fyne which I have sometimes dredged up from the bottom of the sea, and which performs the most extraordinary and unaccountable acts of suicide and self-destruction. It is a peculiar kind of starfish, which, when brought up from the bottom of the water, and when any attempt is made to take hold of it, immediately throws off all its arms, its very centre breaks up, and nothing remains of one of the most beautiful forms in nature but a thousand wriggling fragments. Such, undoubtedly, would have been the fate of the American Union if its Government had admitted what is called the right of secession. Gentlemen, I think we ought to admit, in fairness to the Americans, that there are some things worth fighting for, and that national existence is one of them."

**31.**—Opening of the Middle Temple Library by the Prince of Wales, who was made a Bencher on the occasion. His Royal Highness, at the close of a brief address, said: "While heartily congratulating you on the completion of this great work, I venture to express a fervent hope that the students within its walls may largely profit by the advantages so wisely and liberally provided for them, and may successfully emulate the fame of their ancient predecessors." The new Library was erected from designs by Mr. Abraham at a cost of 14,000*l.* The opening ceremony was followed by a service in the Temple Church, a *déjeuner* in the hall, and a conversazione in the evening.

—Convention concluded between Great Britain, France, and Spain, regarding Mexico, "feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic, to demand from the authorities more efficacious protection, as well as a fulfilment of obligations contracted." A joint expedition was afterwards despatched, France and Spain sending 6,000 men, and Great Britain one line-of-battle ship, two frigates, and 700 supernumerary marines.

**November 1.**—The first investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, held by her Majesty at Windsor Castle. His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Lord Clyde, Sir John Lawrence, General Pollock, and Lord Harris, were invested on the occasion.

**2.**—Severe storm on the east coast of England, destroying much shipping between Yarmouth and Newcastle. The loss of life was also considerable, particularly in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, where Lord Charles Beauclerk and two others were crushed between the Spa-wall and their boat.

**4.**—Failure of the Bank of Deposit, a fraudulent joint-stock speculation, carried on nominally under a Board of Directors, but in reality by one manager, Peter Morrison. Commencing about seventeen years since with an available capital of 8,000*l.*, the association continued its operations with daily and yearly

losses—the amount in some years being more than equal to the whole capital received—and now the sum due to depositors amounted to £34,096/. The investments were found, in most instances, to "have no market value whatever."

**B.**—Seizure of the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, on board the *Trent*, West India mail steamer. "Shortly after noon," writes Commander Williams, "a steamer having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colours, was observed ahead and hove to; we immediately hoisted our ensign at the peak, but it was not responded to until, on nearing her, at 1.15 P.M., she fired a round shot from her pivot-gun across our bows, and showed American colours. Our engines were immediately slowed, and we were still approaching her when she discharged a shell from her pivot-gun immediately across our bows, exploding half a cable's length ahead of us. We then stopped, when an officer with an armed guard of marines boarded us, and demanded a list of the passengers, which demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarland, and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the *Trent*. Declining to satisfy him whether such persons were on board or not, Mr. Slidell stepped forward, and announced that the four persons he had named were then standing before him, under British protection, and that if they were taken on board the *San Jacinto*, they must be taken *vis à vis*. The commander of the *Trent* and myself at the same time protested against this illegal act—this act of piracy carried out by brute force, as we had no means of resisting the aggression, the *San Jacinto* being at the time on our port-beam, about 200 yards off, her ship's company at quarters, ports open, and tampions out. Sufficient time being given for such necessities as they might require being sent to them, these gentlemen were forcibly taken out of the ship; and then a further demand was made that the commander of the *Trent* should go on board the *San Jacinto*, but as he expressed his determination not to go, unless forcibly compelled likewise, this latter demand was not carried into execution. At 3.40 we parted company, and proceeded on our way to St. Thomas." An additional formal affidavit was made by Commander Williams at the Admiralty, on the 27th, after the *Trent* reached Southampton. The excitement in the public mind at this wanton aggression on an unarmed vessel being very great, a Cabinet Council discussed the question on the 28th, and on the 30th Earl Russell wrote to Lord Lyons, the British Minister, at Washington, "that intelligence of a very grave nature had reached her Majesty's Government." After describing the nature of the outrage, the Foreign Secretary instructed Lord Lyons that her Majesty's Government trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of

the Government of the United States, that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone would satisfy the British nation,—namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, with a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed." Another despatch instructed Lord Lyons that in the event of Mr. Seward asking for delay, "in order that this grave and painful matter should be deliberately considered, you will consent to a delay not exceeding seven days. If at the end of that time no answer is given, or if any other answer is given, except that of a compliance with the demands of her Majesty's Government, your Lordship is to leave Washington with all the members of your Legation, bringing with you the archives of the Legation, and to repair immediately to London." Remonstrances and advice were also sent to the American Government by the Courts of France, Austria, and Prussia. Earl Russell's despatch was received by Lord Lyons between eleven and twelve P.M. on the 18th of December. On the afternoon of the following day he waited upon Mr. Seward, who was reported to have received the communication seriously, but without any manifestation of dissatisfaction. He asked till the following day to consider the matter, and consult with the President. On the 26th he forwarded a despatch to Lord Lyons reviewing the transaction, and arguing the question at issue on the five following grounds:—(1) Were the persons named and their supposed despatches contraband of war? (2) Might Captain Wilkes lawfully stop and search the *Trent* for these contraband persons and despatches? (3) Did he exercise that right in a lawful and proper manner? (4) Having found the contraband persons on board, and in presumed possession of the contraband despatches, had he a right to capture the persons? (5) Did he exercise that right of capture in the manner observed and recognised by the law of nations? These questions he answered in the affirmative so far as America was concerned, but admitted two special difficulties which beset his side of the case—the want, namely, of specific instruction by the commander of the *San Jacinto* from his Government, and his permitting the *Trent* itself to proceed on her voyage after he had satisfied himself that she was carrying contraband of war. He concluded:—"I have not forgotten that, if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them; but the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence. It would tell little for our claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people, if we should so far consent to be guided

by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves, to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right. Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessed by Americans, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightfully settled between them which, heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations." Lord Lyons forwarded Mr. Seward's despatch on the 27th December, the important document reaching London on the 9th January. In acknowledging its receipt the following day, Earl Russell wrote, that he did not think it necessary at that time to discuss the question under the five heads suggested by Mr. Seward (this was done in a later despatch, of date January 23), but he remarked drily, that in the meantime "it will be desirable that the commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify." The Confederate Commissioners were placed on board a British war-ship, and arrived in this country with their secretaries, on the 29th of January. Congress passed a vote of thanks to Captain Wilkes for his seizure, and he was otherwise honoured at various public meetings in the States.

**12.**—At a dinner at Fishmongers' Hall, Mr. Yancey, a Commissioner from the Confederate States, thus eulogized the South: "Why should there not be peace? Simply because the North will not admit that to be a fact, which old England, followed by the first Powers of Europe, has recognised, and which the Confederate Government and armies have repeatedly demonstrated to be a stern and bloody fact—the fact that we are a belligerent Power. There can be no basis for negotiations or for peace proposals, or consultations, so long as the Confederates are deemed to be and are treated as rebels. But when our adversary shall become sufficiently calm to treat us as a belligerent Power, the morning of peace will dawn in the horizon. When that hour shall arrive, I think I may say the Confederate Government will be inflexible upon one point only—its honour and its independence. For the great interests of peace and humanity it will yield much that is material or of secondary importance."

— Died at Lisbon, of typhus fever, aged 24, Pedro V., king of Portugal. Don Fernando and Prince John, his two brothers, died of the same malady, the former on the 6th November and the latter on the 22d December.

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**14.**—M. Achille Fould appointed by the Emperor Napoleon to the office of Minister of Finance.

**18.**—President Davis presents his first Message to the Confederate Congress, in which he reviewed the events of the year, and congratulated the South on the victories obtained at Bethel, Bull's Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg, and Belmont. "If we husband our means," he said, "and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very effort which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete and diversify the production of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened; and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events."

**21.**—The Molloy tragedy in Dublin, a waiter of that name making a murderous attack on his wife, and cutting the throats of two children, while in a state of great mental irritation, brought on, it was believed, by severe distress.

**22.**—Died at Lancing, Sussex, aged 64, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Radical M.P. for Finsbury.

— The Confederate war-steamer *Nashville* arrives in Southampton harbour, having on board in irons the crew of the Federal merchantman *Harvey Birch*, which she had captured and burnt.

— Died at Sorrèze, in the department of the Tarn, aged 58, Father Henry Dominic Lacordaire, a distinguished Dominican preacher and political reformer.

**24.**—Fall of an old house in the High-street of Edinburgh. About ten minutes past one o'clock this (Sunday) morning, when all the inmates were in bed; suddenly, and without any previous warning, the ancient tenement collapsed and fell in shapeless ruins upon its own base, some of the outer walls falling into the street, and others choking up the close at its side. Upwards of eighty persons were buried in the ruins. Amid great dangers from falling fragments the work of rescue was almost instantly commenced, and carried on eagerly over Sunday. About fifty were got out alive, some of them severely injured, and the remaining great company of sufferers were found to have been killed by falling beams and stones, or suffocated in the rubbish. Of those rescued, a considerable number were children. On the rebuilding of the premises a memorial tablet was inserted in the front, illustrating a touching incident in the disaster—the rescue of a boy who was heard

to encourage the workers above his prison with the remark, "Dig away, lads, I'm no dead yet."

**25.**—Chester Station Hotel destroyed by fire.

**26.**—The Italian Minister leaves Madrid in consequence of the refusal of the Spanish Government to restore the Neapolitan archives.

**27.**—Richard Reeve, a dissipated youth of 18 years of age, found guilty at the Central Criminal Court, of murdering his step-sister, aged 10, by hanging her in a cellar of their house in Drury-court. Being strongly recommended to mercy on account of his youth and the bad example set at home, the capital sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

**28.**—George Inkpen found guilty of murdering his sweetheart, Margaret Edmunds, in so far as he had aided and abetted her in the act of self-destruction by consenting to bind himself to her, that both might commit suicide together in the Surrey Canal. When they reached the banks of the canal, the young woman, who was alleged to be in a desponding state of mind, asked him if he had got a handkerchief with which they could tie themselves together, but when it was produced she thought it would not be long enough to go round them both. She then took from her pocket a piece of tape, and the prisoner took from his a boot-lace, with which they bound themselves tightly. Placing her arms on his neck, they flung themselves together into the canal. They turned over in the water two or three times, when either the lace or tape broke, and they were separated. The woman sank at once, but the man rose to the surface, and reached the opposite bank of the canal, up which, though somewhat tipsy, he managed to crawl. In reply to questions now put by the judge, the jury said they believed the statement of the prisoner to be in every respect true, and that he had not been actuated in the slightest degree by malice. Sentence of death was passed, but not carried out.

**December 2.**—Great fire at Antwerp, destroying the Entrepôt and Belgian sugar refinery. Two firemen and eight assistants were killed by the falling in of the roof of the first-mentioned building.

— President Lincoln opens the 37th Congress of the United States. The appropriations asked for the service of the ensuing fiscal year were computed for a force of 500,000 men. The disaster of Bull's Run was but "the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops which the impatience of the country demanded. The betrayal, also, of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and intrench their position, and, by a reinforcement in great strength at the moment of victory, to snatch it from our grasp." The President

then referred to a method of blockades adopted at certain of the Southern ports, which created much indignation throughout Europe:—"One method of blockading the ports of the insurgent States and interdicting communication, as well as to prevent the egress of privateers which sought to depredate on our commerce, has been that of sinking in the channels vessels laden with stone. The first movement in this direction was on the North Carolina coast, where there are numerous inlets to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and other interior waters, which afforded facilities for eluding the blockade, and also to the privateers. For this purpose a class of small vessels were purchased in Baltimore, some of which have been placed in Ocracoke Inlet. Another and larger description of vessels were bought in the Eastern market, most of them such as were formerly employed in the whale-fisheries. These were sent to obstruct the channels of Charleston harbour and of Savannah river; and this, if effectually done, will prove the most economical and satisfactory method of interdicting commerce at those points."

**3.**—Died, in Park-square, Regent's Park, aged 83, Sir Peter Laurie, for many years connected with the magistracy of the City of London.

**4.**—The Londonderry monument inaugurated at Seaham; the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Mowbray making speeches at the luncheon which followed in the Town Hall.

— The United States Government refuse to join the allied European Powers in the attempt to restore order in Mexico.

**6.**—Came on for trial at the Chester Assizes the case of Jemima Morgan, or Thompson, a young woman of loose character, charged with murdering George Henry Davies, with whom she had been living for some weeks. The almost unprecedented circumstance that the unwilling survivor of two voluntary suicides should be tried for the murder of her less fortunate companion gave considerable interest to this case. On the 27th October last, while in a state of great depression, she agreed to commit suicide with Davies, and each procured for the other a quantity of laudanum which they had contrived to introduce into their lodgings. The prisoner alarmed the other inmates shortly after the dose had been partaken of, and they were both conveyed to the infirmary. She rallied so far as to be able to appear at the police-court next day, but Davies gradually sunk, and expired the following morning. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

**8.**—Eruption of Mount Vésuvius, destroying Torre del Greco, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, built on the slopes of the mountain towards the sea. About three o'clock in the afternoon a large opening was made in the ground above the town, and about half a mile below the crater of 1774. The first one was thrown up beneath some houses, which were blown up

into the air. Some other ones were found, near the same place and on the top of the mountain. At two o'clock next morning the great crater burst out with tremendous noise, throwing stones and ashes to a great height. Streams of lava next began to descend the sides of the mountain, and, uniting together flowed down in one vast glowing river on the city. The mountain continued in a state of agitation during this month.

**9.**—Died in Dublin, aged 53 years, John O'Donovan, an Irish antiquarian of rare insight and accomplishments.

**11.**—Illness of the Prince Consort. An uneasy feeling was excited to-day by the publication of a bulletin announcing that "His Royal Highness is suffering from fever, unattended by unfavourable symptoms, but likely, from its symptoms, to continue for some time."

**12.**—Thomas Jackson, aged 19, private in the 78th Regiment, sentenced to death at Winchester Assizes for shooting Sergeant John Dixon in the barracks at Aldershot. He confessed the crime, and only regretted that the shot did not bring down another of the company. He died on the gallows as he had lived in the barracks—hardened and unrepentant.

**14.**—Death of the Prince Consort. This sad and unexpected national calamity was announced in an *Extraordinary Gazette* in the following terms:—"Whitehall, Dec. 15. On Saturday night, the 14th inst., at ten minutes before eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort departed this life at Windsor Castle, to the inexpressible grief of her Majesty and of all the Royal Family. The Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, were all present when his Royal Highness expired. The death of this illustrious Prince will be deeply mourned by all her Majesty's faithful and attached subjects, as an irreparable loss to her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the nation." The calamity was made known to the inhabitants of the metropolis about midnight, by the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's; and early on Sunday morning the telegraph spread the intelligence in time sufficient to permit reference being made to the calamity in most of the churches throughout the kingdom. The bulletins issued on the day of the Prince's decease, showing the progress of the fever under which he suffered, were:—"9 A.M. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has had a quieter night, and there is some mitigation of the severity of the symptoms."—"10.40 A.M. There is a slight change for the better in the Prince this morning."—"4.30 P.M. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort is in a most critical state."—"Midnight. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort became rapidly weaker during the evening, and expired, without suffer-

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ing, at ten minutes before eleven o'clock." About four o'clock in the afternoon, it will be seen, a relapse took place, and the Prince, who, from the time of his severe seizure on Friday, had been sustained by stimulants, began gradually to sink. When the slight improvement took place in the morning, it was agreed by the medical men that if the patient could be carried over one more night, his life would, in all probability, be saved. But the sudden failure of vital power which occurred in the afternoon frustrated these hopes. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in; the Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last. "Of the devotion and strength of mind," writes the *Times*, "shown by the Princess Alice all through these trying scenes, it is impossible to speak too highly. Her Royal Highness has indeed felt that it was her place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction, and to her dutiful care we may perhaps owe it, that the Queen has borne her loss with exemplary resignation, and a composure which, under so sudden and so terrible a bereavement, could not have been anticipated." After the death of the Prince, the Queen, when the first passionate burst of grief was over, called her children around her, and, with a coolness, which gave proof of great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her children to give her their assistance, in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country.—The concern for her Majesty's health, felt by all classes, was manifested by the interest taken in the daily bulletins. On Sunday, at noon, it was announced:—"The Queen, although overwhelmed with grief, bears her bereavement with coolness, and has not suffered in health." On the 18th it was intimated:—"The Queen had several hours of undisturbed sleep last night, and is calmer this morning." Addresses of condolence were forwarded from all parts of the kingdom; but the sudden and terrible blow produced a commotion of feelings which almost forbade the use of the ordinary language of respect and sorrow.

**16.**—Commission opened by the Court of Chancery, before Mr. Commissioner Warren, Q.C., to inquire into the sanity of William Frederick Windham, Esq., of Fellbrig Hall, Norfolk. The Court sat till the 30th of January, thirty-four of the intervening days being occupied by the examination of about 150 witnesses, many of whom spoke to the habits of wild prodigality and debauchery indulged in by the subject of inquiry. The jury found that he was of sound mind, and capable of managing himself and his affairs.

**17.**—William Beamish tried at Warwick Assizes for poisoning his wife. He attempted to avert the suspicion attached to him by pretending to have found in his wife's dress a letter addressed to "Jane Stokes," in which she admitted having taken the arsenic herself, and hoped that no one would be blamed for it. He was found guilty, and shortly before his execution made a formal confession of the crime, as also of forging the letter.

— The Spanish portion of the allied expedition to Mexico lands at Vera Cruz, and afterwards occupied the fortress of St. John d'Ulloa.

**18.**—Henry Wells Young, a solicitor in good practice, sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for defrauding the Bank of England by uttering forged documents to sell and transfer stock, amounting in the aggregate to 5,666*l*. The prisoner had been employed as the legal adviser of the persons in whose name the money stood in Consols, and thus became acquainted with the handwriting of the parties and the particulars of their estate.

— At the York Assizes, James Waller, a notorious poacher, was sentenced to be executed for shooting a gamekeeper on the estate of Mr. Horsfall, Hawksworth Hall.

**19.**—Fire at Winyard Hall, Durham, the residence of the Marchioness of Londonderry, destroying the chapel and the entire west wing.

**20.**—At the Stafford Assizes, Brandrick, Jones, and Maddox, with four others, were tried for the murder of John Bagott at Bilston, on the 29th September. The victim in this case was a tailor and draper of eccentric habits, who was known to keep a considerable sum of money secreted about his house, and on the night in question was noticed to have been carried home drunk. The premises were broken into and plundered, and Bagott was found with his head lying over the fender, suffocated or "burked" by the application of a sooty hand to the mouth. Four men of loose character were apprehended on suspicion, but the discovery of a portion of the missing property in the hands of the three mentioned above led to the apprehension of the actual perpetrators of the crime. Brandrick, a determined criminal, was executed; but the lives of the other two were spared.

— Earl Russell writes to Lord Lyons at Washington, urging him to remonstrate with the United States Government regarding the sinking of vessels in Charleston harbour:—"Even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war, such a measure is not justifiable. It is a plot against the commerce of nations and the free intercourse of the Southern States of America with the civilized world. It is a project worthy only of times of barbarism."

**22.**—This being the first Sunday after the promulgation of the news of the Prince Consort's death, the services in most of the churches throughout the kingdom made special reference

to that calamity. Mr. Garden, the sub-dean, officiated at the Chapel Royal, at Whitehall, which was draped in black throughout; Dean Trench, at Westminster; and Dean Milman, at St. Paul's. Dean Milman embodied the feelings of all classes of her Majesty's subjects in a sermon of touching simplicity and beauty: "From the highest to the lowest," he said, "it was felt that a great example had been removed from among us—an example of the highest and the humblest duties equally fulfilled—of the household and every-day virtues of the husband and father, practised in a quiet and unostentatious way, without effort or aid, as it were, by the spontaneous workings of a true and generous nature. To be not only blameless, but more than blameless, in those relations was not too common in such high positions. But his duties to the Queen's subjects, as well as to the Queen—his duties to the great English family dispersed throughout all the world, as well as to the young family within the chambers of the Palace, were discharged with calm thought and silent assiduity. No waste of time in frivolous amusement, in vain pomp and glory, but usefulness in its highest sense: schemes of benevolence promoted; plans for the education of the people suggested and fostered with prudent and far-seeing counsel, and with profound personal interest; great movements for the improvements of all branches of national industry, if not set on foot, maintained with a steady and persevering impulse—in short, notwithstanding foreign birth and education, a full and perfect identification of himself with English interests, English character, English social advancement. All these things had sunk gradually, if not slowly, into the national mind. He was ours, not merely by adoption, but as it were by a second nature."

**23.**—Proclamation made at Jassy and Bucharest, that the Danubian Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were now united into one state, under the title of Roumania. The first meeting of the united elective assembly was held early in February following, when Prince Alexander John Couza declared that Roumania should for ever continue an independent State.

— Funeral of the Prince Consort, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The ceremony, though sufficiently stately, was almost private, only the Princes, a few of the highest dignitaries of the realm, and the Royal household, being included in the *cortege*. Throughout the kingdom, the people marked their sense of their Sovereign's grief by a general abstinence from business, the shops being closed in London and most of the provincial towns, the churches draped in black, and the "decent mourning" ordered by the Lord Chamberlain almost universal.

— In view of the threatened Federal aggression on British territory in America, troops are despatched to-day to strengthen the Canadian garrisons on the frontier-line.

**24.**—Capt. Maury, the eminent American meteorologist, resigns his post at the Washington Observatory, and writes to Admiral Fitzroy a letter explanatory of his motives for doing so and joining the Confederate army.

**29.**—H. M. S. *Conqueror*, 100 guns, wrecked on a coral reef during the voyage from Port Royal to Bermuda. The armaments, stores, and a portion of the machinery were landed on the island known as Rum Cay, but the ship itself, considered the pride of the navy, was ground to pieces on the rock.

## 1862.

**January 3.**—The blockade of the Confederate ports having cut off, in a great measure, the supply of cotton to this country, meetings are held this day at Wigan, Blackburn, Preston, and some other towns in Lancashire to devise measures for the relief of the distressed operatives. A Central Relief Committee was established at Manchester in April.

**7.**—The Anglo-French portion of the allied expedition against Mexico arrives at Vera Cruz.

**8.**—Public anxiety set at rest by receipt per *Europa* of news that the American Government had resolved to release Messrs. Slidell and Mason. The *Europa* arrived off Queenstown on the 6th. The journey from Cork to Dublin, 166 miles, occupied 4 hours 3 minutes; Kingstown to Holyhead, 3 hours 17 minutes; Holyhead to London, 264 miles, 5 hours. Notwithstanding that the condition of the money market was such that in the morning the Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount from 3 to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., the Funds received a sensible impulse. Bargains were made "after hours," at a rise of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and in the morning there was a further advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The highest price at which Consols were quoted, on the 9th, was 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ , or  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. higher than the point to which they had fallen during the interval of suspense and anxiety." The released Commissioners arrived at Southampton on the 29th by the *La Plata*.

**9.**—The Federal sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* anchors in Southampton water to watch the *Nashville* cruiser, which had arrived there for repairs with the crew of the captured *Harvey Birch* on board. The decision of our Government to let twenty-four hours elapse between the sailings of the vessels enabled the *Nashville* to elude her watchful foe, and she afterwards committed considerable damage among Federal merchantmen. She was, at length, chased into Gibraltar, where she disarmed and passed into the merchant service.

**10.**—The Commissioners of the Allied Powers, England, France, and Spain, issue a joint proclamation to the Mexicans, warning them of the danger certain to follow from their present lawless proceedings. "To you ex-

clusively," they said, "without the intervention of foreigners, belongs the task of constituting yourself in a permanent and stable manner. Your labour will be the labour of regeneration, which all will respect, for all will have contributed to it. The evil is great—the remedy urgent."

**14.**—The pythoness in the Zoological Gardens lays about 100 eggs, the whole of which were addled in the cold occasioned by the absence of the creature when casting its skin. She abstained from food for the long period of thirty-two weeks.

— Meeting at the Mansion House to organize measures for raising a national memorial to the Prince Consort.

**16.**—Great calamity at Hartley Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. About half-past 10 A.M., when the whole of the works were in full operation, the huge iron beam connected with the pumping apparatus suddenly snapped asunder, and the entire gearing, weighing over twenty tons, fell down the shaft, carrying away in its descent stages, props, and lining. There were then 199 men employed in the workings, and five coming up the shaft to the pit-mouth. The mass of falling material became entangled in the lining before it reached the bottom, and in one or two places the sides collapsed, shutting off all communication with the unfortunate workmen below." For seven days and nights the most heroic efforts were made to reach the sufferers, but without effect, though at times the communication was so near that they could be heard working their way through the obstruction, and even signalling to those above. From the time the beam broke the water was known to be rushing into the workings at the rate of 1,500 gallons per minute. A "stythe" also began to accumulate in the pit, poisoning those imprisoned below, and interfering greatly with the clearing operations above. On the morning of the 20th the remains of the five killed in the shaft were brought up from the "high seam," and conveyed to their families. The "yard seam," where most of the men had taken refuge, was not reached till the 22d, when the whole of them were found to have been suffocated by the stythe, to all appearance two or three days before. They were lying in rows one achi side, all quiet and placid as if sleeping off a heavy day's work. Boys were lying with their heads on the shoulders of their fathers, and one poor fellow had his arm clasped round the neck of his brother. In a book, taken from the pocket of the overman, was found a memorandum dated "Friday afternoon (17th), half-past 2 o'clock.—Edward Armstrong, Thomas Gledson, John Hardie, Thomas Bell, and others took extremely ill. We had also a prayer-meeting at a quarter to 2, when Tibbs, H. Sharp, J. Campbell, H. Gibson, and William Palmer—(sentence incomplete). Tibbs exhorted to us again, and Sharp also." Others had scratched messages

to their families on their flasks, boxes, and whatever could carry an inscription. The pit-mouth, where for days the relatives had watched in eager hopefulness the work of excavation, was now crowded with grief-stricken widows and orphans, who followed the bodies to their homes as they were brought up. So comprehensive was the calamity, that of the entire male population of three pit-hamlets only twenty-five were not employed at the time of the accident. Almost every cottage had a coffin, some two, one five, and another poor woman no less than seven, containing the remains of a husband, five sons, and a boy whom they had brought up and educated. The funerals, in most instances, took place on Sunday, the relatives following the coffins to the graves, singing with mournful tenderness the hymn "O God, our help in ages past." The calamity excited universal sympathy. The Queen, with her own deep sorrow fresh upon her, caused repeated telegraphic messages to be sent to her at Osborne. "The Queen" (so ran the first) "is most anxious to hear that there are hopes of saving the poor people in the colliery, for whom her heart bleeds." On the 23d her Majesty commanded Col. Phipps to write:—"Her tenderest sympathy is with the poor widows and mothers, and her own misery only makes her feel the more for them. Her Majesty hopes that everything will be done as far as possible to alleviate their distress, and her Majesty will have a sad satisfaction in assisting in such a measure." The subscription in aid of the widows, orphans, and other relatives, reached the large sum of £1,000, one-fourth of which was collected by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

**25.**—Commenced before the Supreme Court of Bombay, the great Maháráj libel case which for months back had excited intense interest in all religious circles, native and European, throughout the Presidency. The defendant, who seemed to be a member of the Soodhar Lele, or Reforming party of the natives, and edited the *Satya Prakash*, a Gujarati newspaper, disclosed in one of his articles the indecent and immoral practices of the Vallabhácháryan gurus, and accused the plaintiff (one of these gurus) of adulterous intercourse with his female disciples. The plaintiff complained that these charges were false and malicious, and injuriously affected him in his individual character as a member of society, as a Brahmin, as a Maháráj, as a Hindoo priest, and as a member of the sect of Vallabhácháryá. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and, secondly, that the charges made in the publication were true. This latter plea was of great length; and set out various points of doctrine from books alleged to be of religious authority in the sect, and relied upon them as justifying the publication. It also put in issue various facts and circumstances in proof of the evil reputation of the Mahárájas as a body for immorality; and it

nally charged specific acts of immorality committed by the plaintiff as part of his religious system, and in the presence of various witnesses produced in court. The trial lasted many days, and occasioned an elaborate summing up on the part of the judge, Sir Joseph Arnould, who also expressed the obligations the community were under to the defendant for exposing the shocking immorality which had been elevated to the rank of a religion. On the technical plea of not guilty, 5 rs. damage was awarded to the plaintiff, but the defendant was acquitted of the higher charges of defamation and libel, and had awarded to him the costs of defence.

**26.**—Died, at his residence, Bloomsbury-square, aged 82, Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, Biblical critic.

**February 6.**—Parliament opened by commission. The Royal Speech, as was to be expected, made tender reference to the affliction in which her Majesty was involved by the calamitous, untimely, and irreparable loss of the Prince Consort. "It has been, however, soothed to her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurance of their sympathy with her sorrow, as well as their appreciation of the noble character of him, the greatness of whose loss to her Majesty and to the nation is so justly and so universally felt and lamented." The Speech also referred to the satisfactory settlement of our difference with the United States regarding the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners, and to the Convention concluded with France for the purpose of obtaining from Mexico a redress for grievances inflicted on foreign residents within that country. Measures were also promised relating to the improvement of the law, and the simplification of title in land.

— The Prince of Wales (travelling as Baron Renfrew) leaves England for a tour in the East, accompanied by General Bruce, the Rev. A. P. Stanley, and others. Alexandria was reached on the 1st March; the Pyramids, on the 5th; Thebes, on the 15th; Jaffa, on the 28th; and Jerusalem, on the 31st March. On Monday, the 7th April, the Prince and a small suite were permitted as a mark of unparalleled favour to enter the tombs of the patriarchs at Hebron. At Mount Gerizim the party witnessed the celebration of the Samaritan Passover; and on Easter-day, on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, Holy Communion was celebrated by Dr. Stanley. After spending several weeks in Syria, a homeward route was taken by way of Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Cephalonia, and Malta. On the evening of the 14th of June his Royal Highness reached Windsor Castle.

**11.**—This morning the water in the disused Hendre mines, near Mold, Flintshire, broke into the adjoining Bryn Gwilog lead mines. (463)

and drowned sixteen of the workmen, only one of the whole employed succeeding in escaping by a rope up the shaft.

**13.**—The Revised Education Code introduced into the House of Lords by Earl Granville, and to the Commons by Mr. Lowe. Advertising to the cry raised against the new Minutes by the clergy and teachers, Earl Granville explained that it did not make the slightest technical alteration in the old system of religious teaching ; and as to the blow struck at training colleges, he admitted it was sudden and severe ; but the assistance granted to these establishments averaged no less than 68 per cent. of the whole expense, showing how little voluntary efforts were excited by such large grants.—Agreeing with the Royal Commissioners that it would not be right to interfere with the foundation of the existing mode of administering the grant, Mr. Lowe said the Committee of Council had come to the conclusion that the system of appropriated grants should be abolished, and capitation grants substituted—infants under six years being entitled to capitation without examination. He entered very fully into the question of the claims of the schoolmasters, which in their integrity, he maintained, had no foundation in principle or justice, but explained the length Government would go, under the circumstances, to meet those claims.

**19.**—Explosion in the Cethin Colliery, near Merthyr Tydvil, causing the death of forty-nine workmen, employed in what was known as the “four-foot” seam. About 200 engaged in other workings were rescued. The whole country was agitated by wailing and woe, and in the villages and on mountain-sides were to be seen groups of miners repeating the tragic tale with the violence and pathos of Welsh eloquence. The sufferers were interred with romantic solemnity in the wild cemetery of Cefn.

— The Queen causes Sir Charles Grey to write to the committee of the Prince Consort Memorial Fund :—“ It would be more in accordance with her Majesty’s feelings and, she believes, with those of the country in general, that the monument should be directly personal in its object. After giving the subject her maturest consideration, her Majesty has come to the conclusion, that nothing would be more appropriate, provided that it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it. Nor would any proposal that could be made be more gratifying to the Queen herself personally; for she can never forget that the Prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot in remembrance of the Great Exhibition.” In a second letter the Queen expressed her intention of personally contributing towards erecting the memorial, that “ it might be re-

corded in future ages as raised by the Queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor.”

**22.**—The newly-elected Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, delivers an inaugural address at Richmond, in which he describes the past year as one of the most eventful in the annals of the American continent, a new Government having been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area exceeding 700,000 square miles.

**24.**—At the Carlisle Assizes, William Charlton, engine-driver on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, was found guilty of the murder of Jane Emmerson, an old woman who took charge of a level crossing on the line at Durran Hill, near Carlisle. The motive for murder in the case appeared to be robbery, 7/- being stolen from the house, besides some sheets, three spoons, and a ring. The chief circumstance founded on by the prosecution was the correspondence of the prisoner’s shoe with a footprint left in the congealed blood. There were two peculiar circular marks on the toe, which the prisoner had endeavoured to efface by drawing the nails, but close examination showed that the holes corresponded, and the nails themselves were found hidden close by the prisoner’s house. It was also established that he knew the habits of the deceased, had ample opportunities for committing the crime, and was seen in the neighbourhood on the night of the murder. In returning their verdict, the jury recommended Charlton to mercy on the ground of his previous good conduct, but the Home Secretary declined to interfere, and the sentence was duly carried out, the prisoner setting all doubt about his guilt at rest by making a full confession.

— Stormy debates in the French Senate. The Marquis de Boissy said it was not France but England which gained most by the last Italian wars. “ There is one thing,” he said, “ I regret ; it is this, that the money spent in these wars was not differently employed. We could with much more advantage have gone to London ; and we would have had the advantage of going with a friendly nation, instead of going to Sebastopol with one who is our ally in name, though in point of fact, our enemy in every circumstance ; and as dangerous, if not more so, under the name of ally, as under that of enemy.” On the 27th, Prince Napoleon attacked the Marquis de Larochejauclein as the author of the programme of a counter-revolution. “ I look upon the Empire,” he said, “ as due to the well-understood principles of revolution. To me the Empire signifies the glory of France abroad, the destruction of the treaties of 1815 within the limits and the resources of France, and the unity of Italy, which we have contributed to free. At home the glory of France is in the preservation of order by a complete system of wise and real liberties, comprising

the liberty of the press, and unlimited popular instruction, without religious congregations, and without institutions which would impose upon us a return to the bigotry of the Middle Ages."

**25.**—Sir Robert Peel having, in reply to certain remarks made by the O'Donoghue at a meeting in Dublin, described him as a manikin traitor devoid of respectability, is challenged to fight through Major Gavin, M.P. for Liverpool. By the Premier's advice the "second" was referred to him, and he brought the matter before the House to-night, as a violation of the privilege of speech—a step which had the desired effect of preventing any breach of the peace.

**28.**—Exposure of the Threepwood conspiracy. On 5th March last, William Bewicke, Esq., a gentleman of ancient lineage, belonging to Northumberland, was sentenced at Newcastle Assizes to four years' penal servitude for the imputed offence of firing a loaded rifle at two sheriff officers with whom he had an altercation concerning a distress-warrant issued against him as owner of Threepwood Hall. The shot was alleged to have been fired from the window of small water-closet, and a piece of flattened lead was produced as one of the bullets used on the occasion. Important evidence in defence coming to light after the trial, the two officers, with an assistant, a witness on the first trial, were now put in the dock charged with conspiracy. After a trial, which occupied the entire day, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against the two officers, Dodd and Hutchinson, and next day the assistant Dalgleish pleaded guilty to the charge contained in the indictment.

**March 1.**—The Tae-ping attack on Shanghai repulsed by an Imperial and Anglo-French force.

—Lord Elgin arrives at Calcutta as Governor-General of India. He was installed into office on the 12th; Earl Canning leaving India six days later.

**8.**—The United States' steamship *Merrimac* (seized by the Confederates and christened the *Virginia*) steams out of port to attack the Federal squadron in Hampton Roads. The engagement commenced at 3 P.M., and within an hour she had sunk the *Cumberland*, captured and burnt the *Congress*, disabled and driven the *Minnesota* ashore, and defeated the *St. Lawrence* and *Roanoke*, which sought shelter under the guns of Fortress Monroe. Two small steamers were also blown up, and two transports captured. The *Cumberland* went down with all hands on board, her tops only remaining above water, but many of her people were saved by boats from the shore. Next day the Federal iron-clad ship-of-war *Monitor* arrived from New York, and engaged the *Virginia*. Both vessels separated after a short contest without any decisive result, and went into port to repair damages.

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**9.**—The *Ocean Monarch*, 2,199 tons, which left New York for Liverpool on the 5th, laden with provisions, founders in a gale. Twenty-two of the crew abandoned the vessel, and they, as well as three left on board, were rescued by a passing schooner.

**11.**—Mr. Horsfall introduces, but withdraws after a debate, a resolution declaring that "the present state of international maritime law as affecting the rights of belligerents and neutrals, is ill-defined and unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of her Majesty's Government."

—Mr. Walpole lays on the table of the House of Commons a series of eleven resolutions condemning the Revised Education Code introduced by Government. He condemned the principle of paying exclusively by results; and the system of grouping by age as inadequate and specially disadvantageous for children whose early education had been neglected. The new code, it was declared, would increase the difficulty of providing education for poor districts, and its regulations with respect to pupil teachers were censured as impolitic and unjust. The discussion commenced on the 24th, and ended in the Government modifying their scheme to meet the wishes of the House, and promising that in future any alteration contemplated in the Code would be laid for one month before Parliament previous to coming into operation.

**12.**—The shop of Dodds, Brothers, jewellers, Cornhill, entered by burglars during the night, and property carried off to the value of 3,000/. Suspicion was directed against the shop porter as an accomplice, and he was at once arrested and committed for trial.

—Mr. George Peabody, American merchant in London, announces the munificent gift of 100,000/ to the poor of the metropolis. "I have," he wrote to the trustees, "few instructions to give or conditions to impose, but there are some fundamental principles from which it is my solemn injunction that those entrusted with its application shall never, under any circumstances, depart. First and foremost among them is the limitation of its uses, absolutely and exclusively, to such purposes as may be calculated directly to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor who, either by birth or established residence, form a recognised portion of the population of London. Secondly, it is my intention that now, and for all times, there shall be a rigid exclusion from the management of this fund of any influences calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to local or party politics." Without seeking to limit the discretion of the trustees, the donor suggested that at least a portion of the fund might be applied to the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as would combine in the utmost possible degree the essen-

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tials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment, and economy.

**14.**—At the Stafford Assizes, the Rev. Horatio Samuel Fletcher, incumbent of St. Leonard's, Bilston, and a magistrate for the county, was found guilty, under the Fraudulent Trustees Act, of feloniously appropriating various sums of money which came into his hands as Secretary to the Bilston Savings Bank. From the evidence it appeared that the entire management of the Institution had lapsed into the hands of the reverend gentleman, who acted as secretary, treasurer, and trustee. A defence was set up that the prisoner was not a trustee within the meaning of the Fraudulent Trustees Act,—“a trustee for public purposes,” or “a trustee for depositors,” or “a trustee under an express trust created by an instrument in writing.” The points were left for the decision of the Court for Crown cases reserved.

**17.**—Thompson, a grinder, tried at the Sheffield Assizes, for a trade-outrage committed in a house in Acorn-street, on the 23d November last; the dwelling was set on fire by an explosive charge thrown in at the window. One inmate, a woman named O'Rourke, was burnt to death, and another blinded. Evidence was adduced to show that the prisoner was one of the most violent of the “turn-outs”; that he had been heard to threaten Wasney, who lived in O'Rourke's house; that he had purchased a case at one place, and explosive powder at another, shortly before the outrage was committed; and that he was one of two persons seen running away from the house when the case was thrown in. The jury, however, thought the evidence insufficient, and returned a verdict of Not guilty. The following day three other grinders were charged with blowing up a nailmaker's shop at Thorpe, near Rotherham; and though the *alibi* pleaded in defence on this occasion was unusually well supported, the jury found all guilty, and Mr. Justice Mellor sentenced them to fourteen years' penal servitude. They afterwards received a free pardon.

**18.**—Encounter in the House of Lords between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chelmsford, in a discussion concerning those officials of the late Insolvent Court who had been deprived of their retiring allowance through an omission in the new Bankruptcy Act. The Lord Chancellor, being charged with negligence, insincerity, and tyranny, retaliated by accusing his assailant of personal dislikes, and of being for weeks together in daily confidential intercourse with him, without hinting in the slightest degree that it was his intention to assail him with a series of charges which were entirely founded on perversions of fact. “It will!” said the Lord Chancellor, “be a lesson to me for the future with whom I engage in confidential intercourse.” Lord Derby protested against such language as undignified and undeserved, and was followed by Earl Granville and Earl

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Russell, who each defended the Government. There was an unusually large attendance in the House to-night, many of those present being ladies.

**22.**—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean presented with a service of silver plate subscribed for by Etonians “as a tribute to the genius of a great actor, and in recognition of his unremitting efforts to improve the tone, and elevate the character of the British stage.” The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) acted as spokesman for the donors.

**23.**—Campden House, Kensington, destroyed by fire. This interesting relic of former times was built by Sir Baptist Hickeys, a wealthy silk-mercer of Cheapside, founder of Hickeys's Hall, and afterwards created Viscount Campden by James I. The mansion was occupied by a Mr. Woolley, who had spent large sums in restoring it and furnishing it with rare examples of art, particularly in carving and tapestry. Nothing was saved.

— Died, at St. Petersburg, in his 93d year, Charles Robert Count von Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Empire, and chief among the diplomats at the court of Czars Alexander and Nicholas.

**26.**—Came on for hearing at Warwick Lent Assizes, before Lord Justice Cockburn and a jury, the case of Kennedy *v.* Broun and wife, being a civil action raised to recover the sum of 20,000*l.* from the successful litigant in the Swinfen estate case, in accordance with a promise made, for services rendered by her solicitor and advocate, Charles Rann Kennedy. The connexion of the plaintiff with Mrs. Broun (formerly Swinfen) appeared to have commenced in May 1856, at a time when her objections to the compromise which had been effected in her behalf were notorious. From that time up to the latter part of 1861, when she married the plaintiff, Mr. Broun—a proceeding which caused the final rupture—Mr. Kennedy appeared to have acted in all the proceedings above mentioned as her leading legal adviser and counsel, and to have devoted himself with great energy to her interests. According to the statement of Mrs. Broun, the action against Lord Chelmsford (see July 4, 1859) was brought in express contradiction to her wishes, and solely through the advice of Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy was paid from time to time various sums for fees, but great ambiguity seemed to prevail as to the relation in which he stood towards Mrs. Broun with respect to remuneration. She asserted that he had undertaken her cause solely from motives of friendship, and with no other prospect of reward but what might be the result of her success. Mr. Kennedy, in consequence, as he asserted, of his great devotion to her interests, was reduced to very low circumstances, and became desirous of having some security for the sum in which he considered Mrs. Broun to be indebted. With this view, in May 1859, he wrote to her at Swinfen Hall, de-

siring her to come up to London and see him, as he wished to communicate with her as to obtaining a seat in Parliament. She accordingly came, and was conducted by him to her lodgings. On the next day she took a walk with him to the Zoological Gardens; and whilst seated on a bench in that place of recreation, promised to execute a deed conveying to him the reversionary interest in the Swinfen Hall estates, expectant on her decease. In accordance with this promise, Mr. Kennedy drew a deed and caused it to be engrossed. The effect of this deed was to reserve a life-estate in Swinfen Hall estates to Mrs. Broun, and, subject to such life-interest, to convey the estate in fee-simple to Mr. Kennedy. No right of cutting timber, nor any power of leasing, was reserved to Mrs. Broun. Previous to the promise above mentioned, Mr. Kennedy had asked her whether she did not consider herself indebted to him to the extent of 20,000*l.*, and she answered in the affirmative. Mrs. Broun was afterwards taken by Mr. Kennedy to the office of Mr. Collis, who had been her solicitor in the action against Lord Chelmsford, and who appears to have been an old friend of Mr. Kennedy. After a brief explanation of the deed to her by Mr. Collis, and without further communication with any one, Mrs. Broun signed the document, Mr. Collis being the attesting witness. Every part of the plaintiff's statement was denied by the defendant. She represented him as having sought the position of her advocate; said that no remuneration was to be given him unless he got it from her adversary; that he alone had pushed on the action against Lord Chelmsford for the purpose of making a name—or "spoiling the Egyptians" (as she said), and then dividing the plunder; that he urged her on from one step to another in litigation, and she swore positively that she never directly or indirectly promised him any such sum as 20,000*l.* for his services. In the course of the trial the plaintiff felt himself compelled to bring out in evidence that the frequent and lengthy consultations necessary in the Swinfen case led to their being often in each other's society, and that she had even lived with him for some time as his mistress. On this point the Lord Chief Justice on summing up expressed his deep regret that the plaintiff should have so far forgot himself as to publish among Mrs. Broun's lady friends the dreadful libel that had been put in evidence. His lordship also read and commented on the letters, and comparing them with each other, and the defendant's own admission, asked the jury to say whether her friendship for Mr. Kennedy was only that of a sister. But while adverting to them and to the poems, one of which, accepted by the defendant as an expression of the plaintiff's sentiments, was full of the passionate outbursts of a lover, he felt bound to say that, having read them carefully, there was nothing in them to show that she had lived with Mr. Kennedy as his mistress, or that there was anything

between them but a desire to consummate their marriage at some future time when circumstances permitted it. That even was bad enough; and while they must look upon the conduct of Mr. Kennedy as a married man with a family, and as having written the libel, with honest indignation, and denounce and deprecate it, they must at the same time do him even-handed justice. Mr. Kennedy conducted his own case, examining Mrs. Broun with much minuteness as to their past connexion and the relation in which they stood to each other, and addressing the court with great fervour in support of his claim. Late on the evening of the third day of trial the jury, after a brief deliberation, gave a verdict affirming the right of the plaintiff to the sum claimed.

**April 1.**—The *Mars* steamship, trading between Waterford and Bristol, wrecked in a fog on the Welsh coast, and fifty of the passengers and crew drowned. Six only were saved, who succeeded in getting into one of the ship's small boats, but being without oars or rudder, were tossed helplessly about during the night, and thrown ashore at daybreak near St. Garvan's Head.

**9.**—A bill introduced by Mr. Bouvier early in the session, designed to give relief to parties desirous of withdrawing from the obligation imposed by holy orders in the Church of England, defeated on a second reading by a majority of 98 to 88.

— Conference of Orizaba, resulting in the withdrawal of England and Spain from the Mexican expedition. The French commissioner, insisting that the object of the alliance was not to encourage conciliatory measures but to obtain satisfaction from the Mexican Government, proceeded with his own force towards the capital.

**15.**—Boiler explosion at the Millfield Iron Works, Priestfield, Staffordshire, resulting in the death of twenty-eight workmen and serious injury to ten others. Three-fourths of the boiler, weighing about eight tons, was thrown to a height of between 200 and 300 feet into the air, and fell at a distance of 250 yards from the spot where it had been fixed. The dispersion of the brickwork and masonry of the furnaces, with their contents of molten iron, and the burning coals from the fire, completed the appalling catastrophe.

**18.**—Bath Theatre destroyed by fire. The cause of the disaster was never ascertained with certainty. The last performance in the house took place on the previous Wednesday, when the Lyceum drama of "Peep o' Day" was played, and the house closed, so far as theatrical representations were concerned, until Saturday in Easter week.

**21.**—The ship *Emily St. Pierre* enters the port of Liverpool with a crew of Federal seamen as prisoners, Captain Wilson having by great personal daring recovered his vessel from

the parties who captured her when attempting to run the blockade at Charleston harbour. In answer to a demand made by the American Minister for reclamation, Earl Russell replied that her Majesty's Government had no jurisdiction or legal power whatever to take or to acquire possession of the vessel, or to interfere with her owners in relation to their property in her.

**21.**—The Volunteer corps in the metropolitan counties reviewed at Brighton by Lord Clyde and other distinguished officers appointed by the Horse Guards. The proceedings of the day were thought to give a very satisfactory solution to the question of the efficiency of the Volunteers as a defensive force. A division of 20,000, collected from every part of the metropolis and a district exceeding sixty miles square, were conveyed to Brighton Downs in a few hours, fully equipped for action. A mimic fight was gone through, and the whole force dislocated and brought safely back to their homes before nightfall. Lord Clyde expressed an opinion of marked approval regarding officers and men.

**24.**—New Orleans surrenders to the Federal fleet under Cominodore Farragut. Two days afterwards the city was occupied by General Butler, who issued a proclamation declaring that women who showed any contempt for his officers or soldiers should be treated as prostitutes plying their vocation. The spirit and terms of the proclamation were universally execrated, and formed the subject of a debate in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston said he was prepared to say that no man could have read that proclamation without a feeling of the deepest disgust—a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. Englishmen, he continued, must blush to think that it came from a man of the Anglo-Saxon race—a man who was a soldier, and had raised himself to the rank of a General.

**26.**—Came on for hearing in the Court of Probate, before Sir C. Cresswell and a jury, the claim set up by Dr. Smethurst to obtain possession of £1,800<sup>l</sup>. left by his paramour, Miss Banks. Probate was opposed by the brother-in-law and two sisters of the testatrix, on the ground that the deed was not duly executed; that it was procured by undue influence and control, and that the deceased was not of sound mind at the time of execution. A concluding plea of fraud was added during the trial. The jury, after an hour's consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues, thus establishing the validity of the will.

**29.**—Mary Timney executed at Dumfries for the murder of Ann Hannah, at Carsphad, a small farm in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the morning of the 13th January last. The execution was rendered unusually touching and remarkable from the hysterical appeals of the poor woman on her passage to the gallows, that mercy might even yet be extended to her for the sake of her poor children.

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**30.**—The Japanese ambassadors arrive in England from France, and take up their residence at Claridge's Hotel.

**May 1.**—The International Exhibition, at Brompton, opened with the most imposing public pageant seen in this country for many years. Captain Fowke's structure consisted of two vast domes of glass, 250 feet high and 160 feet in diameter, connected by a nave 800 feet long, 100 feet high, and 85 feet wide, with a closed roof, and lighted by a range of windows after the manner of the clerestory of a Gothic cathedral. The domes opened laterally into spacious transepts, and the nave into a wide central avenue and interminable side-aisles and galleries roofed with glass. An address was presented by the Commissioners to the Duke of Cambridge, who represented her Majesty on the occasion, and expressed the warm interest she took in the Exhibition, and her hope that its success might amply fulfil the intentions and expectations with which it was projected. After a formal procession through the building, the Duke of Cambridge in a loud voice said, "By command of the Queen, I now declare the Exhibition open." It continued a source of national and almost world-wide attraction till the 1st November, when the total number of visitors, exclusive of attendants, was found to have been 6,117,450, a number about 50,000 under the gross visitors to the Exhibition of 1851. The foreign exhibitors then numbered only 6,566 ; they were now 16,456.

**2.**—Died at Taunton, aged 67, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, an Eastern traveller and linguist, whose mission to Bokhara to ascertain the fate of Captain Stoddart and Col. Conolly excited much interest. (See April 19, 1844.)

**4.**—Bursting of the great sluice in connexion with the Middle Drainage Level, at Wiggenhall, St. Germans, King's Lynn. The tidal waters of the Ouse spread over 10,000 acres of rich land, and a calamity ensued which involved farmers and peasantry in one common ruin. The weight and torrent of waters borne along the banks of the straight long drain swept backwards and forwards for eight days. It was well known the bank must give way sooner or later. At an early hour on the ninth morning, as many as two hundred persons were gathered together near one manifestly weak spot, waiting for what they knew must come. At the distance of about three feet from the top of the bank a thin spout of water burst through a hole in the side of the earthen wall, and poured out on the surrounding land. Mass after mass almost instantly gave way, till a breach of one hundred yards permitted the pent-up waters of the Ouse to spread over the whole of the cultivated country of Marshland and Smeeth. The depth of water varied, according to the tide, from five to ten feet, but its influx and efflux were so rapid that an opposing wind made it surge and

swell like the waves of a troubled sea. To cut off the water-supply from this inland sea, and stop the tidal-stream in the full strength of its flow, cunningly-contrived coffer-dams were erected; but it was not till the middle of June that the oft-baffled engineers could say the country was free from danger. To obviate the evil likely to arise from the blocking-up of the Middle Level line of drainage, huge siphons of cast iron were placed across the dam, their aggregate capacity being such as to equal the whole discharge of water through the old sluices. The accumulated waters on the flooded land were gradually drained away through the local works. The loss caused by the inundation was set down at 25,000.

**5.**—The French Mexican force defeated by General Zaragoza on the heights around Puebla, Marquez joined the expeditionary force with 3,000 men on the 18th.

**6.**—A thunder-storm having its centre about Newark burst over England. Hailstones were reported to have fallen on this occasion measuring six inches in circumference, and weighing four ounces. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon it was so dark at Nottingham Observatory that a book could scarcely be read at the window, and the landscape appeared to be closed in on all sides, at the distance of half a mile, by a kind of storm-cloud wall. The rain fell in torrents, and flashes of bluish-red lightning followed each other in rapid succession.

**11.**—The iron-clad *Merrimac* blown up by the Confederates to prevent her capture.

**12.**—Mr. H. B. Farnall appointed Special Commissioner to make inquiries into the operation of the Poor Laws in the distressed cotton districts of Lancashire. The operatives objected to the labour-test imposed by the Poor Laws, consisting as it did chiefly of stone-breaking, injurious to the health of men used to indoor employment.

**16.**—In Manchester, William and Martha Taylor stab a house-agent named Meller, after murdering their three children, and laying them out in their bed-room for interment. Their death was supposed to have been caused by the administration of chloroform, or suffocation. On the breast of one of the children was pinned a paper bearing the incoherent expressions: "We are six, but one at Hartpury lies. Meller and sons are our cruel murderers, but God and our loving parents will avenge us. Love rules here. We are all going to our sister to part no more." The murderer, Taylor, on delivering himself up appeared unconscious of having committed any crime. His wife was captured soon after, and tried along with him at Liverpool Assizes. A plea of insanity was set up for the husband, but the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and he was executed at Manchester. Mrs. Taylor was acquitted.

**20.**—Treaty ratified at London between her Majesty's Government, on the one hand, and

the United States of America, on the other, for the suppression of the African slave-trade. A copy was laid on the table of the House of Lords the same evening, when Lord Brougham suggested that some arrangement should be made by which the right of search, now conceded within thirty leagues of the coasts of Africa and Cuba, might be further extended to within thirty leagues of the island of Porto Rico.

**22.**—Mrs. Vyse, Ludgate Hill, poisons her two children by administering Battle's Vermilion Powder, and then attempts to commit suicide by cutting her throat. She was found sitting in her room on the first floor with the blood-stained razor in her hand, by two female inmates, who, with rare presence of mind, stopped the haemorrhage in a temporary way till a surgeon was called in, and the wound effectually bound up. At the trial it was established in evidence that Mrs. Vyse was of an extremely affectionate disposition, and up to the time of the murder manifested the utmost tenderness towards her children. A verdict was returned of Not guilty on the ground of insanity, and the unfortunate woman was ordered to be detained in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

— Earl Russell, writing to Sir C. Wyke, the English Commissioner in Mexico, on the failure of the Mexican expedition, through the presence and Imperialistic designs of General Almonte, says:—"Her Majesty's Government think that the presence of General Almonte in Mexico, under the protection of the French army, might fairly be considered as a provocation to civil war." The French army under General Lorencez was left to prosecute the enterprise alone.

**24.**—The New Bridge at Westminster opened in its entirety for public traffic. The barriers were removed at 4.30 A.M. on this the morning of the Queen's birthday, and the event signalled by a salute of 25 guns. The cost of the new structure was estimated at 4*l.* per square foot, or less than half the expense of London, Southwark, or Waterloo bridges.

**26.**—Died at Damascus, aged 40, in the course of a tour through the East, Henry Thomas Buckle, Esq., author of the "Introduction to the History of Civilization in England."

**June 2.**—At a meeting of the Opposition at Lord Derby's residence, St. James's-square, it was unanimously resolved to support Mr. Walpole's amendment on Mr. Stansfeld's resolution urging the Government to reduce the expenditure in a way which would not only equalize revenue and outlay, but afford the means of reducing impositions of a temporary and exceptional character.

**3.**—Lord Palmerston frustrates the Opposition tactics by treating Mr. Walpole's amendment on Mr. Stansfeld's resolution as a vote

of want of confidence. Mr. Walpole refused to engage in the discussion on these terms, and withdrew his amendment, leading Mr. Disraeli to describe him as "a Derby favourite who had bolted." Mr. Stansfeld's resolution was rejected by 367 to 65, and another, proposed by Lord Palmerston, expressive of the opinion that, while it was necessary the nation should be efficiently protected, the House was satisfied with the past and hopeful of future reduction, was carried without a division. The debate was protracted till 1.15 A.M., the House at its close adjourning till the 5th, for "The Derby."

**4.**—Epsom races. The Derby won by Caractacus. The Oaks (6th) by Feu-de-Joie.

**7.**—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council confirm the sentence of deprivation passed on the Rev. Mr. Heath, for heterodox sentiments contained in his printed sermons.

**9.**—The Duke of Devonshire installed as successor to the Prince Consort in the Chancellorship of Cambridge University.

— The United States Senate decree the abolition of slavery in all territories of the Union. Ten days afterwards the Federal House decreed the confiscation of all slaves held by rebels.

**10.**—Fires at St. Petersburg, destroying property estimated at 1,000,000.

**14.**—Return to England of the Prince of Wales from his Eastern tour.

**17.**—Special Commission opened at Limerick for the trial of parties concerned in the numerous assassinations which had disgraced that county for some months. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in his opening charge, said it would be impossible to fix upon a period of six weeks during the last 30 or 40 years in which so many terrible crimes had been perpetrated. Beckham was found guilty of shooting Francis Fitzgerald in the presence of his wife at Kilmallock, and executed on the 16th July. His companion Walsh, who contrived to elude the police for some weeks, was afterwards found guilty, and executed on the 1st September. One of the brothers Dillon was also found guilty as an accessory before the fact, and executed. At Clonmel, the trial of one of the Hallorans for shooting M. Gustave Thiebault at Boytonrath, on the 28th April, failed from the unwillingness of witnesses to speak to facts known to be familiar to them. Bohan, charged with shooting at Col. Knox, was also acquitted, and received back among the peasantry of Templemore with marks of unbounded joy.

— Died, aged 50, Charles John, Earl Canning, late Governor-General of India.

**18.**—At the Central Criminal Court, Charles Talbrook was sentenced to penal servitude for life for striking his own grandmother with intent to murder, the prisoner urging with apparent seriousness that he had been bewitched

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by the old woman, and only desired to draw blood from her to break the spell.

**21.**—Explosion at Walker's percussion factory, Birmingham, the pile of buildings in which it occurred being shattered to fragments. Nine persons killed, and fourteen seriously hurt.

**23, 25, 27.**—The Triennial Handel Festival celebrated at the Crystal Palace. About 4,000 vocal and instrumental performers assembled in the Handel Orchestra on this occasion, to give due effect to the works of the great master.

**25.**—In consequence of repeated attacks by natives, the British embassy at Jeddah is removed to Yokohama.

— With the view of hastening the fall of Richmond, General McClellan commences a series of engagements on the Chickahominy, which is continued with great slaughter daily till the 1st of July, when the Army of the Potowmac was compelled to withdraw to a protected bend on the James River. The Confederate forces were principally under the direction of General Lee and General Jackson.

**26.**—Italy abandons the passport system so far as travellers from England is concerned.

**28.**—Inauguration of the Coutts drinking fountain, in Victoria Park, London.

**July 1.**—The Princess Alice Maud Mary married to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt.

**3.**—The English mails of the 3d July reach Bombay in the P. and O. steamer *Behar*, being the quickest transit on record.

**5.**—Died at Paris, aged 95, Duc Pasquier, Chancellor of France in the reign of Louis Philippe, and a courtier of high rank and influence during the First Empire. His recollection of the events of the Reign of Terror, in which he figured, was vivid and minute, he being at the time older than St. Just, and only eight years younger than Robespierre.

**7.**—In a discussion on going into committee on the Fortification (provision for expenses) Bill, a personal altercation took place between Mr. Cobden and Lord Palmerston, the member for Rochdale charging the Premier with being, to a great extent, responsible for the invasion panics which periodically disturbed this country. Lord Palmerston replied that Mr. Cobden, although a great authority on Free Trade, was on naval and military matters in a state of blindness and delusion, and therefore unsafe as a guide or adviser on the question of national defences.

**8.**—At Preston, near Weymouth, a maniac named Cox, who was about to be removed to a pauper lunatic asylum, having first stunned the visiting surgeon by striking him with a bed-post, murders him by sawing off his head and one of his hands and feet.

**10.**—Russia recognises the kingdom of Italy.

**10.**—Mr. Peabody presented with the freedom of the City of London, in acknowledgment of his recent munificent gift to the poor.

**14.**—Tried before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, William Davidson, clerk, charged, under twenty-five counts, with embezzlement and appropriation of the funds of Colonel M'Donald of Logan, and of his employer, Mr. David McCulloch, factor. He pleaded guilty to eight of the charges, and was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

**15.**—The *London Gazette* announces that letters patent had been passed under the Great Seal, removing Edwin John James from the office of one of her Majesty's Counsels. He had previously resigned the Recordership of Brighton, and withdrawn from Brookes's and the Reform Club. In the early part of the year the Benchers of the Inner Temple established serious charges against him concerning his pecuniary relations with Lord Worsley, son and heir of the Earl of Yarborough; with Mr. Fryer, attorney, Wimborne; and another, of a criminal nature, relating to the case of Scully *v.* Ingram, in which James acted as counsel for the plaintiff, and accepted money at the same time from the defendant.

**16.**—Grand banquet at Willis's Rooms in honour of M. Rouher, the French Minister of Commerce.

**17.**—Mr. Glaisher makes his first scientific ascent from Wolverhampton in Coxwell's new balloon, 69 feet in height, 54 in diameter, and with a capacity of 95,000 cubic feet of gas. The leading facts sought to be ascertained were connected with the decrease of temperature and the distribution of moisture throughout the atmosphere. The aéronauts attained, on this occasion, a height of 26,177 feet, or nearly five miles. The temperature, when the balloon left the earth, was 55°, decreasing to 26° when two miles up, but again increasing to 42° at four miles, while at five miles it was only 16°, with the air dry and electricity positive. Another ascent was made from the Crystal Palace on the 30th; from Wolverhampton again on the 18th August; from London on 21st August, when a scene of great beauty was witnessed at sunrise; and a third at Wolverhampton on the 5th September, when the daring voyagers were nearly frozen to death—at five miles the temperature was 2° Fahr. Mr. Glaisher, on this occasion, became unconscious, and registered no observations above 36,000 feet. Mr. Coxwell contrived to pull the valve string with his teeth, when the balloon began to descend, and as they neared the earth the adventurers gradually regained consciousness.

—President Lincoln sanctions a bill confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all persons who continued sixty days in arms against the Union.

**18.**—At the Winchester Assizes, George Nicol Gilbert, a criminal twice convicted pre-

viously for minor offences, was sentenced to be executed for the murder of Ann Susan Hall, at Midgham Farm, near Fordingbridge, on the 22d June. The young woman having resisted with all her power an attempt to violate her person, the prisoner first sought to stifle her cries by choking her, and then turned her face downwards into a muddy ditch, near which the body was found. Gilbert made a full confession of his guilt previous to execution.

**19.**—The steamship *Glasgow*, from New York, arrives in Liverpool with the intelligence that the Federal army was in full retreat from before Richmond, and that Beauregard had refused McClellan's offer to surrender on conditions.

—Discussion in the House of Commons on the motion proposed by Mr. Lindsay:—"That in the opinion of this House the States which have seceded from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established government, and have given such proof of their determination and ability to support their independence, that the propriety of offering mediation with the view of terminating hostilities between the contending parties is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of her Majesty's Government." Lord Palmerston contended on the part of the Government that the Cabinet up to this time had pursued a wise and prudent course, and it would be better for the House to leave them to judge of the fittest occasion for proffering their friendly offices. The motion was withdrawn without a division.

**19.**—The Cotton District Relief Fund originated at a meeting held in Bridgewater House, presided over by the Earl of Derby; 11,000/. subscribed among those present, the Queen giving 2,000/, and the Viceroy of Egypt, who was in London at the time, 1,000/.

—A petition presented under the Legitimacy Declaration Act to the Court for Divorce Causes, by James Augustus Shiel Bouvierie, praying for a declaration that the marriage of his father, Francis Kevelin Bouvierie, to his mother, Elizabeth Bouvierie, was a valid marriage, and that he was their legitimate son and heir. The respondents were the brothers and sisters of the above Francis Kevelin Bouvierie, who pleaded that the petitioner was not legitimate, and tendered evidence in court that he was the child of one Bell, with whom Mrs. Bouvierie had eloped from Castle Dawson in October 1835. The petitioner was born on the 12th July, 1836. At the close of the trial, the Judge Ordinary said the rule of law had never been disputed that, when two married persons were living together no inquiry or speculation could be allowed as to who was the father of a child to which the wife had given birth. Its legitimacy was a presumption *juris et de jure*. By his lordship's direction the

jury returned a verdict for the petitioner upon all the issues.

**22.**—In order to mitigate the severity of the distress now being felt in Lancashire from the limited supply of American cotton, Mr. Villiers, President of the Board of Trade, obtains leave to introduce a bill enabling every parish overburdened by local distress to claim a contribution from the common fund of the union, and permitting entire unions similarly situated to call for a contribution from other unions in the county. In committee, an addition was made to the bill, enabling unions to raise money by loan, as well as to resort to the expedient of a rate-in-aid. The liability to a rate-in-aid was to arise as soon as the expenditure of a parish exceeded 3*s.* per pound; and the power to borrow conferred on guardians, subject to the sanction of the Poor-law Board, whenever the expenditure of a union exceeded 3*s.* in the pound on the whole rateable value. The measure ultimately passed through both Houses, and received the Royal assent.

— At the Clonmel Assizes, Richard Burke was found guilty of poisoning his wife, by mixing strichnine in medicine which she received at his hands. The jury recommended him to mercy on account of his previous good character. He was, however, executed on the 25th of August.

**26.**—Garibaldi addresses an inflammatory proclamation from Palermo to the Hungarians; and a few days later another to the Italians, calling on them to resist “arrogant foreign oppressors.”

**27.**—The American steamer *Golden Gate* burned on her voyage from San Francisco to Panama, and 204 of her passengers and crew drowned. Of the treasure on board, valued at 1,400,000 dollars, part was afterwards recovered by divers.

**28.**—The African travellers, Speke and Grant, arrive at Ripon Falls. The former records in his journal: “The expedition had now performed its function. I saw that old Father Nile, without any doubt, rises in the Victoria N’yanza, and, as I had foretold, that lake is the great source of the holy river which cradled the first expounder of our religious belief. . . . The most remote waters or top-head of the Nile is the southern end of the lake, situated close on the third degree of south latitude, which gives to the Nile the surprising length in direct measurement, rolling over thirty-four degrees of latitude, of above 2,300 miles, or more than one-eleventh of the circumference of our globe. . . . I now christened the ‘stones’ Ripon Falls, after the nobleman who presided over the Royal Geographical Society when my expedition was got up; and the arm of the water from which the Nile issued, Napoleon Channel, in token of respect to the French Geographical Society for the honour they had done me just before leaving England, in presenting me with their gold medal for the discovery of the Victoria N’yanza.”

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**30.**—Died in Dublin, Eugene O’Curry, Esq., a laborious and accomplished Irish antiquary.

— Mr. Broddell, solicitor, Mallow, shot in Dobbyn’s Hotel, Tipperary, by young Hayes, for having issued a notice to quit the land occupied by the Hayes family. The murderer made his escape in the most deliberate manner; and, though at one time a bailiff himself, obtained the sympathy of the peasantry among whom he took refuge from the officers of justice.

**August 1.**—The bodies of two brothers named Bittleston, clerks, found on Walton Heath, both exhibiting evidence that they had shot themselves. A paper recommending the bodies to the care of whoever found them was picked up near the spot.

**2.**—Earl Russell writes to Mr. Mason regarding the claim made by the latter to have the Confederate States recognised as a separate and independent Power:—“In order to be entitled to a place among the independent nations of the earth, a State ought not only to have strength and resources for a time, but afford promise of stability and permanence. Should the Confederate States of America win that place among nations, it might be right for other nations justly to acknowledge an independence achieved by victory, and maintained by a successful resistance to all attempts to overthrow it. That time, however, has not, in the judgment of her Majesty’s Government, arrived. Her Majesty’s Government, therefore, can only hope that a peaceful termination of the present bloody and destructive contest may not be far distant.”

**3.**—A pleasure-boat upset on the Ribble, after a narrow escape from collision with a schooner, and five women and two children drowned.

**4.**—At the Lewes Assizes, John Flood, a well-conducted private of the 18th Hussars, was found guilty of shooting John O’Dea, a soldier in the same regiment, while under a fit of rage at an indignity to which he had been subjected by the company. The extreme sentence of the law was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

— President Lincoln calls for a second levy of 300,000 men to be draughted from the militia for nine months’ service.

**7.**—The Thames Embankment Bill receives the Royal assent, empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works to embank the river from Westminster to Blackfriars, and make approaches thereto. In the discussion on the second reading in the House of Commons it was alleged that the Duke of Buccleuch had appeared before the Committee in opposition to public interests, but the debate which ensued on this point relieved his Grace from the odium of such a charge, though Mr. Cowper was of opinion that in some respects the Duke had not acted as might have been anticipated.

**7.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission.

**10.**—At Warwick Assizes, George Gardner was found guilty of shooting his fellow-servant, Sarah Kirby, at Studley, on the 23d of April last. In his confession the prisoner said that the deceased never would draw him the proper quantity of beer, and that vexed him. While hesitating whether he should kill the girl or not, and unable to make up his mind, he determined to solve his doubt by throwing up the “spud” of the plough. If it had fallen down flat, he said, he would not have killed her, but it came down point foremost, and he, therefore, left the field with the determination to take her life.

**12.**—The iron sailing vessel *Ganges* capsized in the Thames, near the entrance of the Grand Surrey Dock, and five of the Lascar crew drowned in the hold. The vessel was afterwards raised by lighters.

**13.**—At the Lancaster Assizes, Walter Moore was found guilty of murdering his wife at Black Lane-ends, Keighley, by cutting her throat with a razor. In this instance the convict anticipated his doom by a few hours, committing suicide in the water-closet, by thrusting his head into the pan and letting on the water.

**15.**—Fire in Cumberland-street, Hyde Park, causing the loss of three lives—Mr. Barrett, the occupant of the mansion, and two of his children.

**16.**—Considerable uneasiness excited in commercial circles by an intimation from the solicitor to the Bank of England, that a quantity of genuine paper prepared for notes had been stolen from the paper-mill, and was presumably in the hands of forgers.

**18.**—Commenced at Guildford Assizes the case of Roupell v. Waite, which led to an exposure of the forgeries and frauds committed by William Roupell, late M.P. for Lambeth. The plaintiff, Richard Roupell, brought the action to recover an estate of about 163 acres called Norbiton Park Farm, near Kingston, Surrey, of which the late Mr. Richard Palmer Roupell died seized on the 12th Sept., 1856, the plaintiff claiming the estate as the only legitimate child and heir-at-law of his deceased father. His claim was disputed by the defendant under a conveyance, dated July 1861, made to him by William Roupell, the natural brother of the plaintiff. The title of William Roupell to convey, and of the plaintiff to hold, the Norbiton lands, depended upon the validity of a deed purporting to be a deed of appointment and gift to William Roupell by his father; “and inasmuch,” said Mr. Serjeant Shee, “as the title of the plaintiff cannot be impugned without producing that deed, I undertake, before I sit down, to state and to prove after I have concluded my address, that that deed was a forgery—the forgery of William Roupell. Though I succeed in proving that Richard

Roupell, the plaintiff, is heir-at-law of the deceased Mr. Roupell, and in proving that the deed of July 1855 is a forgery, yet if there was a will of the late Mr. Roupell devising the property to other persons than the plaintiff Richard, his title as heir-at-law would be defeated. And inasmuch as after the death of Richard Palmer Roupell a will was set up by William Roupell purporting to be the last will of the deceased, and probate was obtained of that will by William Roupell as an executor named in it, I must satisfy you that that will is not the real will of the late Richard Palmer Roupell; and I undertake to prove to you that it is, every word of it, and every signature upon it, a forgery by William Roupell.” In the course of the trial William Roupell was placed in the witness-box, and, first under an examination-in-chief, and then under a severe cross-examination by Mr. Bovill, gave the most circumstantial details as to the time, place, and circumstances of the imputed frauds and forgeries. At the close, Mr. Serjeant Shee informed the court that it had been agreed to withdraw a juror, the plaintiff and defendant afterwards to divide the value of the property in dispute, and the plaintiff also to confirm the defendant’s title by all proper means. The forged documents were thereafter impounded, and William Roupell taken into custody. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 24th September before Mr. Justice Byles, and, pleading guilty to the charge of forgery, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. His career, he admitted, had been one continued mistake, and he now only desired that complete justice should be done to all parties concerned.

**20.**—Died, aged 50, J. L. Ricardo, Esq., political economist.

**21.**—Memorial cairn erected at Balmoral. On one slab an inscription recorded that it was—“To the beloved memory of Albert the Great and Good Prince Consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, Victoria R.” Upon another was the quotation:—“He being made perfect in a short time fulfilled a long time: for his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hasted He to take him away from among the wicked.” (Wisdom of Solomon, iv. 13, 14.)

**22.**—President Lincoln, in a letter to Mr. Horace Greeley, writes: “My paramount object in the struggle is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the coloured race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear I forbear, because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.”

**24.**—St. Bartholomew’s day. The English Nonconformists celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the ejection from the Church of the 2,000 ministers in 1662.

**26.**—Trial of speed at Spithead of the new iron-clad war-ship, the *Black Prince*. She drew 26 ft. 10 in. aft and 26 ft. 6 in. forward, and accomplished an average speed of 12·209 knots an hour, being about two knots per hour under the speed of her sister-ship the *Warrior*, although the latter had been worked with 5 lbs. less pressure on the safety-valve.

**28.**—Railway collision at Market Harborough, caused by the second division of an excursion-train running into the first, the engine of which was then taking in water at the station. Only one person was killed, but 11 were seriously injured, and 131 received slight bruises.

**29.**—Affray at Aspromonte between a party of Garibaldians, with the General at their head, and the Royal troops, under Major-General Pallavicino. Garibaldi and his son being each wounded, a signal was given to cease firing, and negotiations were entered into between the parties. Garibaldi was conveyed to Spezzia, where, after considerable suffering, a ball was extracted from his ankle by Professor Partridge, of King's College, whom Garibaldi's friends in this country despatched to Italy. He issued a defence on the 1st September, denying any intention of engaging with the troops of Victor Emmanuel, and blaming the Government of Ratazzi for all that had happened to oppose the liberation of Rome. A decree of amnesty was passed the 5th of October.

**30.**—The Federal army defeated a second time at Bull Run. To the intense consternation of the Northern people, Lee and Jackson followed up their advantage by an immediate invasion of Maryland.

**September 2.**—The festival of Preston Guild celebrated after the customary lapse of twenty years.

**6.**—Died, aged 82, John Bird Sumner, D.D. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was succeeded by Dr. Longley, Archbishop of York.

**8.**—Fire at Brownlow Hill Workhouse, Liverpool, causing the death of twenty-three inmates, mostly children, who were asleep in the northern dormitory. Their escape was almost completely cut off when the flames were discovered; and though the most heroic efforts were made to carry them all out, the above number perished miserably amid the falling ruins.

— The Cotton Famine now begins to assume its most intensely severe form in Lancashire. Twenty-four Poor Law Unions in the distressed districts afforded outdoor relief to 140,165 persons, at a weekly cost of 7,922/-, being nearly 100,000 persons in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

**9.**—Explosion of gunpowder at the Nancekuke Powder Mills, near Redruth, Cornwall, killing six of the women employed in the drying house.

**9.**—Montenegro consents to a treaty affirming the sovereignty of the Porte.

**14.**—General M'Clellan defeats the Confederates and drives them out of Maryland.

— Mr. Richardson, of the British embassy of Japan, murdered, and his companions assaulted by the adherents of the Prince of Satsuma.

**16.**—Commenced at the Glasgow Circuit Court, before Lord Deas, the trial of Jessie M'Intosh, or M'Lachlan, for the murder of Jessie M'Pherson, in the dwelling-house Sandyford-place, on the night of the 4th July preceding. The prisoner pleaded Not guilty. A special defence was also lodged in the following terms:—"The panel pleads Not guilty, and, without prejudice to that plea, specially pleads that the murder alleged in the indictment was committed by James Fleming, residing with John Fleming, accountant, in or near Sandyford-place." From some unexplained incident thought to point in the direction of old Fleming, who was an inmate of the house at the time of the murder, he was apprehended at an early stage of the preliminary inquiry, but liberated in a few days, and now examined as a witness for the Crown. The murder was discovered on the afternoon of the 7th July, the examining surgeon testifying that the woman had been murdered with extreme ferocity; that her death had taken place within three days; that a severe struggle had ensued before death; that such an instrument as a cleaver for cutting meat, or a similar weapon, was that most likely to have caused the fatal injuries; that all the wounds on the neck and head, with the exception of those on the forehead, had been inflicted by a person standing over the deceased as she lay on her face on the ground; and that the body had been drawn by the head with the face downward, along the lobby from the kitchen to the front room. It was now set out in evidence that the prisoner was on terms of intimacy with the deceased, and often visited at the house in Sandyford-place; that on the 4th of July she was very much in want of money, being then behind with her rent, and with many articles in pawn; that on the above evening she dressed herself in a particular manner described by one of the witnesses—part of it being a brown merino gown, bonnet, and boots, none of which were now forthcoming; that she went out saying she was going to see Jessie M'Pherson, and was seen about half-way to Fleming's house; that she did not return till next morning between eight and nine o'clock; that within a few hours she sent out to pawn various articles of silver plate stolen from the house in Sandyford-place; that she was seen wearing certain articles of clothing known to have belonged to the deceased; and that to the prisoner was traced the despatch of a box to Hamilton, found to contain most of the clothing stolen from the house. At the close of the fourth day of trial, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty on the double charge of murder and theft. A long circum-

stantial statement was thereupon read by her counsel, setting forth that she was present in Fleming's house on the night of the murder; that the murder was committed by Mr. Fleming, sen., when the prisoner was out for drink; that he had sworn her over to secrecy "on a big Bible with a black cover on it," and that the plate had been carried off to give rise to the belief that the murder had been committed by some one who broke into the house. Lord Deas, after an address, enlarging on the horrible nature of the crime, and sharply censuring the prisoner for her attempt to cast the guilt on the shoulders of an innocent old man, adjudged the prisoner to be executed on the morning of the 11th October. This case gave rise to much controversy in the newspapers, the guilt or innocence of the prisoner being made matters of personal predilection; and a semi-official inquiry was made by Mr. Young, advocate, at the instance of the Lord Advocate acting for the Home Secretary. An important fact then sought to be established, was, that the prisoner's statement (which corresponded with ingenuous accuracy to certain evidence tendered by the Crown) had been tendered to her agents so far back as 13th August. The result was that the Crown deferred so far to a loudly-expressed, if not widely-felt desire to spare the prisoner's life, as to commute the extreme sentence to one of penal servitude.

**22.**—President Lincoln issues a proclamation, declaring his intention, on the next meeting of Congress, to recommend the passing of a bill enacting that, on and after the 1st January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and for ever free. The proclamation added, "The Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of peace, . . . be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves."

**25.**—Catherine Wilson, "the poisoner," tried at the Central Criminal Court for administering poison to Mrs. Soames, Bedford-square. There was another case against her for administering poison to Mrs. Ann Atkinson, Kirkby Lonsdale, and a third for administering oil of vitriol to Sarah Carnell, with intent to murder. For this last she had been tried in the same court, June 19th, and acquitted. She was now found guilty on the first of the above-mentioned charges, and sentenced to be executed, which sentence was carried into effect on the morning of October 20th.

**October 5.**—Riot in Hyde Park, originating in an attack made the preceding Sunday by Irish Papists upon a meeting of working men, called to express sympathy with Garibaldi, and to adopt a protest against the French occupation of Rome. Driven off the ground on the first occasion, the party call-

ing themselves Garibaldians now mustered in great strength, charging the Irish with vigour in all directions, and obtaining possession of a mound of rubbish used as a kind of platform by the speakers. The battle raged throughout the afternoon, and resulted in a considerable number of persons being taken to the hospitals much injured. An attempt to renew the disturbance the following Sunday was put down in a summary way by the concentration of a large body of police in the Park. In Birkenhead, on the 8th and 15th, the rioting between the Papist and Garibaldian partisans was of the most aggravated description, and nearly resulted in the death of two police constables. At the Chester Assizes, a ringleader, one Lennon, who had made himself conspicuous by the use of an iron bar, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

**7.**—In an after-dinner speech, at Newcastle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed it as his opinion, that Jefferson Davis had really succeeded in making the South an independent nation. Coming from a Cabinet Minister at a time when neutrality was understood to be the policy of the Government, the announcement, as was to be expected, caused considerable sensation at the dinner-table, and much comment outside. In answer to Mr. Mozley, Manchester, who wrote on behalf of many cotton shippers, Mr. Gladstone replied, that his words at Newcastle were no more than the expression, in rather more pointed terms, of an opinion which he had long ago stated in public, that the effort of the Northern States to subjugate the Southern ones was hopeless by reason of the resistance of the latter.

**11.**—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies reject the military budget. It was afterwards passed by the Peers, but the dispute between the two chambers led the King to close the session on the 13th, and declare his intention of governing independently of the Constitution.

**13.**—Collision between two passenger trains on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, near Winchburgh, causing the almost instant death of 15 persons, and injuries more or less severe to about 100 others. The immediate cause of the calamity was the ignorance of a pointsman who permitted the train from the west to pass on to a single line of rails in use during the repair of the line, where it met with the train from Edinburgh proceeding at its ordinary speed. The scene which followed was of the most heartrending description. The engines and tenders of both trains were smashed to pieces; the first carriage of the Scottish Central train from Edinburgh, a third class, was completely destroyed, as was also a third-class carriage in front of the Glasgow train. Piled above the broken débris of these carriages were a large number of the carriages of the Glasgow train with their numerous passengers. The groans of the wounded and dying, and the shrieks of the

terrified occupants of the carriages, were agonizing, and the horrors of the scene were still further intensified by the darkness of the night and the nature of the ground, the line running through a deep cutting of rock at the spot where the accident occurred. The calamity was considered one of the most serious which ever occurred on a Scottish line, and led to a fall in the value of the Company's stock, representing a depreciation of 100,000/-

**19.**—The *Bencoolen*, East Indiaman, wrecked in a severe storm on the Cornish coast, and twenty-seven of the crew drowned. Among other vessels lost in the British seas during this storm, were the *Sir Allan M'Nab*, timber laden, from Quebec, and the *St. Louis*, of Marseilles; the steamer *Hamburg*, trading between Havre and Brest, sank after coming into collision with the French bark *Juanita*.

**21.**—Died, at Bromley Park, Surrey, aged 80, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., a surgeon of great eminence, and President of the Royal Society.

**22.**—The Duc de Grammont Caderousse kills Mr. Dillon in a duel at Paris, the quarrel being occasioned by the latter inserting in *Le Sport*, of which he was sub-editor, certain acrimonious comments on his opponent's conduct at a race-meeting.

— Insurrection in Greece against the government of King Otho. In order to avoid bloodshed, he announced on the 24th that he intended to quit the kingdom, and embarked thereafter on board a British man-of-war.

**27.**—The Mexican Congress protest against the French invasion and proclamation, intimating that they would have entire freedom in the choice of a new government.

**29.**—At the Central Criminal Court, Robert Cooper, or Copeland, was sentenced to be executed for the murder of Ann Jane Barnham, at Isleworth. She was found in an insensible state from a gun-shot wound, in Breuil Mill-lane, and the crime was gradually traced to the prisoner, with whom his victim had at one time lived.

**30.**—Samuel Gardener, sweep, tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of his wife. It was pleaded in defence that the case might be one of suicide, that no motive of corresponding magnitude could be discovered, and that it was possible the crime was committed by the prisoner's mistress, Humbler, who resided in the house. The coroner's jury had found a verdict of Guilty against both these parties, Gardener himself was now found guilty, and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law, a sentence afterwards commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

**31.**—Writing to the Mayor of Wigan regarding the distress in the cotton district, Lord Lindsay said: "We owe it to ourselves, and to our wealthy principality, to show that we are no laggards in providing for the wants of those who are now dependent upon us for relief and

assistance. And when we think of the noble patience with which the operatives endure this adversity—an adversity not brought on by their own fault, but by external circumstances over which they have had no control—I think we shall consider, not how little, but how much we can each of us supply towards the great and crying necessity before us. I conclude by proposing, on the part of my father, who has kindly commissioned me to act for him in this matter, the following arrangement,—viz. that we will contribute 100/- a week to the Relief Fund during the next five months, towards maintenance in the way of food, and in the hope that an increased scale of allowance may be adopted; and we will pay at once 500/- to the fund for the purpose of redeeming or providing clothing and bedding, payment of rent, or any such necessary demands, leaving the distribution of this sum to the approved discretion of the Committee."

**31.**—Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, publishes the first part of his inquiry into the age and authorship of the Pentateuch.

**November 2.**—The Joint Stock Companies Act comes into operation, making registration compulsory on the part of all companies composed of more than twenty persons.

**4.**—The *Gazette* announces the intended marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

**5.**—General Burnside supersedes M'Clellan as commander of the Federal Army of the Potomac.

**6.**—The Reindeer, or turf scandal correspondence. Colonel Burnaby, part owner of a horse named Palm Oil, having changed its name to Reindeer, asked the dinner company at Mamhead how the name was spelt. "Oh," said Sir W. Codrington, "there is but one way of spelling it, viz., 'Reindeer';" to which Colonel Burnaby replied, "I will bet you a pony on fifty that you are wrong." I then laid him 10/- and one or two others laid him the same. Speaking of authorities, Col. Burnaby next said, "How do you spell 'referrable'?" He then said, "You are wrong again." I then laid him 10/- on that. After booking these bets, Colonel Burnaby said, "I will now take two to one I win both bets," and I laid him 20/- to 10/- he did not; and I believe another gentleman laid him a similar bet to mine for a larger amount. Mr. Ten Brock then said that he was so convinced we were right that he would bet 100/- to 1/- on it, which Captain Stewart took."

**8.**—Explosion of the locomotive-engine *Perseus*, in the engine-shed of the Great Western Railway, caused by a corrosion along a line of rivets which had gradually weakened the plates. Two cleaners and a lighter-up were killed, and considerable damage done to the engine-shed.

**10.**—Died, at Cambridge, aged 66 years, Mr. Jonas Webb, long celebrated for his successful experiments in improving the breed of sheep.

**11.**—Lambeth suspension-bridge opened for traffic. It was considered the cheapest of the London bridges, having cost only 30,000/- less than one pound per superficial foot.

**12.**—Mrs. Norman makes a successful defence against a company of burglars who attempted to plunder the residence of her husband, at Whalley-bridge, Derbyshire. One of them was so severely wounded by a shot from her revolver, that he could with difficulty be carried off by his companions. They were all captured soon afterwards.

**13.**—Died, at Tübingen, the place of his birth, in his 75th year, Johann Ludwig Uhland, one of the greatest of modern German poets.

— Earl Russell writes to Earl Cowley, that the Emperor of the French had, through his Ambassador, proposed to her Majesty as well as the Emperor of Russia, that the three Courts should endeavour, both at Washington, and in communication with the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease, at sea as well as on land. "After weighing all the information which had been received from America, her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground, at the present moment, to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer."

**19.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Colombo* wrecked in a fog-squall on the island of Minicoy, Travancore. The whole of the passengers, and 257 out of the 630 mail-boxes on board were saved. The passengers were kindly treated by the natives, and remained on the island in tents for ten days, when they were taken off by the *Ottaway*, telegraphed for from Bombay.

**20.**—Fire at Price and Co.'s, Oil Refiners, Blackfriars. The property destroyed was considerable, but no lives were lost.

**21.**—The Exchange Hall, Grantham, destroyed by fire.

— The ancient church of Austin-friars, City, destroyed by fire, originating, it was believed, in the carelessness of workmen employed in executing some necessary repairs.

**22.**—Heard in the Court of Queen's Bench, the action raised by Sergeant Glover against the Count de Persigny and M. Billault, to recover 14,000/- alleged to have been promised by the French Government to the proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle* for their advocacy of Imperial projects.

**26.**—Commencement of the memorable sessions of the Central Criminal Court, where

Baron Bramwell, by the well-directed severity of his sentences, put a sudden check to the brutal garotte crimes which for months back had been the terror of London society. An Act of Parliament was passed the following session to punish such offences by flogging.

**December 1.**—Died, aged 78, James Sheridan Knowles, dramatist.

— The Greek Government order a *plebiscite* to be taken for the election of a king. A general desire being manifested among the Hellenes, that Prince Alfred would accept the throne, England, France, and Russia replied on the 13th, that it was their intention to exclude the dynasties of the three protecting Powers.

**2.**—At a meeting held in Manchester Town Hall to devise means for increasing the relief to distressed cotton operatives, and attended by Lords Derby and Sefton, Sir Philip Egerton of Tatton, and other great land-owners, 70,000/- is subscribed, and 60,000/- added afterwards.

— Commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench, the case of Seymour v. Butterworth, an action for libel brought by W. D. Seymour, Q.C. and M.P. for Southampton, against Mr. Butterworth, law-publisher. The libel appeared in the May number of the "Law Magazine and Law Review," in the form of an article upon the plaintiff, purporting to be a commentary upon his professional career. Mr. Seymour had boasted to the electors of Southampton that his elevation to the Recordership of Newcastle was a proof of his professional success. The writer alleged that it was given in return for parliamentary support to the Government, and further, that at the very time of the statement there was evidence before him that the Benchers of the Middle Temple had censured and almost disbarred him for unprofessional conduct in his relations with attorneys. Mr. Seymour complained of having been maligned and persecuted by his brethren of the Northern Circuit because he was an Irishman, and had, therefore, joined them "with the curse of Swift" upon him. "It is only just to Mr. Digby Seymour," writes the critic, "to say, that there are two kinds of Irishmen, and that the cordiality extended to the one is by no means secure to the other. There is the Irish gentleman, generous, accomplished, and urbane—perhaps the highest type of the genus gentleman to be found in the United Kingdom. There is also the Irish blackguard—swaggering, foul-mouthed, and shameless; the most insolent of upstarts, the most unblushing of swindlers; never destitute of a quarrel, never at a loss for a lie. For, as the Irish gentleman is of rare quality, so the Irish blackguard is consummate in his growth. Ireland is always great in extremes, more especially in her psychological productions. She has reared generals who have led their armies to certain victory, and she has reared also the

tribe of cabbage-garden heroes. She has adorned our Parliament with splendid orators and consummate statesmen, and has afflicted it also with a breed of bawling demagogues and venal fools. And so it happens that this green and prolific island, with the singular versatility of her race, has supplied to the bar of England some of its brightest ornaments and some of its blackest sheep ; bestowing on the former a learning and eloquence which Englishmen are proud to admire, and enriching the latter with a power of impudence and a fertility in fraud which defy all description, as (to the uninitiated intellect) they pass all knowledge." At the close of the second day's proceedings the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 40s.

**3.**—Boiler explosion at the Midland Iron Works, Mansborough, killing nine of the workmen, and injuring many others.

**8.**—Series of explosions in the Edmund's Main Colliery, Barnsley, causing the death of sixty workmen employed in the pit. When firing a charge of powder for the purpose of blasting, the gas issuing from the coals became ignited, and immediately set fire to the surrounding heaps. The men made many determined attempts to extinguish this, as they had done other fires in the same seam, but it increased with unusual rapidity, till a terrific blast up the shaft gave those above warning of the fearful character of the explosion which had taken place below. The lifting machinery was wrought with precision and speed, and it was for a time hoped that all would be rescued ; but a second explosion destroyed the communication between certain parts of the mine and the shaft, and sixty men and boys were enclosed in one gloomy sepulchre. A third explosion took place about one o'clock, which not only put an end to all doubt as to the fate of the workmen, but caused the death of five additional volunteer searchers, who had gallantly encountered the unknown horrors of the pit to rescue their brethren. The fire was only extinguished by turning a stream of water down the shaft, and flooding the workings.

**10.**—At the Winchester Assizes, Ferdinand Petrina, an Austrian seaman, was indicted for the wilful murder, on the high seas, of the captain of the English brigantine *Winthrop*, the captain's wife, and the first mate Jones. In the course of the voyage from San Francisco to Monte Video the prisoner rushed on deck in an excited state, put out the light, and, with a cry of "No more farinha," commenced a butchery which ended in the death of the above parties. He was sentenced to be executed, and died, on the 30th December, fully admitting his guilt.

— Concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench, after a five-days' trial, before Mr. Justice Crompton and a common jury, the case of Hall v. Semple, being an action against a medical man for illegally causing the plaintiff

to be seized and confined in a lunatic asylum, and, on another count, for falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, giving and getting to be given, medical certificates of his insanity, with a view to his confinement under the Lunacy Act, 1863, 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 96. The plaintiff himself was examined at great length, and his married daughter, his son-in-law, and many near friends and neighbours, some of whom had known him all his life. They one and all gave strong evidence, not only that he was perfectly sane, but there never was the least pretence for supposing that he was not so ; and, indeed that he was remarkably sensible. Dr. Griffiths, a medical man, who had attended the family for twenty-eight years, gave similar evidence. The defendant, Dr. Semple, who had been, twenty-six years in practice, stated in evidence that he had furnished his certificate chiefly on the testimony of the plaintiff's wife, confirmed by the opinion of Dr. Grey, who had given a similar certificate some years before, and also, from his own observation, at an interview with the plaintiff himself, and the testimony of several persons to whom Mrs. Semple referred him. The jury now returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the second count of the indictment, which set forth that the defendant, in signing his certificate, had acted negligently, and without reasonable care and caution. Damages 150<sup>s</sup>.

**13.**—At the Worcester Assizes, William Ockeld, aged 70 years, was sentenced to be executed for murdering his wife, quite as old as himself, by beating her to death with a mop, the only provocation alleged in defence being that the old woman disturbed the prisoner at night by groaning in bed. He was executed on the 2d January.

— Battle of Fredericksburg ; the Confederates, after an obstinate engagement, beating back the Federal army under General Burnside, who was compelled, three days afterwards, to withdraw the remnant of his forces across the Rappahannock. The Southern generals who most prominently distinguished themselves in this series of actions were Lee, Longstreet, and "Stonewall" Jackson.

**18.**—The Newcastle steamer *Lifeguard* founded in a storm at sea with all hands. Very little of the wreck was ever discovered, but it was generally thought she had gone down off Flamborough Head.

— The remains of the lamented Prince Consort removed from the temporary resting-place provided for them in the vaults of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the new mausoleum erected for the purpose by her Majesty in Frogmore Park. The ceremony took place at an early hour in the morning, and was of a purely private character.

**26.**—Fire in Portland-place, Soho, destroying the greater part of the house No. 6, and suffocating six children of the Spencer family (from four to fourteen years of age) who had

been brought in from Battersea School to enjoy the Christmas holidays with their parents.

**27.**—The Lancashire distress reaches a climax this week, the relief lists showing the alarming total of 496,816 persons to be dependent on charitable or parochial funds. There was no disturbance in the distressed districts, nor any complaining among the famine-stricken operatives. The weekly loss of wages at the same time was estimated at about 168,000/. So far as the health of the district was concerned, the reports of the medical officers unanimously declared that, apart from epidemic maladies, whose origin and progress were similar to those of other countries in which no distress exists, the health of the population was in a satisfactory condition, there being no ascertainable connexion between the origin, character, or spread of these diseases and the distress.

**30.**—Chester Town Hall and Exchange destroyed by fire, commencing in the rooms over the Council Chamber.

**31.**—Western Virginia admitted as a separate state of the American Union under the name of Kanawha.

### 1863.

**January 1.**—President Lincoln issues a proclamation that all persons held as slaves within the Confederate States, are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of said persons.—“And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labour faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service. And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favour of Almighty God.” With reference to this proclamation, Earl Russell wrote to Lord Lyons, January 17:—“The proclamation of the President enclosed in your Lordship's despatch of the 2d inst. appears to be of a very strange nature. It professes to emancipate all slaves in places where the United States cannot exercise any jurisdiction or make emancipation a reality; but it does not decree emancipation of slaves in any States, or part<sup>of</sup> of States, occupied by Federal troops, and subject to United States jurisdiction, and where, therefore, emancipation, if decreed, might have been carried into effect. . . . The proclamation makes slavery at

once legal and illegal, and makes slaves either punishable for running away from their masters, or entitled to be supported and encouraged in so doing, according to the locality of the plantation to which they belong, and the loyalty of the State in which they may happen to be. There seems to be no declaration of a principle adverse to slavery in this proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind. As President Lincoln has thrice appealed to the judgment of mankind in his proclamation, I venture to say I do not think it can, or ought to, satisfy the friends of abolition who look for total and impartial freedom for the slave, and not for vengeance on the slave-owner.”

**2.**—The English envoy at Brazil orders the seizure of several merchant vessels in reprisal of alleged insults offered to the officers of H.M.S. *Forlē* and for the pillage of the *Prince of Wales*, a trading vessel wrecked on the Brazilian coast. The native Government afterwards paid, under protest, the indemnity demanded by the English envoy.

—Close of a series of battles at Murfreesboro' between the Northern and Southern forces. The Confederates led by General Bragg were ultimately beaten back by General Rosecrans.

**3.**—Sunnyside Bleaching Works, Salford, destroyed by fire.

**6.**—Fire at Plymouth, breaking out in an isolated block of buildings used as an hotel, assembly room, and theatre.

—Loss of the London and Liverpool steamer *Liverpool*, and the barque *La Plata*, bound to Lima, through coming into collision off Point Llynas, in St. George's Channel. No lives lost, the crew and passengers in each vessel taking to their boats, in which they kept afloat till next morning, when assistance arrived.

**7.**—Commenced at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, the trial of the prisoners Buncher, butcher; Burnett, labourer; Brewer, mould-maker; and Griffiths, printer, indicted for uttering forged notes of the Bank of England printed on paper stolen from the mills at Laverstoke. The entire details of this mysterious and successful fraud were laid bare by the approver Brown, who was employed as an assistant at the mills, and contrived to secrete quantities of paper manufactured for 5/, 10/, and 50/- notes. These sheets through time were conveyed to Buncher and Burnett, and from them they passed to the printer Griffiths at Birmingham, where quantities were seized along with the forged plates. While proceeding to a field where certain of the plates had been buried, Griffiths admitted that he had printed the whole of the notes forged on the Bank of England for the last seventeen years. He printed for Buncher on this occasion 180 5/- notes, and twenty 10/-; and twenty 5/- notes for another person, most probably “the woman in black” who met Brown by arrangement (470)

ment at the Waterloo station on various occasions, and received from him a portion of the stolen paper. When Buncher (whose ostensible business was a butcher in Westminster), received the notes back from Birmingham, they appeared generally to have been exchanged for a certain quantity of gold in a house, North Kent-terrace, New Cross. The detective on one occasion witnessed the transaction:—“We went first into the front parlour,” said detective Moss in evidence, “and removed two bricks from the partition wall, separating it from a back parlour, and leaving a light picture over the hole. We then went into the back parlour, and remained secreted there for some time. We could hear distinctly what passed in the front parlour. About half-past one o’clock in the day, from what Miss Campbell said to me, I went upstairs to a back room, and, looking out of the window, saw the prisoner Buncher and another man. I then went into the back parlour. I first heard a knock at the street door, which was answered by a Mrs. Clift, the landlady of the house. Buncher inquired if Mrs. Campbell was in. The answer was ‘Yes,’ and Mrs. Campbell was called down stairs. Buncher said, ‘Good day; are you now prepared?’ She said she was. ‘How much?’ said he. Mrs. Campbell replied, ‘Fifty.’ He said, ‘That is no good; I want 200/- as promised on Wednesday last.’ She said she could not lay out more than that the first time, and besides, she did not know whether she could get rid of ‘them.’ She asked how many he had got. Buncher said, ‘Ten fifties.’ Mrs. Campbell asked if he had got any gold. He said, ‘Not to-day; but let me see the money first. Business is business. I want 200/- as promised at the beginning of the week.’ Mrs. Campbell said she could not spare so much. Buncher asked her to let him see what she had, adding that he had plenty of ‘tens’ and ‘fives,’ and would go and fetch them. He went out. The other man was not present at that time. Buncher returned in about ten minutes, and by that time the husband of Mrs. Campbell had joined her in her room. The other man came in afterwards. Buncher, addressing Campbell, said, ‘Now, the stuff.’ Campbell said his wife had it upstairs. Buncher then became very violent, made a great deal of noise, and said they were playing the fool with him. I don’t believe the Campbells produced the money.” Griffiths was sentenced to penal servitude for life, Buncher to twenty-five years, Burnett to twenty years, and Williams to four years’ penal servitude. Robert Cummings, who was next placed in the dock charged with having a quantity of the stolen paper in his possession for unlawful purposes, was acquitted, on the technical plea that there was no other evidence than the approver’s to connect him with Griffiths or any other of the gang.

**7.**—Alexander Milne, jeweller, Edinburgh, murders James Paterson in a dwelling-house in South Frederick-street. The latter, who

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was a working-jeweller, entered Milne’s shop about 11 o’clock, and a few minutes afterwards he was seen to come out at the area door, climb over the railings, and enter an adjoining shop, where he fell down, and expired in a few minutes, having been stabbed to the heart. Milne had been drinking heavily for some time, and for two or three days preceding the murder had been violently excited by imaginary injuries inflicted, he alleged, by Paterson among others. Milne gave various accounts of the occurrence, sometimes admitting and even justifying the murder, then expressing regret for it, and once he made a declaration to the effect that he was playing with the dagger when Paterson entered, and could not prevent him rushing against it. Milne was tried before the High Court of Justiciary on February 9th, when the jury, though finding him guilty of murder, gave effect to the plea of insanity set up in his behalf, by recommending him to mercy.

**8.**—Accident at the Knottingley station of the Great Northern Railway, caused by the York and Leeds trains running into each other at the junction there. Many of the passengers were injured.

**9.**—Ceremonial opening of the Metropolitan Railway. A banquet in celebration of the event was held at the Farringdon-street terminus, several of the speakers giving interesting details of the difficulties which had to be overcome in laying down a line of railway in the underground world of London. When the line was open to the public, next day, about 30,000 people were conveyed between the various stations.

—At Locarno, Lago Maggiore, the dome of the church of La Madonna del Sasso crashes through the roof of the building, and entombs in its ruins 53 females who were worshipping in the building at the time.

**14.**—The Poles rise against the Russian conscription—designed, as described by Lord Napier, “to make a clean sweep of the revolutionary youth of Poland; to shut up the most energetic and dangerous spirits in the restraints of the Russian army; to kidnap the opposition, and carry it off to Siberia or the Caucasus.” At midnight police agents and soldiers commenced the work in Warsaw. They surrounded the houses noted down in their list, and a detachment entered each to seize the men designated to serve, the parents being seized as guarantees in the case of absence of young men. During the first evening about 2,500 were carried off. Next day thousands took flight, and commenced an organized resistance against Russia, which soon spread over the entire area of Russian Poland. A Central Committee sitting at Warsaw was the main directing body in this struggle for freedom. Langiewicz fought for a time at the head of the national forces as Dictator of Poland, but disappeared in a mysterious manner after a desperate encounter

with the Russians on the 18th March. He was afterwards known to have crossed the Vistula and given himself up to Austria.

**14.**—The Prussian Chambers open their session at Berlin, the deputies soon after carrying an address stating that the ministers had carried on the administration against the Constitution. Count Bismarck objected on the ground that while the ministry in England was the ministry of the Parliament, in Prussia they were bound to be the ministry of the King. The King refused the claim of the deputies to control the finances of the kingdom.

**19.**—In reply to an address from the working men of Manchester, President Lincoln writes:—"I know and deeply deplore the sufferings which the working men at Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented that the attempts to overthrow this Government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the basis of human slavery, was likely to obtain the favour of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens, the working men of Europe have been subjected to a severe trial, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under these circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country."

Minute drawn up by Lord Derby for the guidance of the Executive Committee of the Lancashire Relief Fund. "The committee had not only to distribute the alms entrusted to them by public beneficence, but so to distribute them that on the one hand they may not place the honest and industrious on the same footing with the idle and profligate; and, on the other hand, that they may not abuse public liberality by making their funds contribute to the relief of those who have unexpended means of their own."

— Died, aged 74, Horace Vernet, French historical painter.

**22.**—Fall of Lytham Lighthouse, erected on the Lancashire coast, at a dangerous spot, known as "The Double Stanners." The destruction was partly owing to the fierceness of the gale which swept round it some days previously, and partly to the action of the sea which had wrought itself beneath the foundation of the structure.

**26.**—Three men killed at Bradley Colliery, near Bilston, in consequence of the rope giving way when being let down the shaft.

— At the Princess's Theatre, Oxford-street, two ballet girls seriously injured, the dress of one taking fire at the side-lights, and of the other when attempting to rescue her neighbour. One of them died from the injuries she received. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but strongly urged the

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necessity of light dresses being rendered uninflammable by the manufacturer and laundress.

**27.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury replies to an address of the clergy of the rural deanery of Chesterfield on the subject of the heresies of Bishop Colenso:—"It is to be deplored for his own sake as well as for the sake of those whose minds may be perplexed, not certainly by the force of his arguments, but because they are advanced by a bishop, that he should have felt himself called upon at once to publish his crude sentiments, which deeper study and more profound reflection might most probably have induced him to renounce, but which the hasty step he has now taken may, it is to be feared, render impossible. You may be assured that no effort shall be wanting on my part, nor, I trust, on the part of my right reverend brethren, to vindicate the faith of the Church in this instance, as far as it is in our power to do so."

**30.**—Charles Clark, Esq., a magistrate for Staffordshire and formerly Mayor of Wolverhampton, shoots himself in his bed-room in a fit of nervous excitement.

**31.**—Died at Bowood, in his 84th year, Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne, a statesman of deserved influence with both the great political parties, and widely known for his judicious patronage of artists and men of letters.

— The Confederates attack the blockading squadron before Charlestown and compel it to retire for a short time.

**February 5.**—The fifth session of the present Parliament opened by Royal Commission. The first paragraph of the Speech made reference to the treaty concluded with the King of Denmark for the marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra. The Greeks, it was said, had expressed a desire that Prince Alfred should accept the Greek Crown, but "the diplomatic engagements of her Majesty's Crown, together with other weighty considerations, have prevented her Majesty from yielding to the general wish of the Greek nation. If the Republic of the Seven Islands should declare a deliberate wish to be united to the kingdom of Greece, her Majesty would be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary for a revision of the treaty of November 1815, by which that Republic was reconstituted and was placed under the protection of the British Government." Another sentence referred to the civil war raging in the Northern States of America, her Majesty having abstained from taking any step with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict, because it did not appear that such overtures could be attended with a probability of success. The distress in the cotton districts, and the generosity with which relief was being administered, were also referred to. In the course of the debate on the Address, the home and foreign policy of the Government was discussed at considerable length. No division took place in either House on the Address.

**5.**—At an afternoon sitting of the House of Lords, the Prince of Wales takes his seat for the first time. His Royal Highness wore the scarlet robe with ermine bars, proper to his rank as Duke of Cornwall, over the uniform of a general in the army. He also wore the "George," and the Star of the Order of India. The oath having been administered, a procession of Peers moved towards the throne, and the Duke of Cambridge pointing to the chair of state on the right, his Royal Highness took his seat there, covered. Rising immediately afterwards he again advanced to the woolsack, shook hands cordially with the Lord Chancellor, who offered his congratulations. His Royal Highness then retired by the Peers' entrance. In the evening the Prince attended the debate on the Address, taking his seat on the cross-benches.

Came on for hearing in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury, the case of Clark *v.* the Queen, being an action (the first of the kind) raised under Mr. Bovill's Petition of Right, by an inventor of certain methods of constructing iron ships, against the Admiralty, for an alleged use and application of his invention, or of his plans and drawings, in the construction of the *Warrior* and others of our new iron vessels of war. The Petition of Right was filed so long ago as March 1861, plaintiff framing his case, not only upon his patent, but also on a second and distinct count,—an alleged contract by the Admiralty to accept and use his plans and remunerate him for their use. Particulars of infringement were then delivered, which comprised "longitudinal framing on each side of internal keel," and "plates of vertical framing set up according to the invention;" "vertical floors;" "longitudinal framing inside and out; mode of securing timber to external framing; a particular mode of framing in floors; timber between two thicknesses of metal; and tonguing and grooving plates." Two main points in dispute were whether these were included in the alleged invention, and if so whether they were novelties, so that they could legally be the subjects of a patent. The tables of the Court were covered with sections and models of the *Warrior* and other similar vessels, while the Court in some degree, crowded as it was with eminent scientific men, had the aspect of a mechanical museum, or *conversazione* of the Society of Civil Engineers. The amount claimed in name of damages was 500,000/. The trial lasted over five days, in the course of which a great number of marine engineers of eminence and Admiralty officers were examined. Mr. Watts, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, said, he had designed the *Warrior* without any aid whatever from the petitioner's designs. In his charge the Lord Chief Justice formally directed the jury to consider—(1) Whether the patent had been infringed in the building of the *Warrior*, &c., either in the use of the separate framework and the wooden planking, or the tonguing and

grooving. (2) Whether the petitioner's specification and drawings showed vertical and longitudinal framing separate from the plates. (3) Whether, if so, that was a new invention or had been previously used. (4) Whether it was so described in the specification that a competent workman could therefrom construct such a framework. (5) Whether the complete specification departed from the provisional. (6) Whether the petitioner had been employed by the Admiralty, or had furnished drawings, &c. on the terms he alleged? The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and were absent above an hour. On their return into Court they returned answers to the above questions thus:—(1) That the patent has not been infringed—*i.e.* in the construction of the hull. (2) That the petitioner's specification does not show longitudinal and vertical framing separate from the plates. (3) As to the question of novelty they desired to be excused from answering. (4) The jury likewise desired to be excused from answering as to whether the specification described the invention sufficiently, and the Lord Chief Justice said it was not now material. (5) The jury said the complete specification did contain some matters which were not in the provisional. (6) They found that the petitioner had not been employed by the Admiralty. This, of course, amounted to a verdict for the Crown, and was so entered. The jury added that they desired to say nothing as to the validity of the plaintiff's patent on other points.

**7.**—Wreck of H.M.S. *Orpheus* on a sandbank in Manukau harbour, west coast of New Zealand. From the inquiry which took place, it appeared that either she was not kept far enough to the north, or that the middle bank had very recently extended itself unknown to the pilots; for very shortly after passing the bar, and when about two miles from the Head, the ship struck on what was subsequently discovered to be the extreme northern edge of the middle bank, and at about fifty feet from the deep water. The order was given to back astern, but the engines never moved; the ship immediately broached to with her head to the north, and the waters made one complete sweep over the port broadside, tearing to pieces and sweeping everything before them; the heavy bumping of the ship then forced up the hatchway fastenings, and she consequently soon filled with water. The small steamer *Wonga-Wonga* picked a number of the survivors off the wreck; but of 260 officers, crew, and marines on board, no less than 190 were drowned, many of them being carried beneath the wreck by the eddies and undercurrents which formed about the vessel when the strong flood-tide set in. About eight hours after the *Orpheus* struck, the masts went one by one, the people in the tops being heard cheering and encouraging each other as they fell. The commander, Commodore Burnett, C.B., was among those drowned. His body was recovered by the natives, and buried in

the first instance on the coast, but afterwards disinterred, and removed to Auckland, where it was interred with military honours.

9.—The Bishop of Lincoln's palace at Riseholme partly destroyed by a fire, believed to have originated in the chimney of the servants' hall.

— The *George Griswold* arrives at Liverpool laden with provisions, the gift of Americans to the Lancashire fund for the relief of the distressed operatives. The commander was presented with an address by the Chamber of Commerce, expressive of thankfulness for the munificent and well-timed gift. Another vessel, the *Achilles*, arrived in the Mersey, on the same charitable mission, on the 24th.

12.—The Prince of Wales entertained by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, and presented with the freedom of that Corporation.

13.—The Upper House of Convocation, at the request of the Lower, agree to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the teaching of Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch.

— Came on for hearing in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice Erle and a special jury, the case of Collingwood *v.* Berkeley and others, which led to an exposure of what the *Times* described as one of the greatest swindles of the day. The action was brought by the plaintiff, Isaac Collingwood, against the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, N. J. Fenner, E. Loder, and others, as Directors of the British Columbia Overland Transit Company (Limited), to recover back the sum of 45*l.* paid by the plaintiff for his passage and transit to British Columbia, and the amount of damage and costs he had been put to from the failure on the part of the defendants to carry out a contract they had entered into with him to convey him to Columbia, and for leaving him without any provision for conveying him further, at St. Paul's, Minnesota, in the United States of America. The Overland Transit Company was projected by Colonel Sleigh, with the avowed object of conveying emigrants to British Columbia. He caused an attractive prospectus of the project to be drawn up, and prefixed to it a list of first-class names as Directors. How many of these gentlemen, or whether any of them, had been consulted did not appear, but there was no doubt that several had not, and in some instances peremptory orders were given to omit their names. Berkeley was among those who appeared to have given their consent before the prospectus was issued. It was next duly announced that the first batch of emigrants would be transported to British Columbia in the course of May, *vid* Quebec, Chicago, and St. Paul's, Minnesota. Thence they were to be conveyed to their destination, partly by water, partly by land, under the protection of a "powerful escort," and it was stated that plenty of cattle and provisions would be taken, that the prairies abounded

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in wild buffalo, and that the rivers swarmed with fish. Accordingly, Mr. Collingwood, with thirty-one other passengers, having paid their passage-money of 42*l.* each to cover everything, sailed on May 31, from Glasgow, in charge of the Company's agent, Mr. Hayward, and arrived without mishap at St. Paul's. There they found nothing whatever in readiness, no lodging, no provisions, no covered waggons or other means of transport, no escort, and no money to purchase or hire any of these. Hayward had brought none with him; Hines, the agent at St. Paul's, had got none; neither Messrs. Burbank, the contractors for the transport of emigrants, nor any one else would take the Company's bills, and there was nothing for it but to send Mr. Collingwood back, and to camp out in the meantime under canvas. Mr. Collingwood hurried back to England in no enviable mood, and knocked at the door of No. 6, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, where the office had been. It was gone; the Company's name was erased, and the laundress in occupation could tell him nothing about it. He sought out the Company's solicitor, but found that the bubble had burst and that the Directors repudiated the agency of Colonel Sleigh. A verdict was now given against all the Directors except Fenner. Damages 160*l.*

15.—Following the course of the White Nile from Ripon Falls, Lake N'yanza, Speke and his party enter Gondokoro, where they were met, not by Consul Petherick as had been intended, but by Mr. Samuel Baker, and hospitably entertained.

16.—With reference to the suspension of intercourse with Brazil, following on the dispute regarding the wreck of the *Prince of Wales* in the Rio Grande, Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, said that more unjustifiable proceedings were never taken by any representative of the Crown against a friendly government than what appeared to have been taken by Mr. Christie, and he trusted to hear that they had been disapproved of by her Majesty's Ministers. Earl Russell justified the conduct of the Government on the ground mainly that the Brazilian authorities had prevented an inquiry being made into the matter of our complaints.

17.—In the Court of Probate and Divorce, Sir C. Cresswell gives judgment in the notorious case of Gipps *v.* Gipps and Hume. Augustus Pemberton Gipps prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with Helen Etough Gipps, on the ground of her adultery with William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume. The respondent pleaded a denial of the charge. The co-respondent also denied the charge, and further alleged that the petitioner had been guilty of connivance and of wilful neglect and misconduct, conducing to the adultery if it had been committed. He also averred that the petitioner had filed a former petition charging adultery between the respondent and co-respondent, and that when the petition was

about to be heard the petitioner, in consideration of a large sum of money to be paid to him by the co-respondent, agreed to withdraw the petition; that the co-respondent had paid to the petitioner a large sum of money, and that when the petition came on for hearing the petitioner produced no evidence in support of it, and the verdict was thereupon entered for the respondent and co-respondent. The petitioner by his replication traversed the allegations of connivance and wilful neglect and misconduct, and as to the other averments in the co-respondent's answer pleaded that they were irrelevant except as evidence of connivance, and that they contained a partial and incorrect statement of the circumstances of the former suit.—Petition dismissed.

**17.**—The Earl of Rosse installed Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin.

— In explanation of the intention of the Oxford High Church party to bring the teaching of Professor Jowett under the notice of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Dr. Pusey writes:— “It is impossible to look upon Professor Jowett's teaching otherwise than as a part of a larger whole—a systematic attempt to revolutionize the Church of England. The publication of the ‘Essays and Reviews’ was a challenge to admit that teaching as one of the recognised phases of faith in the English Church. The subjects on which we are told on high legal authority that there is evidence that Professor Jowett has distinctly contravened the teaching of the Church of England, are great and central truths. These are the doctrine of the Atonement, the Inspiration of Holy Scripture, and the agreement of the creeds with Holy Scripture. Painful, then, as it is to have to act against one with whom in this place we must needs be brought into contact—painful as are many other consequences of an appeal to law—yet I hold myself bound by my duty to God, to the Church, and to the souls of men, to ascertain distinctly whether such contradiction of fundamental truths is to be part of the recognised system of the University.” Next day Mr. Godfrey Lushington wrote: “Of the prosecutors, Dr. Pusey, too well known to fame to make any statement, has been suspended from the University pulpit for heterodoxy, he has been condemned in person by Dr. Ogilvie, one of his co-prosecutors, and indirectly by the other, Dr. Heurtley, and he and his followers were saved from impending academical exile by the intervention of the very man he is now prosecuting.”

**18.**—In view of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and in response to a Royal message on the subject, the House of Commons unanimously adopt Lord Palmerston's motion to settle 100,000*l.* per annum on his Royal Highness—40,000*l.* to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund, and 60,000*l.* from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall; 10,000*l.* was also voted for the separate use of the Princess of

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Wales, and 30,000*l.* per annum in the event of her surviving his Royal Highness.

**20.**—The Pneumatic Despatch Company commence operations by sending the mail-bags through the tubing from Euston Station to the post-office in Eversholt-street.

**23.**—In the House of Commons Lord Clarence Paget introduces the Navy Estimates, and moves for a vote of 10,736,032*l.*, being a reduction of 1,058,273*l.* as compared with the preceding year. The number of seamen and marines to be the same—76,000 men.

— Unveiling of the Wedgwood statue at Stoke-on-Trent.

**27.**—At Oxford, in the Chancellor's Court, Montague Bernard Esq., Assessor, delivers judgment in the case instituted by the Rev. Dr. Pusey and two other Doctors of Divinity against the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, Professor of Greek in the University, for heresy contained in certain of his published writings. Objections were taken by defendant's proctor that the court had no jurisdiction in spiritual matters; that it was unfit to do justice to the case, and that it had no power over a Regius Professor. The Assessor now gave judgment that the protest in which these objections were embodied should be disallowed, but that the case must not be carried further.

— In the course of a debate on the Navy Estimates, Sir F. Smith made certain observations which led Mr. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy, to write him an epistle which the House adjudged to be a breach of its privileges. Mr. Reed now appeared at the bar in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and expressed his regret for having written the letter, as he was now sensible that he had entirely misunderstood the purport of Sir F. Smith's observations. He was therefore excused from further attendance.

— Came on for hearing in the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury, the libel case of Campbell v. Spottiswoode, being an action raised by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, for some years editor of the *British Banner*, and now editor and proprietor of certain religious papers—the *British Ensign* and the *British Standard*—against the printer of the *Saturday Review*, for an alleged libel in one of its articles. The first sentence of the article referred to a series of “Letters to the Prince Consort,” published by the plaintiff in his paper in 1860. The general tenor of these letters, as admitted by the Doctor in cross-examination, was to warn the religious public of the dangers which might arise to the Prince of Wales from his being at Rome in the company of Roman Catholic prelates; from his visit to Canada, where Roman Catholics were in the ascendant; and from his being sent to Oxford for education. In August 1861, there was an article in the *Saturday Review* commenting upon these letters, and alluding to a ‘hoax said to have been practised

upon the Doctor in respect of their subject. In September 1861, there commenced in the *British Ensign* and *British Standard* a series of letters from the plaintiff, as editor, on the subject of "Missions to China." One of these letters, published in that month, was addressed to the Queen, and contained a passage which was reprinted and commented upon in the article alleged to be libellous. On the 6th of June, 1862, there appeared in the *British Standard*, following a long letter from the plaintiff, as editor, on the same subject, a letter from the publisher, stating: "Co-operation is earnestly invited to aid in sending forth on all sides, facts, arguments, and appeals calculated to awaken compassion for the lost millions of the land of China." Other passages referred to the encouragement given to the scheme by various friends, some known, others unknown. An article on the subject in the *Saturday Review* of the 14th June, contained the following:—"To spread the knowledge of the Gospel in China would be a good and an excellent thing, and worthy of all praise and encouragement; but to make such a work a mere pretext for passing an obscure newspaper into circulation, is a most scandalous and flagitious act, and it is this act, we fear, we must charge against Dr. Campbell. Buy the letters, and save the heathen. . . . No doubt it is deplorable to find an ignorant credulity manifested among a class of the community entitled, on many grounds, to respect; but now and then this very credulity may be turned to good account. Dr. Campbell is just now making use of it for a very practical purpose, and to-morrow some other religious speculator will cry his wares in the name of Heaven, and the mob will hasten to deck him out in purple and fine linen. When Dr. Campbell has finished his 'Chinese Letters,' he will be a greater simpleton than we take him for if he does not force off another 100,000 copies of his paper by launching a fresh series of thunderbolts against the powers of darkness. In the meanwhile, there can be no doubt that he is making a very good thing indeed of the spiritual waters of the Chinese." In summing up, the Lord Chief Justice said to the jury, "If you think that the only effect of the article was fairly to discuss the proposal of the plaintiff, then find for the defendant. If you think that the effect is to impute base and sordid motives, then your verdict ought to be for the plaintiff. If, at the same time, you are of opinion that the writer did so under an honest and genuine belief that the plaintiff was fairly open to these charges, I invite you, while you find your verdict for the plaintiff with such damages as you think proper, to find that matter of fact specially; and I shall, in that event, reserve leave to the defendant to move to enter the verdict for him, if the Court should be of opinion that the matter of fact so found in his favour entitles him to the verdict." The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and returned, after the lapse of an hour, with a verdict for the plaintiff

for 50*l.*, at the same time finding specially "That the writer of the *Saturday Review* believed his imputations to be well founded." On the 18th April an application was made in the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule to show cause why the verdict for the plaintiff should not be set aside and entered for the defendant. In pronouncing his opinion, the Lord Chief Justice said:—"You have a perfect right to canvass a man's public conduct; to say that it was foolish and absurd, and that the effect of the subscription which Dr. Campbell was asking the public to contribute to, was only to put money into his pocket; but when you go beyond, and state what would be the mischievous consequences, and say he is actuated by a desire of putting money into his own pocket, and that he resorts to fraudulent expedients, you are charging him with positive dishonesty. The doctrine cannot be pushed further. You have a full right to comment in the true spirit of criticism. It is said that it is for the interests of society that men's public conduct should be criticised; but, on the other hand, it seems to me, that we all have an equal interest in the maintenance of the public character, without which public affairs could never be conducted with a view to the public welfare, and we ought not to sanction attacks upon public men destructive to their character and honour, unless they can be proved to be true. On these grounds I am of opinion that no rule should be granted." The other learned judges were of the same opinion. The rule was therefore refused.

**March 2.**—Earl Russell writes to the British Minister at St. Petersburg that her Majesty's Government view with the deepest concern the state of things now existing in Poland:—"Great Britain, as a party to the Treaty of 1815, and as a Power deeply interested in the tranquillity of Europe, deems itself entitled to express its opinions upon the events now taking place, and is anxious to do so in the most friendly spirit towards Russia, and with a sincere desire to promote the interests of all parties concerned. Why should not his Imperial Majesty, whose benevolence is generally and cheerfully acknowledged, put an end at once to this bloody conflict by proclaiming mercifully an immediate and unconditional amnesty to his revolted Polish subjects, and at the same time announce his intention to replace without delay his kingdom of Poland in possession of the political and civil privileges which were granted to it by the Emperor Alexander I. in execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1815? If this were done a national Diet and a national Administration would in all probability content the Poles, and satisfy European opinion."

**6.**—Russia relieves the Polish peasantry from the oppressive rights of the nobility and landed proprietors.

**7.**—A public reception, remarkable for its splendour and enthusiasm, given to the Prince (485)

cess Alexandra of Denmark on her arrival in this country. She was met at Gravesend by the Prince of Wales, and received by the Lords of the Admiralty and the dignitaries of the town. An address presented on the occasion expressed the delight of the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough at the honour conferred on the town by selecting it as that part of her adopted country which she had chosen first to honour with her presence. The journey by rail to the metropolis was performed in a leisurely manner to afford some satisfaction to the eager crowds which gathered at every station along the line. When Bricklayers' Arms Station was reached, a royal and official deputation were waiting on the platform to receive the illustrious bride and bridegroom. A slight luncheon was also partaken of here before they set out on their progress through the metropolis. The route lay by way of the Old Kent and Dover roads, the Borough High-street, across London-bridge (where the procession was augmented by the Lord Mayor, Corporation, and City companies), King William-street, the Mansion House (where the Lady Mayoress presented a tasteful bouquet to the Princess), Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard (where seats were erected to accommodate about 12,000), Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, Pall-mall, Piccadilly, and Hyde Park (where the Volunteers mustered in great force), to the station of the Great Western Railway at Paddington. Probably the most notable feature of the welcome was the decoration of London-bridge, which was taken in hand and completed at great expense by the Corporation. Along the entire route the people were packed in such masses as excited wonder that even so gigantic a population as London could furnish the spectacle. Not a building could be described from which did not wave some flag, floral device, or other token of welcome; the whole route, too, being literally overarched with a canopy of banners, garlands, and streamers. The police arrangements in the City were unfortunately not of the most perfect description for permitting the different deputations to join the procession, and at the Mansion House and Temple Bar the lives of spectators were for hours placed in great jeopardy. From Paddington the Prince and Princess continued their journey to Slough, where carriages were waiting to carry them through Eton to Windsor, which was reached about 5.30 P.M. The welcome at the close of this royal progress was as cordial and universal as that which greeted them on their entry into the metropolis.

**9.—Resignation of Sir Rowland Hill** of his office of Secretary to the Post Office announced in the House of Lords, and a high tribute paid to him as one who had introduced and completed an improvement which had, perhaps, conferred more benefit on mankind than any other invention.

**10.—Marriage of the Prince of Wales and Alexandra of Denmark solemnized**

with great pomp in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Regarded as a work of art, the ceremony was described by spectators as perfect. Everything had been foreseen, and everything provided for. From the first to the last, one event followed another with a certain ease of action and unity of design which left nothing to be desired. Gravely, firmly, reverentially, without affectation, and with a dignified and quiet simplicity, the hero and heroine of the day performed their part. The interest of the wedding guests culminated with the entrance of the Royal Bride into the chapel and her advance to the altar. "The hush," writes the *Times* correspondent, "was now so deep and breathless, that even the restless glitter of the jewels that twinkled everywhere seemed almost to break it, and despite of the stately etiquette which had hitherto regulated every word and gesture, all now bent far and eagerly forward, as the hum and rustle in the nave beyond showed the young Bride to be drawing near. In another moment she had entered, and stood the fairest and almost the youngest of all the train that bloomed in fair array behind her. Though not agitated she appeared nervous, and the soft, delicate bloom of colour which ordinarily imparts a look of joyous happiness to her expressive features had all but disappeared, as with head bent down, but glancing her eyes occasionally from side to side, she moved slowly up towards the altar. On nearing the *haut pas* the Prince turned as if to receive her, but checked himself as he saw them all bowing to the Queen, who sat in her private closet from the commencement of the ceremony, and for the first and only time he seemed irresolute as to what he ought to do. The long keen scrutiny seemed to have disturbed his consciousness at last, though only for a second. The anthem ceased, and all retired a little apart while the Bride and Bridegroom were left standing in the middle of the *haut pas*—the latter above, the former, of course, closely surrounded by her attendant bridesmaids. As the solemn chant ended, the prelates advanced to the communion rails, and the Primate, in a rich clear voice which was heard through every part of the building, choir and nave, commenced the service with the usual formulary. At the words 'I, Albert Edward, take thee, Alexandra,' &c., the Prince repeated word for word after his Grace, though now and again when it was the turn of the young Bride she could be heard to answer almost inaudibly. The concluding prayer was solemnly repeated, and Prince and Princess rose while the Primate joined their hands and uttered the final words,—'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.' Soon after, the guns in the Long Walk were heard booming forth, and the steeples throughout the town seemed to fill the air with sound. Raising his voice, the Primate solemnly pronounced the benediction, during which the Queen, now deeply affected, was observed to kneel and bury her face in her handkerchief. The Bride and Bridegroom then

joined hands, and turning to the Queen gave a nod of kindly friendship, which the Queen returned in kind. In another minute, the Queen, giving a similar greeting to the Prince, quitted the closet, and to strains of inspiring music the whole pageant went pouring out of the choir in a gorgeous stream or flood of colours of waving plumes and flaming jewels." After a short interview with her Majesty, at the Castle, the Prince and Princess set out for Osborne. The festivities attendant upon the marriage were of the most universal and elaborate description. Bridal banquets were held in every town of note in the kingdom; and in the evening the great cities presented a spectacle in the way of illumination never surpassed for magnificence. In all the principal streets of London the illumination was very general, and especially brilliant in those through which the royal pageant of Saturday had passed. The banners used on that occasion still floated from the houses in the line of route, while the triumphal arches and all the rest of the varied ornamentation continued to give an additional interest to the spectacle. The people turned out to witness it in incredible numbers, and roamed about till an advanced hour, the greater number being on foot. The shops and warehouses were generally closed, and the day observed as a holiday. Gratuitous performances were given at all the theatres in the evening.

**10.**—The provincial government of Bengal prohibit the throwing of dead bodies into the Hooghly, and the burning of the dead within a certain distance of Calcutta.

**11.**—Died, aged 61, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, a hero of the Indian army, described by an opponent as *sans peur et sans reproche*.

**12.**—Santa Anna lands at Vera Cruz and announces his adhesion to the French intervention.

**13.**—The Prussian ports blockaded by Denmark, and the bombardment of Duppel commenced.

— Mr. Ashley Eden, English envoy at Bhootan, seized at Poonakha, and, after a series of indignities, compelled to sign a treaty giving up Bhootan to the Assam Doors.

**21.**—Riot among the distressed operatives at Staleybridge, caused by a resolution of the Local Relief Committee to issue tickets instead of money at the rate of 3s. a week, and to retain always a day's amount in hand. Several shops and clothing stores were broken into and plundered, but the mob quickly dispersed when they saw a troop of Hussars advancing from Ashton barracks. Of eighty-two rioters apprehended, twenty-nine—all, with one exception, Irish—were committed for trial at Chester Assizes and received sentences of various terms of imprisonment. An attempt was made to renew the disturbances at Ashton, but the rioters were thoroughly checked and driven off the ground by the police and special

constables called out for the protection of the town.

**26.**—The Lord Chancellor introduces a bill for the augmentation of small benefices, which afterwards passed through both Houses.

— Died, aged 46, Leopold Augustus Egg, R.A.

**30.**—Prince George of Denmark, brother of the Princess of Wales, proclaimed King of Greece. At the same time the Senate at Athens offered the thanks of the Greek nation to the Queen of Great Britain for the benevolent intention she had manifested of renouncing her protectorate over the Ionian Isles with a view to their incorporation into the kingdom of Greece.

— The King of Denmark issues a proclamation, consolidating and giving a constitution to his dominions, exclusive of those attached to the Confederation of Germany; Holstein to have independent rights, but Schleswig to be annexed.

— Lord Palmerston visits Glasgow, where he is installed as Lord Rector of the University, and afterwards entertained at a public banquet. Speaking of our relations with foreign countries at the banquet, his Lordship said:—"I am glad to say that there never was a period when this country was upon better terms of friendship with all the other nations of the world. (Cheers.) I advert not to those contending parties in America who sue us like rivals who sue a fair damsel—(laughter and cheers)—each party wanting us to take up her cause, and each feeling some little stinging resentment on account of that neutrality which both have characterised as unfriendliness. But setting aside those feelings, which create no irritation in our mind, and do not in any degree diminish that friendly feeling which ought to prevail between kindred races as they and we are—I say, barring that, we may safely congratulate ourselves that there is no Government, no nation, with which we have political or commercial intercourse, with whom we are not on terms of the most satisfactory friendship." In his address to the students he pressed upon them the necessity of paying special attention to the more useful parts of education—the study of our own literature, physical science, and the mechanical arts. Next day he was entertained by the Clyde Trustees, and conveyed down the river to Greenock, where he was presented with an address in the Town Hall. In the evening his Lordship attended and spoke at a soirée in the Glasgow City Hall. On the 1st April he continued his journey northward to Edinburgh, where he was presented with the freedom of the city, and afterwards entertained at a banquet in the Music Hall. Referring to Italy in his speech, he said:—"There is unfortunately still on the part of that beautiful and noble land an incubus which weighs on what ought to be their capital. I cannot but believe that truth and justice must in the end prevail, and there-

fore, much as I lament the shorn condition of the Italian kingdom, I cannot but believe that a brighter future is in store for it, and that a time will come when all who are concerned in regulating its destinies will feel that it is for their advantage, as well as for the advantage of the Italians, that Italy should be in full possession of her capital."

**31.**—In answer to an address, presented to him by the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, on the subject of Bishop Colenso's book, the Bishop of Durham writes: "It has been suggested, as I learn from the newspapers, by the clergy of some rural deaneries in other dioceses, that the bishops in England 'should unitedly suspend Bishop Colenso, authoritatively and by inhibition, from all ministrations in the home dioceses.' In such a proceeding I could not concur; not merely because a general inhibition would be without legal authority, and therefore practically ineffective, but much more because I am fully satisfied that such a warning to the clergy of my diocese is wholly uncalled for; and, were I to issue it, it would imply on my part a suspicion that some of them were unsound in doctrine, and would give a sanction to Bishop Colenso's unwarrantable assertion that a large number of the clergy agree with him in his heterodoxy. I have the utmost confidence that there is not an incumbent in my diocese who would not consider it a calumny if it were thought that he was capable of admitting Bishop Colenso into his pulpit; and I am not, therefore, disposed to issue a prohibition which would imply a censure upon my clergy which they little deserve."

— The Archbishop of Canterbury addresses the clergy of his diocese on the subject of the Colenso heresies. "You invite me," he wrote, "to take the necessary steps for upholding the belief in the inspired Word of God, and for vindicating the Church of England from the scandal which attaches to her in consequence of the recent publications of one of her bishops. But you are not perhaps aware that in the case of the Bishop of Natal the primary jurisdiction rests with the metropolitan of Southern Africa, the Bishop of Capetown. This prelate has just returned to his province, and is prepared to institute those judicial proceedings which will try whether the charges brought against Bishop Colenso can be sustained. It is not for me to anticipate the judgment which may be delivered in his case; but you are aware that he has refused to resign the see of Natal, although he cannot deny that he is unable to exercise the most important functions of that office; and persists in disseminating, as bishop of his diocese, opinions which derive their chief weight from the office he still holds in connexion with the Church of England. Under these circumstances, it becomes my painful duty, in conformity with the rule of discipline in our Church, when proceedings are about to be instituted against any clerk, by

reason of conduct which causes great scandal, to caution all the clergy of my diocese against admitting Bishop Colenso into their pulpits, or allowing him to minister in the Word or Sacraments in their respective parishes, until he shall have cleared himself from the grave imputations which at present attach to him."

**31.**—The French army in Mexico enter Puebla after a bombardment of four days.

**April 5.**—Nine miners killed in the diagonal descent of Botallack mine, Cornwall, the chain to which the "ship" was attached having parted at the surface, and permitted the carriage to rush down with frightful velocity to the lowest, or 190 fathom, workings.

**6.**—The *Alexandra*, a three-masted wooden vessel, seized at Liverpool by the Commissioners of Customs, on the ground of a breach of the 7th section of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which provided that if any person within the United Kingdom should equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavour to equip, &c., or procure to be equipped, or should knowingly aid or be concerned in the equipping, with intent that such ship should be employed in the service of any foreign State as a transport or store ship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any State with whom his Majesty shall not then be at war, every person so offending should be guilty of a misdemeanour. The owners, Sillern and others, resisted the seizure, and the case came on for trial before Lord Chief Baron Pollock and a special jury, in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, on the 22d June.

— Tried at the Central Criminal Court the brothers Joseph and Isaac Brooks, charged with shooting William Davey, a police-constable at Acton, on the 19th January last. The crime in this instance appeared to have been committed from the most trifling motive—a suspicion that Davey had been over- officious in watching a quantity of old timber which the Brookses were presumed to have removed for their own use. A gun, redeemed from a pawnshop in Hammersmith by Joseph Brooks, on the night of the murder, was found concealed in his bed, and in one of his pockets a quantity of shot corresponding with that which had formed the fatal charge. The principal witness against the first-mentioned prisoner was a young girl named Jane Lake, to whom he was to have been married in a few days, and who spoke under great excitement as to his movements on the night in question. Other witnesses identified him as a person they had seen leaning on his gun at Acton-green, within a few minutes of the time Davey was shot. The jury acquitted Isaac, but turned a verdict of Guilty against Joseph Brooks, who afterwards confessed the crime, and was executed at the Old Bailey on the 27th April.

— Came on for hearing at Gloucester, before Mr. Justice Crampton and a jury, the case of Corbett *v.* Palmer and another, being an action

brought by Mr. Corbett, clerk to the Worcestershire and Staffordshire Canal Company, against Mrs. Palmer and her husband, for breach of promise of marriage by the lady when Miss Chandler, and before marrying Palmer. The intimacy between the parties was admitted, as was also the correspondence proving the engagement of marriage. His Lordship, in summing up, said the law of England entitled either the lady or gentleman, in cases of this kind, to sue the other for breach of promise, though undoubtedly there was a difference in the position of the two when jilted. To a woman it was perhaps the only chance of her life, but a man might form other connexions more easily. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 20*s*.

**7.**—At a meeting of the supporters of the midnight-meeting movement for the reclamation of fallen women, held at Freemason's Hall, it is stated, that there were 50,000 "unfortunates" in London alone, and about 40,000 in the rest of the United Kingdom. Of that number upwards of 40,000 perished annually by disease, starvation, and suicide, while the average term of their course of life did not exceed seven years. It was further stated, that, through the midnight-meeting movement, thirty-three gatherings had taken place, and, of the 7,500 who had attended, 500 were reported as rescued.

—The Federal ironclads, under the command of Admiral Dupont, make an unsuccessful attack on Charleston.

**8.**—The Sultan of Turkey arrives at Alexandria on a visit to his Viceroy.

**9.**—Emma Jackson, a woman of light character, murdered in a brothel in George-street, Bloomsbury, by a person (as presumed) who was seen to enter the premises with her, about seven o'clock A.M. This individual was never discovered, nor was any clue found by which he could be traced—a circumstance, as was remarked at the time, of great mystery, seeing there were people living in an adjoining room, and also immediately below that in which the death-struggle had taken place. The unfortunate girl was found dead, covered with wounds, about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th, suspicion having been then excited in the minds of some of the other female lodgers in the house at the long-continued quietness in her apartment.

**10.**—The President of the Confederate States issues a manifesto, warning his countrymen against engaging too much in the cultivation of their ordinary lucrative cotton crops. He appealed to them to lay aside all thought of gain, and to devote themselves to securing their liberties, without which these gains would be valueless. "It is true that the wheat harvest — the more southern States, which will be gathered next month, promises an abundant yield; but even if this promise be fulfilled, the difficulty of transportation, enhanced as it has been by an unusually rainy winter, will cause

embarrassments in military operations and sufferings among the people, should the crops in the middle and northern portions of the Confederacy prove deficient. But no uneasiness may be felt in regard to a mere supply of bread for men. It is for the large amount of corn and forage required in the raising of live stock, and the supplies of the animals used in military operations, too bulky for distant transportation, that the deficiency of the last harvest was mostly felt. Let your fields be devoted exclusively to the production of corn, oats, beans, pease, potatoes, and other food for man and beast; let corn be sowed broadcast for fodder in immediate proximity to railroads, rivers, and canals; and let all your efforts be directed to the prompt supply of those articles in the districts where our armies are operating. You will thus add greatly to their efficiency, and furnish the means, without which it is impracticable to make those prompt and active movements which have hitherto stricken terror into our enemies, and secured our most brilliant triumphs."

**11.**—Bishop Colenso disputes the right of his brother bishops to say that he is unable to use the prayers of the Liturgy, or otherwise discharge the duties of his episcopal office. "It is not enough," he writes, "for a bishop to make a general charge of heresy, even in the case of an incumbent in his own diocese. He is bound to specify the particulars of the offence before he can take any measures against him. As the bishops are now proceeding, I cannot but regard them as acting in a way which has not been seen or tolerated in this Church and country since the days of Bonner and Laud. I am untried and unheard. No definite charge has yet been made, though proceedings are threatened against me; yet the bishops venture, in public and official documents, to accuse me of scandalous, dishonest, and heretical conduct. And the Archbishop of Canterbury has already pronounced judgment upon me without a trial, though he would himself be the judge before whom my case would have to be heard, should I have to appeal from a decision of the inferior court. In short, I may be right or wrong in my theology; that is a question which I must leave to be settled by time and investigation. But, meanwhile, I stand upon my rights as an Englishman, and I protest against a course of conduct which is as illegal as it is contrary to the first principles of the Reformation."

**12.**—Died, aged 57, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, scholar and statesman, War Secretary at the time of his decease.

**13.**—The new court at the South Kensington Museum opened for the exhibition of the wedding gifts presented to the Princess of Wales.

—Sir Morton Peto's bill to enable Non-conformists to have their funerals celebrated with their own religious rites and services, and by their own ministers, in the graveyards of

the Established Church, thrown out in the House of Commons by a majority of 221 to 96.

**16.**—The Rev. Samuel Mason, LL.D., Dublin, commits suicide by throwing himself from the deck of the steamer *Ulster*, when near the Kish light-ship.

— Mr. Gladstone introduces the annual financial scheme of the Government. The estimated charge was £67,749,000., and the revenue £1,490,000/. He proposed to equalize the duty on chicory and coffee, and to place upon an equal footing certain taxes upon licences, removing anomalies therein, making clubs liable to the duties payable for the sale of wines and spirits, and withdrawing the exemption, under the Income-tax Acts, of corporate trust-property and of charitable endowments. These additional taxes would amount to £33,000/. a year, raising the estimated surplus to £3,874,000/. He proposed to reduce the duty on tea to 1s. per pound, to take 2d. per pound off the general rate of Income-tax, and to equalize the tax on incomes between 100/- and 200/. The surplus of £34,000/, the Government did not propose to part with, and he appealed to the Committee to support them in retaining this amount in their hand. The proposed alterations in the hackney-carriage dues and the club licences were subsequently withdrawn, as was also the scheme for taxing charitable and trust-corporation funds, under circumstances to be afterwards referred to.

**18.**—Rockingham House, near Boyle, Roscommon, the seat of Viscount Lorton, destroyed by fire.

**20.**—Debate on the second reading of the bill intended by Sir George Grey to give the inmates of prisons not being members of the Established Church the benefit of the attendance of ministers of their own religious persuasion. It was supported by Lord Derby and many other members of the Conservative party. On the occasion of the second reading in the Upper House, on the 8th of June, the leader of the Opposition said:—"I am well aware, not only that I differ on this question from several of my noble friends around me, but that this measure has met with much apprehension and prejudice—honest prejudice, no doubt—and that it is not likely to be popular in the country. But where I have clearly seen my way with regard to the justice and policy of a measure, I hope that I never have shrunk, and that I never shall shrink, from incurring the risk of unpopularity; and I think I have made a much greater sacrifice than in taking a course which connects me with unpopularity out of doors, when I find myself differing on this question from noble friends around me, with whom, on most occasions, it has long been my happiness to act. All considerations of this sort, however, must give way to those of policy and justice; and upon the higher principle of Christian charity and religion I deem it my duty to give a conscientious and a cordial

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vote in favour of the second reading." The bill received the royal assent on the 28th July.

**20.**—Lord John Russell writes to the American Minister, Mr. Adams:—"With regard to the complaints which you have made from time to time of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark that no steps have hitherto been taken by the United States authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States. Mr. Seward has, on the contrary, justified the means used, provided they were not bribery or intimidation, to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service. You will readily perceive the justice of the request I am about to make; namely, that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate States, you will furnish me with proofs that all British subjects serving in the Federal army or navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of her Majesty's proclamation.

— In consequence of the widely-expressed feeling of dissatisfaction at the police arrangements made by the City of London on the occasion of the entry of the Princess Alexandra, Sir George Grey obtains leave to introduce a bill into Parliament to amalgamate the City with the Metropolitan Force. The City authorities strenuously opposed the measure, and in the end it was thrown out on the ground of non-compliance with the standing orders.

**22.**—The Queen approves of Mr. Gilbert Scott's design for the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, in the form of an Eleanor cross with spire and statues. Next day Parliament voted £0,000/. for the erection, in addition to the £6,000/. received in voluntary subscriptions.

— Earthquake at Rhodes, causing the destruction of about 2,000 dwelling-houses and hundreds of the inhabitants.

— The King of Denmark informs the Rigsråad that, though his ordinance of the 30th of March had been opposed by the great German Powers, he would not be diverted from his original intention.

**25.**—Loss of the Montreal Ocean Company's steam-ship *Anglo-Saxon*, on a reef off Clamb Cove, a few miles eastward of Cape Race. There was a thick fog at the time, and the vessel was presumed to be in a position seventeen miles south of Cape Race. Certain of the crew reached the rocks by means of a studding-sail boom, and, with the help of some of the passengers, got a hawser secured to a rock to keep the vessel from listing out, by which the female passengers were landed on the rocks from the foreyard-arm. Several of the first-class passengers managed to get into the two effective boats. About one hour after

striking, the ship's stern swung off from the rocks, and she settled down very fast, listing to port, and sinking in deep water. The captain, with many of the passengers and crew, were on deck at the time, and went down with the vessel. Of 440 people on board, 300 were drowned.

**27.**—In the House of Commons, Mr. Wilson Patten makes a statement regarding the amount and sources of the munificent fund collected for the relief of the Lancashire distress. The Central Relief Committee, 959,000*l.*; in clothing and provisions, 108,000*l.*; subscriptions from different localities, 306,000*l.*; private charity, 200,000*l.*; Mansion House Committee, 482,000*l.*; Poor-Law Board, 680,000*l.* Total, 2,735,000*l.* Of this sum, the county of Lancaster contributed 1,480,000*l.* At this date there was a gross balance on hand of 845,000*l.*

**29.**—A meeting of clergymen, gentlemen, owners of property, and employers of labour held at London House, at the request of the Bishop, in order to consult as to the best means of meeting the spiritual wants of the poorer districts of the metropolis. After a conversational discussion, a resolution was carried to raise 100,000*l.* each year, for the next ten years, in order to carry out the four objects of the Diocesan Society, viz., the building of churches, the endowment of parsonages, the employment of curates, and the general purposes of church extension in the metropolis.

— Sir John Trelawny's bill abolishing Church rates thrown out on the second reading by a majority of 10 in a House of 560 members. The former divisions on this much-debated measure had shown—in 1855, a majority of 28 for abolition; in 1856, 43; in 1858, 53; in 1859, 74; in 1860, 29. In 1861, the votes being equal, the bill was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker; and in 1862 it was negatived by a majority of 1.

**May 1.**—M. Gustave Thiebault assassinated on his grounds, near Cahir, Tipperary. He was found dead and much disfigured, lying on the roadside, his gun near him, both barrels discharged, and the stock smashed off near the butt. A broken pitchfork and a heavy stone lay on his face, the flesh of which was torn off as with the cock of the gun. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Halloran, one of two brothers arrested on suspicion.

**2.**—Commencement of a series of battles, at Chancellorsville, between the Federals under General Hooker, and the Confederates under General Lee. The former was compelled to recross to the north bank of the Rappahannock with great loss. In one of the engagements, General Jackson ("Stonewall Jackson") received a wound in the arm, from the effects of which he died a few days afterwards in hospital. In the confusion attending one of the fiercest of the engagements it was

thought he had been fired upon in mistake by some of his own troops.

**3.**—The Polish Central Committee declares itself a provisional government, and rejects the conditions of the Emperor's amnesty.

**4.**—Abandonment of Mr. Gladstone's proposal regarding the taxation of charities. In the morning, a deputation, numerous and influential beyond all precedent, waited upon the right hon. gentleman at his official residence in Downing-street. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge represented the Corporation of Christ's Hospital, which he said would be mulcted of about 2,000*l.* per annum if the scheme were carried out; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and the Clergy Orphan Corporation; while the Bishop of London, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and many other prelates and members of both Houses of Parliament were present to press for a continuance of matters as they were. Mr. Gladstone received the memorials, and heard the different speakers urge the case of the various charities they were connected with, but reserved his defence of the proposal till the scheme was formally brought before the House in the evening. The right hon. gentleman then went at great length into the question, and defended it as a practical, well-considered scheme. In combating the assertions which had been freely made out of doors, that if the hospitals should be compelled to pay the Income-tax they must necessarily close some of their wards or reduce their beds, he said:—"It was not my intention to make any remarks on the management of hospitals of this kind, which we must all regard with so much favour and respect; but when at every turn the threat is flung in my face that if this measure is carried out the number of patients must be diminished, then I am obliged to give it particular consideration. I do not believe that the beds of patients will be reduced. Those who, in the case of the protected trades, declared that if protection were withdrawn they must dismiss so many of their workmen, were not men who told lies. They really believed what they said, but were not aware that more economical arrangements would enable them to keep these workmen, pursue their trade, and make larger profits than before. One of the great evils of the present system is, that while you bestow public money on these establishments, you dispense with all public control over them, and thus annul all effective motives for economy. Endowed institutions laugh at public opinion. The press knows nothing of their expenditure; Parliament knows nothing of it. It is too much to say that hospitals are managed by angels and archangels, and do not, like the rest of humanity, stand in need of supervision, criticism, and rebuke. Therefore, even in the case of St. Bartholomew's, I object to an exemption, which, by its very nature, at once removes the principal motives for economical management. When the managers tell me

that the exaction of 820*l.* will compel them to dismiss 500 patients, I am entitled to ask, Why, then, do you spend 220*l.* in a feast? What right have you to eat up in an hour 150 beds? I confess I am amazed at the skill with which my opponents have put their best foot foremost. Their tactics and strategy have been admirable, but their case will not bear close scrutiny. What are the circumstances of Guy's, of St. Thomas's, and similar establishments? Every year they are able to place 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* each in reproductive investments in land. They are thinking not merely of the sick, but of their own future aggrandizement and extension. I was informed the other day that St. Thomas's spends 15 per cent. of its income in improvements on land. Well, then, it is a matter for the State to consider, whether the indefinite enrichment of such corporations—even of those instituted for the best of purposes—when entirely removed from the control of public opinion, the press, or Parliament, is to go on without limit, and is to be augmented by contributions from the public purse. I do not believe that a single patient will be dismissed from one of the hospitals of London, if this proposal is agreed to; but if there were the slightest apprehension of such an occurrence, private charity would at once prevent it."

**5.**—Mr. Bouvier obtains leave to introduce, but afterwards withdraws, a bill designed to repeal that clause in the Act of Uniformity which required several classes of persons to make a declaration of conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and thus operated as a barrier against Nonconformists otherwise qualified to obtain fellowships and other academical rewards at the Universities.

**8.**—The Queen visits the invalid soldiers in the Royal Military Hospital, at Netley, the foundation stone of which had been laid by the Prince Consort seven years since.

**11.**—Rumour having given currency to a statement that the affairs of the popular singer Mdlle. Adelina Patti would be made the subject of a Chancery suit at the instance of one Macdonald, who described himself as her "next friend," and Mons. Alfred Vidil, a suitor for her hand, the lady made affidavit this day:—"Until I read the name of James William Macdonald, who styles himself my next friend, I never heard of such a person, nor did I, ever to my knowledge, see him, nor did I ever communicate with him in any way. There is not one word of truth in any of the allegations against him or against my said father in any of the affidavits filed in this cause. I wholly deny that I am or ever was treated with cruelty by them, or either of them, or that my liberty is or ever was controlled, or that I am or ever was kept short of money, or that my jewellery or any part of it has been or is appropriated by them or either of them. On the contrary, I have and always have had whatever money I require, and all my jewellery has always been and is under my own control, and I could

convert the whole of it into money at once if I were so disposed." On the matter coming before the Vicc-Chancellor the bill was dismissed with costs, to be paid by the so-called "next friend."

**11.**—Exciting scene in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, arising from the opposition of the members to the policy of the King's Ministers on the Army Reconstruction Bill. "If," remarked Herr von Roon, the Minister of War, "such utterances are indulged in against the Cabinet or a member of the Cabinet, this in my opinion is no more than a piece of arrogance." Herr von Bockum Dolfis, the second President of the House, happened to occupy the chair at the time the Minister of War made this remark. "I am under the necessity," he immediately interposed, "of interrupting the Minister of War." The Minister, here cutting short the President, cried out rather impetuously, "I beg not to be interrupted." Herr von Bockum (ringing his bell): "It is I who have to speak, and I interrupt the Minister of War." Herr von Roon: "I beg your pardon. It is I who have begun to speak, nor shall I cease until I have done. I am constitutionally entitled to speak whenever I like, and no bell, no gesture, no interruption—" (The President rings violently. Cries of "order.") Herr von Bockum, the Vicc-President: "If I see fit to interrupt the Minister of War, the Minister has to desist forthwith. (Tremendous cheers on the left.) Should my command be disregarded by the Minister, I shall order my hat to be brought." Herr von Roon: "I have nothing in the world to say against your hat being brought. (Cries of "silence," and "sit down.") But you compel me to say— (Disturbance, cries of "sit down," and "put him out.") Gentlemen, I find 350 voices to be louder than one. I insist on my constitutional right. By virtue of the Charter I am entitled to speak whenever I please. Nobody has a right to cut short one of his Majesty's Ministers." Herr von Bockum (ringing his bell): "I said I would interrupt the Minister, and I do so." The scene soon assumed a tumultuous character. Wprds uttered by the Minister were contradicted by a hundred voices, violent outcries resounding from every quarter, the galleries not excepted. Herr von Bockum put on his hat, and, supported by a volley of cheers, rose from his seat. With him rose the members. In the lull which immediately ensued, the President declared the House adjourned for one hour.

**12.**—Radama II., King of Madagascar, assassinated, and his widow Radobo proclaimed Queen.

**16.**—Mr. Robert Rawlinson, who had been appointed to inquire into the advisability of employing the distressed cotton operatives on public works, reports that "a vast amount of useful work may be beneficially undertaken and executed by the best of the distressed men out of employment." Any loss on the work in

the first instance would, he thought, be more than made up to the locality in a saving of the poor-rate.

**19.**—The Lower House of Convocation presents to the Upper a report on Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch, which they find to contain errors of the gravest and most dangerous character. The prelates answered, "That this House having reason to believe that the book in question will shortly be submitted to the judgment of an ecclesiastical court, declines to take further action in the matter, but that we affectionately warn those who may not be able to read the published and convincing answers to the work which have appeared, of its dangerous character."

**20.**—Epsom races. The Derby won by Mr. Naylor's Maccaroni.

**22.**—The Oaks by Mr. Valentine's Queen Bertha.

— Henry Valentine Smith, known in the theatrical world as "Swanborough," and a favourite actor at the Strand Theatre, commits suicide by cutting his throat, in his bed-room, in a fit of mental depression.

**26.**—Herat captured by the forces of Mahomet Khan of Afghanistan. He died within a few weeks of his triumph, leaving the succession to his throne to be disputed by two sons.

**27.**—In reply to an address from the Chamber of Deputies, the King of Prussia states that the Ministry possess his entire confidence, and that he purposes again to carry on the government of the country without a parliament.

**28.**—In the House of Commons Mr. Walpole presented a petition from Mr. Churchward, whose contract for the Dover post office packets had been suddenly terminated. The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the course pursued, and the Report was agreed to by 205 votes to 191.

**30.**—Accident on the Brighton Railway, between Streatham and Balham, the engine exploding when proceeding at a rapid rate, and dragging the greater part of the train down an embankment. The engine-driver and three passengers were killed on the spot, and serious injuries were sustained by between thirty and forty of the Grenadier Guards, returning from rifle practice at Eastbourne.

**31.**—The Crown Prince of Prussia remonstrates with his father on his arbitrary conduct in dissolving the deputies.

**June 1.**—Came on in the Court of Queen's Bench the matter of the Earl of Winchelsea *ex parte* Willes, Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., moving for a rule calling on the Earl and a Mr. James Kennett to show cause why a criminal information should not issue against them for certain libels upon the applicant, Mr. Willes, the "Argus" of the sporting world. The libel appeared in the *Sporting Gazette*, and was contained in a rhyming prophecy which Lord Winchelsea was alleged to have con-

tributed to that journal under the signature of "John Davis."

"Adown the eventful course the beaten lay,  
And Pindar was the 'Argus' of that day;  
Our own reporter,' with a scale of fees,  
At whose' bureau you purchased what you please.  
'No fee, no puff!' 'Half-price'—praise only horse;  
'Full price'—dish owner up with friendly sauce.  
'Full price and douceur with the run of table!'  
Butter horse, man, and everything you are able."

An explanation being demanded, Lord Winchelsea replied that he made it a rule not to answer impertinent questions, and on the same day Mr. Willes' solicitor received a note signed "John Davis," denying that there was anything to complain of, except the fact of mentioning Pindar and "Argus" in the same paragraph. The Court was of opinion that it was not such a matter as would justify their interference, and that Mr. Willes' proper remedy would be by action or by indictment.

**1.**—Lord Ebury moved an address for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present compulsory and indiscriminate use of the Burial Service of the Church of England, but the motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that the bishops would prepare a measure to relieve the scruples of the clergy.

— The elections to the French Legislative Assembly carried in Paris by the Opposition.

**3.**—Mr. Soames' bill for closing public-houses on Sunday thrown out on a second reading, by 278 to 103 votes.

**4.**—In the House of Commons Mr. Bagwell moves a resolution that it is impolitic any longer to exclude Ireland from the operation of the Volunteer system. Lord Palmerston opposed the resolution, not from any doubt of the loyalty of the Irish, but because religious zeal was likely to lead to dangerous revolts when each of the parties were armed. Resolution negatived by 156 to 45.

**5.**—Mr. Fortescue calls the attention of the House of Commons to the circumstances attending the death, after four weeks' imprisonment, of Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley of the 6th Dragoons, at Mhow, in India, on the 25th of May, 1862; and to the imprisonment at the same time, for a still longer period, of Troop Sergeant-Majors Duval and Wakefield, of the same regiment, without either of the three having been brought to trial, or any formal charge having been preferred against them; and to ask whether the commanding officer (Colonel Crawley), under whose authority those things took place, was still to be left in command of the regiment. Further inquiry promised.

**8.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales visit the City in state, and are entertained at a banquet in Guildhall by the Corporation. An address was also presented to his Royal Highness expressive of the pleasure felt by the Corporation that he should have assumed the freedom of the City in virtue of the citizenship of his lamented father. The banquet on the occasion was of unusual splendour, the

City companies having sent in most of their rich ornaments and plate. The banquet was followed by a ball, which was kept up till one o'clock, when the Royal visitors left with an escort of Life-guardsmen. The route from Marlborough House to the City was brilliantly illuminated, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the mass of spectators who lined the streets.

9.—Discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Buxton's resolution to relax the stringency of Subscription under the Act of Uniformity. "Two courses," Mr. Buxton said, "were open to the Church of England. If she chose to be, not national, but narrow and sectarian; if she drove from her the intellect of the age; if she stubbornly withheld all progress, all reform; if she met the irresistible advance of the human mind, the inevitable growth of religious opinion, the novelties of speculation, the discoveries of science, not with strong and gentle reasoning, but with paroxysms of fear and rage; if she displayed that, which was of all things the most pitiful, the longing to persecute without the power, the day might come when, alienated from all that was most profound in thought and most generous in feelings, she might find herself forsaken and spurned by the English people. A far other career, he believed, was before her. Let men of mind find with her a welcome and a home; let her open her gates wider, and shake off the bonds that cramped her; let her move onward with the age, and in the van of its religious thought; let her deal tenderly with error, and grapple boldly with truth; and let her ministers be still foremost in every work of mercy—in short, instead of trusting to outward props the handiwork of men, let her grow ever more glorious within, more pure, more noble, more profound—then they need not doubt that their children's children would still cleave to the Church, which their fathers founded and sealed with their blood in the great days of old."

— Came on for hearing, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the case of the Queen *v.* Lieutenant-Colonel Calthorpe, *ex parte* the Earl of Cardigan, in the form of a rule for a criminal information against the defendant. The case arose out of certain imputations upon the conduct of Lord Cardigan in the memorable Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava during the Crimean war, made by General Calthorpe in a work entitled "Letters from Head-Quarters, by a Staff Officer." The main charge made against his lordship was one of cowardice, the General alleging that his lordship, although well known to be a consummate horseman, had allowed his horse during the charge to take him to the rear. Lord Cardigan applied repeatedly to General Calthorpe to retract his statement, but without any other result than a note to the following effect in the second edition:—"The author had relied on statements furnished by officers actually engaged in the charge; but as the excellence of

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Lord Cardigan's horsemanship is unquestionable, the idea that his horse ran away with him is no doubt erroneous." Lord Cardigan came before the Court last term, and obtained a rule for a criminal information, which came on for argument this day. Mr. Garth was heard in support of the rule, and many affidavits were produced on behalf of Lord Cardigan. At the conclusion of a lengthened judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said he was glad the discussion had so completely vindicated the gallant Earl, but the Court had no alternative but to discharge the rule. The other judges concurred, and the rule was accordingly discharged, but without costs.

9.—Came on for hearing in the House of Lords, before a Committee of Privilege, the petition of the Earl of Dundonald, which prayed that he was entitled to vote for representative peers in Scotland, and that he was the lawful son of the late Earl. The petitioner's brother, Captain the Hon. L. Cochrane, of her Majesty's ship *Warrior*, claimed the peerage, as the eldest son born after the marriage of his father and mother. The Dowager Countess of Dundonald was examined, and detailed the circumstances which led first to a private marriage, at Annan, in Scotland, in 1812, and then to a more public ecclesiastical ceremony, when her husband was about to leave this country. Their Lordships concurred that the Countess had fully explained the validity of the first marriage, and that the petitioner had made good his claim.

10.—Inauguration of the Albert Memorial of 1851, at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. A large and fashionable gathering assembled to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales, on whom the duty devolved of receiving addresses from the Council of the Horticultural Society, and the Executive Committee of the Memorial. With the exception of her Majesty, most of the Royal Family were present, and took part in the procession through the grounds. Besides other inscriptions relating to the Exhibition, one tablet bore that the Memorial, then uncovered, was erected by public subscription. "Originally intended only to commemorate the International Exhibition of 1851, now dedicated also to the memory of the great author of that undertaking, the Good Prince, to whose far-seeing and comprehensive philanthropy its first conception was due, and to whose clear judgment and untiring exertions in directing its execution the world is indebted for its unprecedented success.—Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, the Prince-Consort. Born August 26, 1819. Died December 14, 1861." Her Majesty visited the memorial on the 12th.

— The French army under General Forey enter the Mexican capital, President Juarez having previously transferred his seat of government to San Luis de Potosi.

11.—The Duc de Chartres married, at Kingston, to his cousin, the Princess Amélie

of Orleans, daughter of the Prince de Joinville.

**14.**—The Montreal Ocean steamship *Norwegian* wrecked in a thick fog on St. Paul's Island, near the North-east Light. She had on board 58 cabin and 271 steerage passengers, which, with the crew and mails, were all saved. A portion of the cargo was also recovered.

**15.**—The House of Commons, by a majority of 267 to 135, vote 123,000*l.* to purchase the seventeen acres of land at South Kensington, where the Exhibition building stands. The proposal made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 2d July, to vote 105,000*l.* for the purchase of the building itself, was negatived by a majority of 166 in a House of 408 members.

**16.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales attend the Oxford Commemoration, during the ceremonies incident to which the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on his Royal Highness. At the proceedings in the Sheldonian Theatre, the Chancellor (Earl Derby) addressed the Prince in a Latin speech, which was greatly admired, both for the excellency of its Latinity and the happy choice of topics which it displayed. In the evening the Prince and Princess were entertained at a state banquet, in the hall of Christ Church. Next day the Royal visitors attended the Commemoration proper, and in the evening witnessed the time-honoured procession of boats on the Isis. The Prince and Princess left Oxford for Windsor on the afternoon of the 18th.

**17.**—Earl Russell forwards to Lord Napier, at St. Petersburg, the text of the note on the Polish question which had been drawn up concurrently with France and Austria. "Her Majesty's Government," he said, "would deem themselves guilty of great presumption if they were to express an assurance that vague declarations of good intentions, or even the enactment of some wise laws, would make such an impression on the minds of the Polish people as to obtain peace and restore obedience. In present circumstances, it appears to her Majesty's Government that nothing less than the following outline of measures should be adopted as the bases of pacification:—(1) Complete and general amnesty. (2) National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the charter of the 15–27th November, 1815. (3) Poles to be named to public offices in such a manner as to form a distinct national Administration, having the confidence of the country. (4) Full and entire liberty of conscience; repeal of the restrictions imposed on Catholic worship. (5) The Polish language recognised in the kingdom as the official language, and used as such in the administration of the law and in education. (6) The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting. These six points might serve as the indications of measures to be adopted, after calm and full deliberation.

But it is difficult, nay, almost impossible, to create the requisite confidence and calm while the passions of men are becoming daily more excited, their hatreds more deadly, their determination to succeed or perish more fixed and immovable."

**17.**—Captains Speke and Grant, the now famous African travellers, arrive at Portsmouth on board the *Pera*, and are presented by the Corporation with an address expressive of the pleasure they felt in welcoming travellers "whose recent discoveries have solved the perplexing problem of all ages, by ascertaining the true source of one of the most wonderful rivers on the face of the earth." On the 22d they received a most enthusiastic reception at the Royal Geographical Society, and made a brief statement of their discoveries.

**18.**—The King of the Belgians, as arbitrator between the British and Brazilian Governments in the dispute concerning the arrest, by the guard of Brazilian police stationed at Tijaca, of three officers of the British navy, pronounces his opinion that in the mode in which the laws of Brazil have been applied towards the English officers, there was neither premeditation of offence nor offence given to the British navy.

— The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals obtain a conviction before a bench of magistrates, at Loughborough, against the Marquis of Hastings, for cock-fighting at Donnington Hall. The Marquis was adjudged to pay the full penalty of 5*l.*, and the three gamekeepers concerned 2*l.* each.

**19.**—Discussion in the House of Lords concerning the atrocities committed by Russia in Poland.

**20.**—The House of Commons resolves to postpone, in the meantime, the discussion of a motion which Mr. Pope Hennessy had given notice of, for an address to the Crown, expressing the regret of the House at learning that the Emperor of Russia had set up a claim to the sovereignty of Poland, which was in violation of the Treaty of Vienna, and praying her Majesty to adopt measures in concert with other Powers which might preserve the legitimate right of Poland, and tend to produce a durable peace.

**21.**—Carlo Valerio, a tight-rope dancer, killed in Cremorne-gardens by a steel hook giving way, which suddenly slackened the wire on which he was performing, and threw him to the ground among the spectators.

— At a meeting of the Shakespeare Committee held in the apartments of the Royal Society of Literature, and presided over by the Duke of Manchester, it was resolved that a national celebration of the three-hundredth birthday of the poet should be held on the 23d April, 1864.

— Discussion in the House of Lords on the case of Mary Ann Walkley, who was said to have died from over-work, and from sleeping

in a badly ventilated room at a fashionable milliner's in Regent-street.

**24.**—In the Court of Exchequer, the jury return a verdict for the defendants in the case of the *Alexandra*, seized at Liverpool under the Foreign Enlistment Act. In summing up, the Lord Chief Baron Pollock directed the jury that, if there was to be a conviction under the Act, it must be upon evidence and not suspicion. If they thought the object really was to build a ship in obedience to an order, and in compliance with a contract, leaving those who bought it to make what use they thought fit of it, then it appeared to him that the Foreign Enlistment Act had not been in any degree broken.

— The British Orphan Asylum at Slough opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

— A new provisional government established under the title of "the Regency of the Mexican Empire."

— The Japanese close their ports against foreign traders.

**26.**—The Guards give a grand ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales in the picture-galleries of the International Exhibition building. The decorations were of surpassing splendour, it being calculated that the gold and silver plate represented a gross value of two millions sterling. The company was limited to 1,400.

— In answer to Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Cardwell said that the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present ecclesiastical settlement of Ireland would open a controversy which had convulsed and disorganized the country.

— Died, aged 70, General Sir Joshua Jebb, well known in the annals of prison discipline. .

**27.**—In the case of *Dickson v. Combermere* and others, charged with conspiring to remove the plaintiff from the command of the 2d Tower Hamlets Militia, the jury return a verdict for the defendants. The case occupied the Queen's Bench over eight days.

— The American mail-steamer *Persia* arrives at Liverpool with the intelligence that General Lee had commenced offensive operations against the North, by an invasion of the State of Pennsylvania with the Army of the Rappahannock.

**28.**—General Meade supersedes Hooker in the command of the Federal army of the Potomac.

**29.**—Came on for hearing, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the case of *Morrison v. Belcher*, being a claim for damages for a libel written by the defendant, Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, concerning the plaintiff, a retired naval officer, and editor of the astrological publication known as "*Zadkiel's Almanac*." Shortly after the death of Prince

Albert, Mr. Alderman Humphrey was led to make some observations from his place on the magisterial bench regarding certain prophecies said to be contained in "*Zadkiel*" for 1861. Commenting thereon, a writer in the *Telegraph* asked: "Who is this '*Zadkiel*,' and are there no means of ferreting him out and hauling him up to Bow-street as a rogue and vagabond?" Sir Edward Belcher thereupon addressed the following letter to the *Telegraph*, which formed the libel complained of:—"I will aid you in the scent by first informing you that he stands as a lieutenant in the 'Navy List,' seniority 1815. Next, that he has his admirers about Greenwich Hospital, who fancy him a prophet A 1; and that his mischievous propensity is not solely confined to that foolish publication '*Zadkiel's Almanac*' More, I think he gave his name not long since as president of some peculiar society connected with astrology—R. J. Morrison. A friend reminds me that the author of '*Zadkiel*' is the celebrated 'crystal globe seer,' who gulled many of our nobility about 1852, making use of a boy under 14 years of age, or a girl under 12. He pretended, by looking into the crystal globe, to hold converse with the spirits of the Apostles, and even our Saviour, with all the angels of light as well as of darkness, and to tell what was going on in any part of the world, and drawings were made of the objects seen in those visions. One noble lady gave one of those boys 5/- to give her intelligence of her son, who was in the Mediterranean; the boy peached, and let the cat out of the bag. Of course the information was false. He took money, if he really be the same, for these profane acts, and made a good thing of it. If it was deemed sufficiently important, there can be no doubt that he can be satisfactorily trotted out. As to his position as a naval officer, excepting the coastguard, he has not served afloat since 1815." Witnesses were now adduced to show that, though the plaintiff had visited several houses of note with his magic crystal, he had not received any money for doing so, nor did it appear that he had wilfully deceived anybody. Among those examined were the Earl of Wilton, Sir E. B. Lytton, Lord Harry Vane, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Master of the Temple. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages 20s.

**30.**—Vicomte de Morilo, a French officer of the Legion of Honour, commits suicide by shooting himself in a railway train, near Newark-on-Trent.

— Memorial statue to Lord Herbert of Lea uncovered at Salisbury.

**30.**—Re-opening of Hereford Cathedral after extensive alterations and restorations.

— In the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion to recognise the "Southern States as an independent Power, the hon. member for Sheffield gave an account of his interview with the Emperor of the French, and of some

important declarations made by the Emperor, who gave him authority, he said, to disclose them to the House. The Emperor of the French said:—"As soon as I learnt that the rumour of an alteration of my views was circulating in England, I gave instructions to my Ambassador to deny the truth of it. Nay, more; I instructed him to say that my feeling was not, indeed, exactly the same as it was, because it was stronger than ever in favour of recognising the South. I told him also to lay before the British Government my understanding and my wishes on this question, and to ask them still again whether they would be willing to join me in that recognition." "Now, Sir," continued Mr. Roebuck, "there is no mistake about this matter. I pledge my veracity that the Emperor of the French told me that. And, what is more, I laid before his Majesty two courses of conduct. I said, 'Your Majesty may make a formal application to England.' He stopped me and said, 'No, I cannot do that; and I will tell you why. Some months ago I did make a formal application to England. England sent my despatch to America. That despatch, getting into Mr. Seward's hands, was shown to my Ambassador at Washington. It came back to me, and I feel that I was ill-treated by such conduct. I will not,' he added, 'I cannot, subject myself again to the danger of similar treatment. But I will do everything short of it. I give you full liberty to state to the English House of Commons my wish, and to say to them that I have determined in all things'—(I will quote his words)—'I have determined in all things to act with England; and, more than all things, I have determined to act with her as regards America.' Well, Sir, with this before us, can the Government be ignorant of this fact? I do not believe it. With this before them, are they not prepared to act in concert with France? Are they afraid of war? War with whom? With the Northern States of America? Why, in ten days, Sir, we should sweep from the sea every ship. (Exclamations of dissent.) Yes, there are people so imbued with Northern feeling as to be indignant at that assertion. But the truth is known. Why, the *Warrior* would destroy their whole fleet. Their armies are melting away; their invasion is rolled back; Washington is in danger; and the only fear which we ought to have is, lest the independence of the South should be established without us." On the 13th July Mr. Roebuck moved that the order for resuming the debate be discharged.

**July 1.** — Prince Gortschakoff forwards to the Russian Ambassador in London the Emperor's answer to the representation made on behalf of the Poles by the Courts of London, Paris, and Vienna, as parties to the Treaty of Vienna. He declined to discuss in detail the six points placed before Russia, on the plea that the most of them had

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already either been decreed or were about to be initiated. "If Lord John Russell," he wrote, "were exactly informed of what passes in the kingdom of Poland, he would know, as we do, that wherever the armed rebellion has striven to acquire substance, to give itself a visible head, it has been crushed. The masses have kept aloof from it, the rural population evinces even hostility to it, because the disorders by which agitators live ruin the industrial classes. The insurrection sustains itself alone by a terrorism unprecedented in history. The bands are recruited principally from elements foreign to the country. They gather together in the woods, and disperse at the first attack to re-unite in other places. When they are too closely pressed, they cross the frontier to re-enter the country at another point. Politically, it is a stage display intended to act upon Europe. The principle of action of the directing committees from without is to keep up agitation at all cost, in order to give food for the declamations of the press, to abuse public opinion, and to harass the Governments, by furnishing an occasion and a pretext for a diplomatic intervention which should lead to military action. All the hope of the armed insurrection is in this: it is the object at which it has laboured from its rise. . . . His Majesty the Emperor owes to his faithful army, struggling for the maintenance of order, to the peaceable majority of Poles who suffer from these deplorable agitations, and to Russia, on whom they impose painful sacrifices, to take energetic measures to terminate them. Desirable as it may be speedily to place a term to the effusion of blood, this object can only be attained by the insurgents throwing down their arms and surrendering themselves to the clemency of the Emperor. Every other arrangement would be incompatible with the dignity of our august master, and with the sentiments of the Russian nation." In any case, the Prince insisted on the re-establishment of order as an indispensable condition, which must precede any serious application of the measures destined for the pacification of the kingdom.

**1.—The Dutch abolish slavery in their West Indian possessions.**

— Commencement of a series of engagements at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, between the Federal and Confederate armies. The latter, under General Lee, attacked the former, commanded by General Meade, and drove them into a well-defended position on Cemetery Hill, to the south of the town. After a succession of severe onslaughts, the Confederates were defeated on the afternoon of the 2d, and again more seriously on the 3d, on the occasion of a gallant attack by General Pickett on the Federal position. The Confederates thereupon withdrew, leaving about 3,000 prisoners in the hands of General Meade. Vicksburg surrendered the following day.

**6.—Public intimation having been made**  
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that Lord Barcaple intended to withdraw from the Free Church, in consequence of the Assembly's acquiescence in Dr. Candlish's attack on the Queen for permitting a verse from the Apocrypha to appear on the monument to the Prince Consort at Balmoral, Dr. Candlish now writes to explain that he spoke for himself alone, not for the Assembly, far less for the Church. "And it is scarcely reasonable, I submit, to saddle me with the blame of involving a dumb Assembly in my peculiar treason, and depriving a defenceless Church, on that account, of one of its ornaments and supports. But I must allow that, whatever the learned Judge's mode of punishing one in many and many in one may say for his logic or his law, it speaks volumes for his loyalty. It was relevant," he thought, "to a discussion upon the subject of Popish leanings in influential quarters to adduce as an instance the description of an Apocryphal text on the tomb or cairn of a Protestant Prince—a novelty, I am persuaded, in our country's monumental literature, for which it will be hard to find a precedent satisfactory, I say, not to a theologian, but even to a mere antiquarian. . . . Infidels and latitudinarian divines are simply preparing the way for Rome when they affect or seem to put the Apocrypha on the same footing with the Bible. I cannot get rid of the impression that the Balmoral inscription manifests a tendency in that most dangerous direction. I have said so; and whoever is responsible for it, I must say so still. I say it with the deepest sorrow, if it is the Queen who is responsible; which, however, I do not believe. I say it with indignation, whosoever else it may be."

**6.**—Debate in the House of Commons concerning an alleged breach of neutrality laws, in permitting British officers to serve in the Chinese army. Lord Palmerston said he could not understand the censure of Lord Nares, who seemed to imply that we were wrong in teaching the Chinese the art of government, of regulating their finances, of increasing their revenue, and improving their administration. He admitted these charges and claimed credit for them. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply.

**7.**—Died at Linden Grove, Bayswater, aged 78 years, William Mulready, R.A.

**10.**—The Mexican Assembly resolve to adopt an hereditary monarchical government under a Roman Catholic emperor, and to invite the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, eldest brother of the Emperor of Austria, to accept the imperial title. The provisional government afterwards assumed the style of the "Regency of the Mexican Empire."

**13.**—Treaty of London, approving of the election of Prince William of Denmark to the throne of Greece, signed by England, France, and Russia.

**13.**—Commencement of a series of conscription riots at New York and Boston.

**15.**—The tribe of the Waikatoes, dwelling near Auckland, begin a new outbreak by murdering two settlers. General Cameron afterwards marched against the aborigines.

**16.**—Another phase of the Roupell forgeries came on to-day for hearing, at Chelmsford Assizes, before Mr. Baron Channell and a special jury. The action was brought to recover an estate at Great Warley, Essex, consisting of two farms,—viz. Bury, in the occupation of Hawes; and Bolens, in the occupation of Springfield. The real parties to the action were Richard Roupell, plaintiff, as son and heir, and also as devisee of his father, the late Richard Palmer Roupell, with certain persons, stated to be trustees for widows and children who took a mortgage of the estate, in July 1857, from William Roupell; and the real defendants were the mortgagees, let in to defend as landlords in terms of a deed of gift by old Roupell to his son William, of date 9th January, 1856. As will be seen above, William Roupell mortgaged the property after his father's death; but if the deed were genuine, the old man did not die seized of the estate, and Richard could not take it either as heir-at-law or as devisee under the disputed will of 1850. On the other hand, the plaintiff, who must recover on his own right, was bound to prove that both the deed of gift and the will of September 1856 were forgeries; for if the former were genuine, the mortgagees had a title, and if the latter were genuine, the estate was left to his mother, and the plaintiff had no claim at all. The case for the defendant was thus founded on the deed of gift of January 1856, while the plaintiff pleaded that both deed and will were forgeries. William Roupell was again brought from prison to the witness-box, and explained in the most minute manner how he had forged his father's name, and obtained the signatures of two attesting witnesses—not absolutely necessary—by representing to them that they were attesting a lease signed by himself. His evidence was confirmed by these two persons, Trueman and Dove. They denied that they ever saw Roupell, the father, sign any deed; but they declared that their own signatures were genuine, and that the only person present when they signed was William Roupell. So far the convict's evidence was strongly corroborated. The case as to the will of 1856 also rested almost entirely on the evidence of William Roupell, who not only swore that he forged the document in question, but also gave evidence as to the contents of the will of 1850, declaring that under it the Warley estate was given to Richard. This will, he said, he destroyed, after keeping it for years; and the loss was irremediable, since the draught had been also destroyed by the proctor. William Roupell was not cross-examined, the defendants deeming him unworthy of credit, but Trueman and Dove, the witnesses for the two tenants,

were severely handled. Between the examination of witnesses, and the discussion of points of law, the proceedings were protracted over nine days. In summing up, the learned Judge observed, that the deed of grant or gift did not require to be executed by the grantee or donee, William Roupell, but only by the grantor or donor, R. P. Roupell ; and again, it did not require that his signature should be attested, but only that he should sign and deliver it to the donee, William Roupell, or some one on his behalf taking it for him. Neither was it required in the case of a will that the donor's execution should have been attested by two witnesses, but only that it should be signed, sealed, and delivered by the donor. The circumstances under which it was prepared and executed were stated by William Roupell, and his was the only direct evidence about it. The answers of the jury, after first retiring, were as follows : —To the first question, —Was the deed of gift executed in the presence of the two witnesses? —It was not. Upon the second question, as to whether it was executed by the testator, they were not agreed. To the third question, —Was the will of September 2, 1856, the will of the testator? —they found it was not so. To the fourth question, —Whether the will of 1850 devised the estate to the plaintiff? —they answered that there was not sufficient evidence to enable them to find. The jury retired again about six o'clock. At ten, being still unable to agree, and declaring that there was no prospect of their coming to a unanimous conclusion, the learned Judge, after conferring with counsel on both sides, declared the jury to be discharged ; and so this long-contested case ended, like the suit tried at Guildford, without any decision.

**20.**—Mr. Horsman draws the attention of Parliament to the oppressive measures of Russia in Poland, asking the House to agree to a resolution—“That, in the opinion of this House, the arrangements made with regard to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna have failed to secure the good government of Poland or the peace of Europe; and any further attempt to replace Poland under the conditions of that treaty must cause calamities to Poland and embarrassment and danger to Europe.” As Lord Palmerston declined to commit the Government to any more active policy than remonstrance till an answer had been obtained from Russia to the six points recently placed before her by the great Powers, the motion was withdrawn after a debate.

— The “female Blondin” killed at Aston-park, Birmingham, while performing on the tight-rope for the entertainment of a company of the Order of Foresters. The chair in which the first part of the performance had been carried through was removed, and a bag placed over the head of the performer as an additional blindfold. In this condition she again moved on the rope, holding the balancing pole in her hand, and cautiously feeling her

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way. She had trodden but three faltering steps when the rope collapsed, the platform on which the attendant was standing fell back, and the poor woman was dashed to the ground. Her death was instantaneous. The Foresters persevered with their entertainment till the evening. A letter written to the Mayor of Birmingham, by command of the Queen, stated :—“Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known to you her personal feelings of horror that one of her subjects—a female—should have been sacrificed to the gratification of the demoralizing taste, unfortunately prevalent, for exhibitions attended with the greatest danger to the performers. Were any proof wanting that such exhibitions are demoralizing, I am commanded to remark that it would be at once found in the decision arrived at to continue the festivities, the hilarity, and the sports of the occasion after an event so melancholy. The Queen trusts that you, in common with the rest of the townspeople of Birmingham, will use your influence to prevent in future the degradation to such exhibitions of the Park, which was gladly opened by her Majesty and the beloved Prince Consort, in the hope that it would be made serviceable for the healthy exercise and rational recreation of the people.” The Mayor (Sturge) replied :—“For the future I have every reason to hope that, notwithstanding Aston-park is beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of Birmingham, their influence, and that of their fellow-townsmen, will henceforth limit its use exclusively to the healthy exercise and rational recreation of the people, so that the gracious intentions of her Majesty and her revered Consort may not be frustrated, but realized. In the meantime I trust that exhibitions of so dangerous and demoralizing a character may be interdicted by parliamentary enactment.”

**24.**—With reference to the Volunteer Review at Wimbledon on the 18th, the Commander-in-Chief writes :—“I can only express my satisfaction at the zeal with which all on the ground carried out the instructions they received ; and I have a firm conviction that the Volunteer force is now becoming a very efficient body of men, and valuable as a great auxiliary to the regular army of the country.”

**28.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. The Royal Speech made reference to the condition of Poland, the civil war in America, the kingdom of Greece, the outrage in, and cessation of, diplomatic intercourse with Japan, and to the most prominent measures carried during the session.

**31.**—The Master of the Rolls delivers judgment in the case of *Broun v. Kennedy*, setting aside the deed executed by Mrs. Broun in 1859, giving a reversionary estate in fee simple in the Swinfen Hall estates, on the ground that such deed had been obtained by surprise and the exercise of undue influence. The deed to be delivered up to be cancelled ;

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Kennedy to re-convey his interest in the estate, and pay the costs of suit. His Honour also expressed his concurrence in the decision arrived at by the Court of Common Pleas, that a barrister was not allowed to sue for the recovery of fees.

**August 1.**—Died, at Abingdon House, Kensington, her Highness Maharanee Jendau Kower, widow of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, ruler of the Sikhs, and mother of the present Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. Her Highness was interred in Kensal-green Cemetery, after some opposition on the part of her attendants, who wished the body conveyed to India.

**3.**—Accident on the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway, occasioned by the engine coming in contact with a bullock upon the line. Five of the passengers were killed, some of them so mutilated as to defy recognition.

— The Prince of Wales visits Halifax to open the New Town Hall.

**5.**—Settled, by compromise, at Cork Asizes, the protracted process of litigation known as the Egmont property case, involving the ownership of lands computed to be worth £12,000/- a year. The action was in the form of an issue directed by the Court of Chancery for the purpose of ascertaining whether a certain instrument was the last will of Henry, Earl of Egmont. It purported to devise all the freehold and personal estates, together with the right of presentation to two livings in England, to Edward Tierney, of Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, making him, indeed, the sole residuary legatee, after payment of a few comparatively small charges. The Egmonts and Tierneys first became acquainted at Brighton in the reign of George IV. The ultimate effect of this intimacy was, that Edward Tierney, who was regarded as a friend and counsellor of the Egmonts, was appointed agent to the estates, then very much involved. Immediately after the accession of Henry, Lord Percival, the testator to the Egmont title, it became necessary, in order to meet the embarrassments of the family, to borrow money. This was done, and two trust-deeds executed, whereby the whole estates were conveyed to Lord Percival, Mr. Teed, and Mr. Edward Tierney. These trustees were to pay certain sums to Lord Egmont and his son, Lord Percival; they were to bar all entail, and to invest the property in the name of the Earl of Egmont, so as to give him power to dispose of it ultimately to the testator, Lord Percival. In consequence of the pecuniary position in which he was placed, Lord Percival, although a man of great refinement, gave way to drink. When he succeeded to the title, he had property valued at £200,000/-, but upon it there was a debt of £100,000/-, besides a further sum of £23,000/- owing to Mr. Tierney. The Earl died in 1841, and in his will made Edward Tierney his heir and residuary legatee. Subsequent to the Earl's death, the property had been greatly improved, no less a sum than (£500)

£70,000/- having been expended upon it by Mr. Tierney. Owing to the peculiar form of the pleadings, the question being the validity of a will, the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell appeared as plaintiff against the Earl of Egmont (Lord Arden), whereas he was in reality defendant, resisting the claim of his opponent to get possession of the estates, which were alleged to have been obtained by fraud and false representation. The terms of the compromise were, that the estates were to be surrendered to the Earl of Egmont, who, in return, was to pay Sir Lionel Darell £25,000/-, and to require no account of the mesne rents and profits since the death of the testator. The Earl also became bound to pay all costs incurred.

**6.**—Commercial treaty concluded between England and Italy.

— Sir Henry Storks, acting under the authority of the Queen's proclamation, dissolves the Ionian Parliament, "with a view to consult, in the most formal and authentic manner, the wishes of the inhabitants as to their future destiny." The result was a unanimous resolution in favour of union with Greece. A protocol ceding the isles was given effect to in June 1864.

**11.**—An English fleet, under the command of Captain Kuper, enters the Bay of Kagosima to demand satisfaction from the Prince of Satsuma for an attack made on the English travellers within the bounds of his jurisdiction, Sept. 14, 1862. Failing to obtain any satisfactory answer to the demands made, three steamers were seized on the 15th, when suddenly all the batteries opened a fire of shot and shell on the squadron. The Admiral at once proceeded to bombard the city, laying a great part of it in ruins, and completely destroying the batteries. Satsuma afterwards consented to do his utmost to apprehend the murderers, and paid his portion of the indemnity demanded, £25,000/-.

**14.**—Died, at the residence of General Eyre, Chatham, aged 71, years, Lord Clyde, "who by his own deserts, through fifty years of arduous service, from the earliest battle in the Peninsula to the pacification of India in 1858, rose to the rank of Field-Marshal and a peerage."

**17.**—A Congress of German Sovereigns assembles at Frankfort. The Emperor of Austria presided, and, in his opening speech relative to the reforms which the Congress should initiate, expressed his regret that he had not been able to induce the King of Prussia to participate in the work of unity. The 35 States of the Confederation, or Bund, included 1 empire, 5 kingdoms, 7 grand-duchies, 1 electorate, 8 duchies, 1 landgrave, 8 principalities, and 4 free towns. The entire population was computed at 44,802,050, and the military force of the Confederation at 503,072 men.

**20.**—In reply to a second pressing invita-

tion to attend the Congress of Sovereigns at Frankfort, the King of Prussia writes:—"My conviction is still the same as that expressed in my explanation of the 4th inst., and I retain it the rather as I have yet received no official information of the basis of the propositions. The information which has reached me by other means only strengthens me in the view not to fix my determination until, by business-like deliberations on the matter by my Council, the proposed changes in the Federal Constitution may be harmoniously discussed in their relations to the just power of Prussia and to the just interests of the nation. I owe it to my country, and the cause of Germany, to give no explanations which may bind me to my Federal allies before such discussion has taken place. Without such, however, my participation in the discussions would be impracticable."

**24.**—Mr. Coxwell's balloon collapses soon after ascending from a *âfête* at Basford Park, Nottingham, and, descending with great rapidity, causes the death of an amateur aeronaut named Chambers, who had volunteered to take the place of the aerial scientific navigator. The car struck the ground and rebounded several feet, when it was caught hold of by a party of young men. Chambers was stretched at the bottom of the car, life nearly extinct, more, it was believed, from the effects of the gas in the balloon than even the serious fractures he had sustained.

**26.**—Heard in Edinburgh, before Lord Barcapple<sup>o</sup> and a jury, the case of Craig *v.* Tennent, being an action for seduction in which the damages were laid at 1,000/. The pursuer was the daughter of a surgeon at Strathaven, and the defendant acted as a bank-agent there. The case was chiefly remarkable for the exposure it led to of the easy morality prevailing in that district during the courting season. The pursuer herself admitted that on one evening, when a number of young people met for diversion, there might have been rolling on the floor and kissing going on. "Toozling" was the custom of the place, and was familiarly known as "the bats." Another witness remembered the defender and a medical friend "bedding" Miss Craig, and afterwards "toozling" about the house. This also was a custom of the place, though it was not established in evidence that such practices were a necessary preliminary of marriage, for, during the period of their occurrence, the pursuer had been heard to speak slightlying of the defender as "small-legged Tammy." A justice of the peace had been present at one of the "toozling" scenes, and gone through the ceremony of a sham marriage. The defender at first pleaded that he had never been guilty of any improprieties with the pursuer, and then that improprieties had been continued over the whole period of their intimacy. The village-doctor was called on the side of the defender, and also several female witnesses, who all testified that

the occurrences referred to were quite common in and around Strathaven, and nobody there thought anything of them. The jury returned a unanimous verdict for the pursuer, and gave damages for the full amount claimed, 1,000/.

**29.**—Came on for trial at the Croydon Assizes, before Baron Bramwell and a special jury, the case of Wolley *v.* Pole, involving the plaintiff's right to recover from the Sun and other insurance offices the sum of 29,000/., as insurance effected on the mansion of Campden House and furniture, prior to its destruction by fire on the 23d March, 1862. After a long time spent in investigating the claim, and the circumstances of the fire, the offices determined to dispute the policies on the ground of fraud and arson, and this was the crime which was now submitted to the jury. The first action, in which the Secretary of the Sun Office appeared as defendant, was arranged to be taken as decisive of the others. The main facts sought to be brought out in evidence against the plaintiff were, that he had increased the insurances far beyond the value of the fittings; that many of the articles insured had been removed from the house; that his movements on the night of the fire were open to grave suspicion; that the furniture and books were spread about so as to burn readily, and, finally, that he was in such pecuniary difficulties as to furnish a motive for the crimes alleged against him. After a trial, extending over five days, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

**September 1.**—Termination of the Frankfort Congress. In the course of the sittings resolutions were carried in favour of the formation of a Chief Directory of sovereigns, a Federal Council with an assembly of 302 delegates, and a Federal Court of Justice: Prussia to preside at the Council or Directory only in the absence of Austria.

**3.**—Lelcwel at the head of 700 Poles attacks and defeats a superior Russian force, but sustains great losses in the encounter. Three days afterwards the Russians commenced an attack which resulted in the death of Lelcwel, and the retreat of his followers into Galicia.

**9.**—Earl Russell visits Dundee, and is presented with the freedom of the burgh, preparatory to opening the public park presented to the citizens by Sir David Baxter. Referring to our duty as neutrals in the American struggle, he said:—"The duties of neutrality between parties violently hostile, are not easily performed. It has been, and will be our endeavour, however, to exercise the powers now entrusted to the Crown by Parliament in such a manner as at once to defeat every attempt to engage our people in enterprises inconsistent with our neutral position, and to preserve for ourselves, our persons and our property, these safeguards of British law and justice to which alone they are indebted for

the security they enjoy." In an after-dinner speech given in his honour a few days later at Blairgowrie, Perthshire, his Lordship expressed an opinion that, so far as Reform was concerned, we were at the present time entitled "to rest and be thankful."

**10.**—The Queen disembarks at Woolwich, on her return from Germany.

**11.**—Four men executed in front of Kirkdale Gaol, Liverpool—Alvarez, a Spanish seaman, for stabbing James Harrison, in Oldhall-street, on the 12th May; Benjamin Thomas, a Welsh sailor, for beating the woman with whom he lodged to death, with a potato-masher, on the same day; Job Hughes, for murdering his wife by trampling on her, on April 30; and James O'Brien, an Irish sailor, for stabbing Elizabeth O'Callaghan, in a brothel in Spitalfields.

**17.**—Died, aged 74, Edward Ellice, Esq., M.P. for Coventry, the Nestor of the Whig party.

**20.**—Died, aged 79, Jacob Grimm, philologist and antiquarian.

**23.**—A coroner's inquest held at the vestry-room of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, on the body of George Beamire, an eccentric person of property, a barrister, who had been found dead in his room, to which for years no one had been admitted. The walls were covered with pictures of value, and in various corners of his apartments piles of clothing were found mixed up with silver plate, and rare books—all thickly covered with dust. A verdict was returned that death was caused by exhaustion from low fever, accelerated by neglect.

— The Ionian Assembly declare in favour of uniting the Islands to the kingdom of Greece, and thank Great Britain and the joint protecting Powers. The Assembly declining the pecuniary stipulations, was afterwards pro-rogued.

**25.**—Inquiry before the Castle Hedingham magistrates into the death of an old Frenchman commonly called "Dumny," who practised fortune-telling to a little extent, and had incurred, in consequence, the evil reputation of being a wizard. Aggrieved by his refusing to heal their imaginary ailments, and determined at the same time to rid the parish of a person of such baleful influence, a mob, composed for the most part of small shopkeepers and women, fell upon the old man on the 3d August last, and, besides half-suffocating him in a ditch, otherwise maltreated him so severely, that he died in a few days from the injuries received. Emma Smith, and Samuel Stammers, ringleaders in the outrage, were now committed to take their trial at the Chelmsford Spring Assizes.

**October 3.**—The Archduke Maximilian consents to accept the crown of Mexico, provided his election be ratified by a free vote of the whole Mexican people.

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**6.**—Earthquake shocks felt in the central and western parts of England, the shocks being nearly simultaneous from Milford Haven to Burton-on-Trent, and from the Mersey to Plymouth.

— Discourteous treatment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by the Earl of Leitrim. In his progress through the western parts of the Island, Lord Carlisle and his party were refused accommodation at the little Inn of Maam, in Connemara, in consequence of the following letter written to his tenant, the inn-keeper, by the Earl of Leitrim :—"King, I will be obliged to you to fill the hotel with my tenants forthwith. Let every room be occupied immediately, and continue to be occupied; and when so occupied you will refuse admittance to Lord Carlisle and his party. If there should be the slightest difficulty as to filling the hotel, the occupation of the rooms, my desire is that you will fill each room with the workmen; but you must not admit Lord Carlisle, and consequently the rooms should be filled previous to his coming there. Any orders you may have received notwithstanding, I rely on your observing my wishes to the letter.—LEITRIM. P.S.—I will pay for the tenants using the room." Lord Leitrim was afterwards removed from the Commission of the Peace.

— Died, aged 55, Mrs. Frances Trollope, novelist.

**8.**—Died, aged 76, Richard Whately, D.D. Archbishop of Dublin, a theologian who combined zeal with discretion and learning, and a political economist who added a practical sympathy with the people, to a thorough understanding of their habits.

**12.**—Died, aged 91, J. S. Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, born a British citizen in Massachusetts when it was a loyal colony, and a great English lawyer and statesman.

**13.**—Inauguration of the Albert Memorial at Aberdeen, in presence of the Queen and several members of the Royal Family. Her Majesty (through Sir George Grey) said :—"I could not reconcile it to myself to remain at Balmoral, while such a tribute was being paid to his memory, without making an exertion to assure you personally of the deep and heartfelt sense I entertain of your kindness and affection; and, at the same time, to proclaim in public the unbounded reverence and admiration, the devoted love that fills my heart for him whose loss must throw a lasting gloom over all my future life."

**17.**—Explosion at Morfa Colliery, Glamorganshire, causing the death of thirty-nine workmen, being almost the entire labourers in the pit at the time.

**19.**—Lord Palmerston entered as a correspondent in the Divorce Court. A person named O'Kane filed a petition this day alleging his marriage with Matilda Margaret Augustus Morris, on the 2d of October, 1851, at St.

George's-in-the-East, London. He then stated cohabitation at 2, John-street, Commercial-road; Gravesend; Tralee; and 2, Grove Place, Brighton, and the birth of a son and four daughters. There was next an allegation to the effect that on the 16th June, 1863, at Cambridge House, and at other times and places, the respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent, Viscount Palmerston, in consideration of which damages were claimed for 20,000*l.* The respondent, Mrs. O'Kane, answered this petition on the 1st day of November, by a denial both of the adultery and the marriage. The noble co-respondent did not answer, but instead of doing so—and as a preliminary step—he, on the 17th of November last, obtained in chambers an order that the petitioner should specify more precisely the place and mode in which the marriage was celebrated, and also the places and times at which the adultery was committed. With this order the petitioner did not comply, and took no further steps in the suit. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings the petition was removed from the file, an affidavit being sworn to that the petition was presented, filed, and served for the purpose of extortio*n* only, and that the petitioner had no case on its merits.

**22.**—The Prince of Wales elected President of the Society of Arts.

**24.**—Middling New Orleans cotton sold in Liverpool at 29*3d.* per lb. This was the highest point it reached, the market for ten days previously being more excited than at any other period during the famine. Throughout 1861 the same quality was quoted at 11*5d.*, and in 1862 at 24*3d.* In 1854 the current rate was 5*d.* per lb.

**26.**—The Japanese Government removes its recent restrictions on foreign commerce at all the ports except Yokohama.

**27.**—The Russian Government forbid mourning to be worn by Poles in Warsaw in memory of those who had fallen in the insurrection.

**28.**—Sarah Emily Mitchell tried at the Central Criminal Court, for stabbing her infant child with a dagger, and attempting afterwards to commit suicide. She was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

**30.**—King George I. arrives at Athens.

**November 3.**—Inquiry at the Marylebone Police-court into the charges made against Jane Henderson, lady's maid to Miss Domville, Connaught-place, of procuring in a fraudulent manner jewellery to the amount of over 2,000*l.* from Mr. Hancock and other jewellers in London. There were found in her room ornaments to the value of 800*l.*, 200 pairs of gloves, and 273*l.* in money. She was committed for trial, and convicted at the Central Criminal Court.

**4.**—The Emperor of the French issues an

invitation to the Sovereigns of Europe to assemble in Congress at Paris for the settlement of various international difficulties:—"Called to the throne," he wrote to her Majesty, "by Providence, and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than for others to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of the people. Thus I am ready, without any preconceived system, to bring to an International Council a spirit of moderation and justice, the ordinary portion of those who have undergone so many different trials. If I take the initiative in such an overture, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but because I am the sovereign to whom ambitious projects have mostly been attributed. I have it at heart to prove, by this frank and loyal overture, that my sole object is to arrive, without convulsion, at the pacification of Europe. If this proposal be agreed to, I beg your Majesty to accept Paris as the place of meeting. If the princes, allies, and friends of France should think fit to enhance by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I shall be proud to offer them cordial hospitality. Europe will, perhaps, see some advantage in the capital whence the signal of confusion has so often arisen, becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification. I take this opportunity of renewing to you the assurances of the high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am, Madam, my Sister, your Majesty's good brother—NAPOLEON." Earl Russell entered at length into the question in a despatch, dated 25th November. He concluded:—"If the mere expression of opinions and wishes would accomplish no positive results, it appears certain that the deliberations of a Congress would consist of demands and pretensions put forward by some and resisted by others; and, there being no supreme authority in such an assembly to enforce the decision of the majority, the Congress would probably separate leaving many of its members on worse terms with each other than they had been when they met. But if this would be the probable result, it follows that no decrease of armaments is likely to be effected by the proposed Congress. M. Drouyn de Lhuys refers to a proposal made by Lord Clarendon in one of the last sittings of the Congress of Paris. But her Majesty's Government understand that proposal to have reference to a dispute between two Powers to be referred to the good offices of a friendly Power, but in no way to the assembling of a General Congress. Not being able, therefore, to discern the likelihood of those beneficial consequences which the Emperor of the French promised himself when proposing a Congress, her Majesty's Government, following their own strong convictions, after mature deliberation, feel themselves unable to accept his Imperial Majesty's invitation."

**5.**—The Attorney-General moves for a rule for a new trial in the case of the *Alexandra*, on (503)

the ground of misdirection by Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and also upon the ground that the verdict was against the evidence. When the rule came to be argued, two of the judges thought it should be made absolute, and two that it should be discharged. By the withdrawal, as is the custom in such cases, of the judgment of the junior judge, a decision was entered that the rule should be discharged. An appeal on behalf of the Crown was made to the Court of Error, Exchequer Chamber (February 6), but Sir Hugh Cairns there stated the objection, that the Court of Exchequer had no power by law to make the rule under which the appeal had been brought. He contended that the only power given by the 26th Section of the Queen's Remembrancer's Act to the Court of Exchequer was to regulate the internal arrangements within their own court, and not to create new courts. They could not go outside their own court and give to suitors rights external to their court, or give them power of appeal from their decision to the Privy Council or the House of Lords. Four of the judges were of opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction, and three that it had. The case was ultimately carried to the House of Lords, the point argued with much subtlety on both sides being the technical question of the jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer Chamber. The House pronounced a decision on the 6th of April, showing a great diversity of opinion among the law lords, but deciding by a majority in favour of the Lord Chancellor's opinion, that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

**6.**—Czuchowski, the last of the Polish leaders of any eminence, defeated at Radom, and taken prisoner, wounded and dying.

**7.**—William Samuel Hunt poisons his wife and two children in a cab by administering prussic acid to them, which he mixed with beer called for at a public-house in Bishopsgate-street, while being driven to Westbourne Grove. Hunt left the cab himself in Holborn, instructing the driver to proceed to the address originally given, when the occupants were found to have been dead for some time. Two days afterwards he poisoned himself with aconite while the police were endeavouring to effect an entrance into his house.

**9.**—The new Prussian Chamber of Deputies opened by the King, who expressed a wish to act in harmony with the representatives if they would carry out his measures.

**10.**—The splendid new war-vessel, *Prince Consort*, narrowly escapes foundering in a gale in the Irish Channel. While vast quantities of water were shipped on deck, an undetected leak below permitted her engine-room to be flooded within a few inches of the fires. The engines, however, were powerful enough to drive the huge mass through the storm till a safe anchorage was reached off Kingstown.

**15.**—Death of Frederick VII., King of Denmark, and accession of Christian IX., father of the Princess of Wales. The following day Frederick, Duke of Augustenburg, issued a proclamation in which he claimed the succession to Schleswig-Holstein.

**17.**—Commenced, at Aldershot, the Court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, charged "(1) with conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Mhow, during the month of May, A.D. 1862, when the Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined in close arrest, caused the orders under which he was so confined to be carried into effect with unnecessary and undue severity, whereby the said Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were subjected to great and grievous hardships and suffering; (2) for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Mhow, on or about the 7th June, A.D. 1862, in the course of an address made by him before the general Court-martial which was then being held for the trial of Paymaster T. Smales, 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, expressed himself in the following language, or words to the like effect:—'Close arrest necessarily implies a sentry over a prisoner, but it does not necessitate his being placed over a prisoner's wife or family, and I can assure the court that no person could be more shocked than I was when I learned from the evidence of Sergeant-Major Lilley that his wife had been incommoded or annoyed by the precaution taken for his safe custody. It was Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon's fault if any such thing occurred, for it was his duty as Adjutant to have seen the post assigned to the sentry, and to have taken care that no such improper interference with the privacy of the Sergeant-Major's wife could have taken place. As it was, immediately I became acquainted with the statement of Sergeant-Major Lilley, I sent off orders to have the sentry removed to a post where he could perform his duty equally well without annoying or interfering with Mrs. Lilley:' thereby representing that the said Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon was in fault for what had occurred, whereas in truth, and in fact, Lieut.-Colonel Crawley then well knew that the said Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon had acted in the said matter by the express order and direction of the said Lieut.-Colonel Crawley." The examination of witnesses was continued till the 17th of December, when Colonel Crawley addressed the Court in defence, and claimed a complete acquittal. The Court found him Not guilty on both counts, and restored him the command of the regiment. Several witnesses who seemed to be actuated by an animus against Colonel Crawley, and had given their evidence in a hesitating, unsatisfactory way, were draughted to other regiments or dismissed the service.

**19.**—The inhabitants of Kiel petition the

German Diet in favour of the claim of the Duke of Augustenburg to the succession. Two days afterwards the States of Holstein refused to swear allegiance to the new King of Denmark.

**19.**—The Common Council of London vote a portion of land in Victoria Street, and a sum of 20,000/- for the construction of dwellings for the poorer classes.

**20.**—Died at Dhurumsala, valley of Cashmere, aged 52, James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of India. On the 19th the Viceroy was quite conscious of his critical state and perfectly composed. He then made his will, directed Colonel Strachey to design a tomb for his remains; approved of the design when submitted to him; dictated the words of the telegram to England expressing his duty to the Queen, and requesting her to appoint a successor; gave instructions respecting the return of his family to England, took an affectionate leave of all present, and waited calmly till the end came.

**24.**—The Cobden-Delane dispute. In a speech at Rochdale to-night, Mr. Cobden said:—"With regard to some things in foreign countries we don't compare favourably. You have no peasantry but that of England which is entirely divorced from the land. There is no other country in the world where you will not find men holding the plough and turning up the furrow upon their own freehold. I don't want any agrarian outrages by which we should change all this; but this I find, and it is quite consistent with human nature, that wherever I go the condition of the people is generally pretty good, in comparison with the power they have to take care of themselves; and if you have a class entirely divorced from political power, while in another country they possess it, they will be treated there with more consideration, they will have greater advantages, they will be better educated, and have a better chance of having property than in a country where they are deprived of the advantage of political power." Commenting on this and other speeches delivered at the same meeting, the *Times* wrote:—"This language, so often repeated, and so calculated to excite discontent among the poor and half-informed, has really only one intelligible meaning—'Reduce the electoral franchise; for when you have done so you will obtain an Assembly which will seize on the estates of the proprietors of land, and divide them gratuitously among the poor.' . . . It may be right to reduce the franchise, but certainly not as a step to spoliation." Mr. Cobden addressed himself direct to Mr. J. T. Delane, of the *Times*, who at once took upon himself personally the responsibility of the interpretation put upon the speeches. That interpretation Mr. Cobden described as a libellous outrage upon two members of the House of Commons, and an insult to millions of honest, industrious Englishmen. "Nobody," he wrote, "knows better than yourself, except

the writer who actually penned the scandalous passage in question, that this accusation against Mr. Bright, of wishing to divide the land of the rich among the poor, is nothing but the resort to a stale rhetorical trick (this only aggravates the character of the libel). To draw away public attention from the real issue, and thus escape from the discussion of a serious but for the moment an inconvenient public topic, in order to trail a red herring across the true scent, the cry of spoliation was raised." Mr. Delane defended himself by alleging that he had been dragged into the correspondence entirely by the exaggerated intensity Mr. Cobden attached to the oft-quoted phrase,—"Mr. Bright's proposition for a division among the poor of the lands of the rich." "You seem to assume that I charged you with proposing that this division should be accomplished by violence. But your own words were there to prove to me that such was not your meaning, and to confute me instantly if I had attempted to attach that interpretation to it. There are, however, as no one knows better than yourself, other and more effective, because more enduring means than violence for the division of the land of the rich among the poor. . . . You suggest so obviously that it is by legislative measures—rendered possible by giving political power to the peasantry—you propose to 'amend the unequal distribution of the land between the rich and the poor,' that no one would think of charging you with endeavouring to effect this great change by violence. For myself," Mr. Delane concluded, "I can but repeat that certain passages in your speech will in my opinion bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them; and you have yourself quoted the very passage upon which I rely to justify my opinion." Towards the close of the correspondence, Mr. Cobden wrote:—"In the teeth of all these proofs in plain unmistakeable English to the contrary, I should be sacrificing truth to courtesy were I to affect to concur in this new version of your language, which does not admit of two meanings. I note your recantation, but repel the attempt to raise a fresh issue to cover your retreat under a fire of minor accusations. I will conclude this correspondence with merely remarking that the blow which was aimed at the fame of Mr. Bright and myself has missed its mark. How far the recoil of the weapon may affect the hand that levelled it time will show."

**25.**—Suppression of the insurrection among the mountain tribes in the Punjab, headed by Ram Singh.

First Fenian Convention assembles at Chicago.

**December 1.**—Opening of the new railway between Charing Cross and Greenwich.

**2.**—The Prussian Chambers, by a majority of 231 to 63, pass a resolution: "That the honour and interest of Germany demand that all the German States should preserve the rights of the

duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, that they should recognise the hereditary prince of Schleswig - Holstein - Sonderburg - Augustenburg, as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and they should lend him assistance in vindication of his rights." In reply to this the King of Denmark announced his intention of resisting all revolutionary movements in Holstein.

**6.**—Lady Blantyre recovers 584/- in name of "damages" from the St. James's Hotel Company, for loss sustained in money and jewels while staying at their premises in Piccadilly. Mr. Bovill contended that the company could not be liable, seeing they had hung up a notice in every room—"The company do not hold themselves responsible for property lost in the hotel unless placed in the special charge of the manager." Mr. Justice Byles ruled that the liability of a hotel-keeper was undoubtedly. It was not only the law of England until modified by a recent Act of Parliament, but it was the law of every country in the world. With respect to the notice furnished on the card, it was of no value whatever, for it could not take away the responsibility of the defendants.

**8.**—Two thousand persons—mostly women—burned in the church of La Compania, Santiago, Chili, in the course of a festival in honour of the Immaculate Conception. Every corner of the building, from the ground to the ceiling, and especially about the altar, was a sea of muslin and drapery flooded with every variety of illumination. Not content with even this display, the chief priest of the church, a man named Ugarte, in one of his attempts to outstrip the Catholic world, invented a celestial post-office in the building, through which direct communication in writing was obtained with the Virgin, and in which offerings accompanying the letters were to be deposited. At half-past six, though the building was crammed to suffocation, the crowd outside clamoured for admittance and pressed against the closed doors. At a quarter to seven high mass began with all the pomp and splendour customary on such occasions, the perfume of the frankincense pervading the building, and the plaintive sounds of the organ seeming to inspire feelings of holy awe at the grand solemnity. The staff of acolytes engaged for hours in lighting the endless festoons of lamps now reached the precincts of the high altar; all the tapers were safely lit, and there remained but to ignite a silver crescent containing paraffin which had been placed at the foot of a large image of the Virgin. A careless acolyte, it was thought, mismanaged the lighting of this ornament, and the flame rising to an extraordinary height came in contact with the muslin and gold draperies round the altar. These, from their light and inflammable texture, communicated the fire to the cloth-of-gold canopy above, which in its turn was soon in a blaze with all the other decorations round the church. For the closely-packed and excited crowd to escape

from the building was impossible. The doors were few in number and closely blockaded outside. There were also many ladies who, in ignorance of the true state of affairs, did not rise from their knees as quickly as they might have done. The consequence was that those pressing from the centre of the church towards the doors stumbled over them, and in a few minutes great walls twelve feet high of fainting, trampled, and dying girls, entangled in each other's dresses, barricaded the only three exits which the church possessed, thus excluding from all outward help upwards of 1,800 ladies who now found themselves face to face with death. The inside of the great dome, composed mostly of timber, was soon in a blaze, and showers of molten lead fell upon the seething mass of humanity below. The flames at last reached the festoons on which thousands of paraffin lamps were hung, and, snapping the cords asunder, the coloured globes and their contents descended on the heads of the people, enveloping them in one sheet of liquid fire. From the windows of the opposite houses people could be seen rushing to and fro amid the flames in the body of the church; others stretching out their hands imploringly for help; and high above the din of even the swinging bell in the tower could be heard the piercing cries of agony. A few minutes after eight the roof fell, burying beneath it all whom the fury of the fire had spared. A few, disfigured by the flames or mangled by the crush, were dragged out and laid in the adjoining Senate-house, but it was thought that not fewer than two thousand—the rank and beauty of the city—perished in the calamity. The charred embers were gathered together and buried in a huge trench prepared for their reception, 1,500 blackened skulls being counted and acknowledged as received by the authorities of the burial-ground for interment. The priest Ugarte was believed to have escaped by a private door in the sacristy.

**9.**—Sir John Lawrence leaves England to assume the duties of Governor-General of India.

**10.**—Tom King defeats the American champion, Heenan, in a pugilistic encounter near Wadhurst, Sussex. At the twentieth round the ring was broken into by the excited spectators, and for five additional rounds the fight was carried on amid much confusion. Heenan was then unable to respond to the call of his second.

**12.**— Tried, at Derby Assizes, George Victor Townley, charged with murdering Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, a young lady who had contracted a marriage engagement with him, but afterwards broke it off for reasons satisfactory to herself and friends. The murder was committed on the evening of the 21st of August last in the grounds of Wigwell Hall, Derbyshire, in the course of an interview he had solicited for the purpose of ascertaining her final intentions. A witness (Reuben Conway) said:—"On the night in question,

between eight and nine o'clock, as I was going along the turnpike-road from the Hall towards the Wigwell-lane end, I heard a moaning noise, which appeared to come from the direction of the Mill-lane end. I ran forward, and found Miss Goodwin guiding herself by the wall and coming towards the house. Her face and the front of her dress were covered with blood. She asked me to take her home, and said there was a gentleman down there had been murdering her. I put my arm round her and carried her about twenty yards. She asked me whether I could see any one, and on looking down the road I saw the prisoner sixty or eighty yards below towards the lane end, and nearer the lane end than the place where the blood was afterwards found. He was crossing the road, and then came towards me. When I first saw him he was about forty yards from the Hunting-gate. As he came up I went towards him and asked him who had been murdering Miss Goodwin. He said he had stabbed her. I asked him to go and help me, and he took hold of her head and I of her body, and we carried her towards Wigwell. He called her 'poor Bessie,' several times, and said, 'You should not have proved false to me.' She said nothing then. We laid her down near a gate, and prisoner asked me for something to put round her neck to stop the bleeding. I said I had nothing, and he asked me to go for help. I asked him if he would stop with her, and he said he would. I then went to Mr. Bowmer's yard for help, leaving the prisoner with Miss Goodwin. I was away about four or five minutes, and on coming back found the prisoner holding something round her neck. I asked if she was living, and he said she was. She said, 'Take me home.' We then carried her a short distance further, until Mr. Leeds and his brother came up. Mr. Leeds asked who had done it. The prisoner said, 'I have done it.' We then carried her further and met James Conway, who also asked who had done it. The prisoner said, 'I know, and he knows; I am the man who did it, and I shall be hanged for it.' Miss Goodwin then said she was dying. We carried her further, and met Mr. Bowmer, who also wanted to know who had done it. The prisoner said, 'I have done it; there is no question at all about that.' After going a little further, he said he was afraid she was dead, and bent down and kissed her. She was dead." A defence of insanity was set up and corroborated by Dr. Forbes Winslow, who had two interviews with the prisoner since the murderer. The jury after an absence of five minutes returned a verdict of Guilty, and Mr. Baron Martin, who entirely concurred in the finding, sentenced Townley to be executed on the 31st inst. A report under the Lunacy Act, signed by various justices and medical men, was afterwards sent to the Home Secretary, who was induced thereby to commute the capital sentence, although a more formal examination, authorized by himself, resulted in a report de-

claring that Townley was then perfectly sane. He was afterwards removed to Bethlehem Hospital.

**14.**—Destructive flood in Melbourne, the Yarra-yarra rising forty feet above its usual level.

**16.**—Tried at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, Samuel Wright, bricklayer, charged with the murder of Maria Green, a woman with whom he cohabited in a lodging-house in Waterloo-road, on the morning of the 13th instant. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and, though repeatedly warned as to the consequences of his avowal, refused to alter his plea, and received sentence of death. The swiftness with which in this instance conviction followed the perpetration of the crime, and the refusal of the prisoner to take advantage of any ground which might be suggested in his favour, coupled with his doubtful sanity, led to great efforts being made to obtain a mitigation of the sentence—particularly as such abundant mercy had been shown to the other murderer, Townley—but the Home Secretary refused to interfere, and the capital sentence was carried out amid many evidences of public dissatisfaction.

**17.**—At Kingston Assizes, Joseph Mahraig, a sergeant of the 3d Buffs, received sentence of death (afterwards commuted) for poisoning Elizabeth Wolerer, a woman with whom he cohabited, at Guildford. He attempted to commit suicide, and lay for some time in a neglected state beside the corpse in the bed.

**18.**—Fire in Wood-street and Milk-street, City, destroying property and merchandise estimated at over 100,000.

**19.**—Mr. Hall, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, addresses the Ministers of Prussia, Austria, Saxony, and Hanover, pronouncing the decree of the Federal Diet for giving effect to the "procedure of execution" in the Duchies, passed on the 7th, as deprived of all binding force, owing to the illegal exclusion of the Plenipotentiary of Denmark from the assembly. After announcing that the proffered mediation of the British Government had been accepted, he protested against the unquestionable encroachment which had been assumed towards the King, who reserved to himself to take such further steps as he may consider reconcileable with his rights and interests.

**22.**—The Holstein Diet meet at Hamburg and resolve to appeal to the Federal Diet in favour of Duke Frederick of Augustenburg. Next day a detachment of Saxon and Hanoverian troops entered Holstein.

**24.**—An unexpected sadness fell on many a Christmas festivity throughout the kingdom by the death this morning of Mr. Thackeray, the greatest of English novelists since Fielding, and a satirist who combined in a surprising degree the rare gift of brilliant humour with tender sympathy and high moral purpose.

**26.**—Explosion in the Maesteg Colliery, Glamorganshire, causing the death of fourteen men and boys who were working at the time with unprotected lights.

**27.**—The Prince of Augustenburg proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein at Elms-horn by the title of Frederick VIII. The Prince made a public entry into Kiel on the 30th.

**29.**—Four Italians, Greco, Imperatori, Trabuco, and Scaglioni, arrested in Paris on the charge of conspiring to assassinate the Emperor.

**31.**—Earl Russell addresses a note to the Federal Diet, demanding in the interests of peace, (1) That a Conference of the Powers which signed the Treaty of London, in conjunction with a representative from the German Confederation, shall meet in Paris or London to settle the differences between Germany and Denmark. (2) That the *status quo* shall be maintained until this Conference shall have finished its labours.

### 1864.

**January 1.**—Opening of the new South-wark street, extending from the High-street to Blackfriars-road.

**3.**—Died, aged 63, William Behnes, sculptor.

**6.**—The Federal Commission suppresses the administration of Holstein, and institutes a Ducal Government at Kiel. Ten days afterwards Austria and Prussia required Denmark to suppress the Constitution of November 1863 within forty-eight hours. This being refused, an Austro-Prussian army, under Marshal Wrangel, entered Holstein on the 21st.

— Another ballet girl burnt to death at the Pavilion Theatre, through her dress coming in contact with an unprotected light.

**7.**—Garibaldi withdraws from the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

**8.**—At two minutes to nine o'clock this evening, the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a son. Her Royal Highness had been one of a skating party at Virginia Water in the afternoon.

**9.**—Explosion of the barque *Lotty Sleigh*, lying in the Mersey, laden with gunpowder. While the steward of the vessel was in the act of filling a lamp from a can of paraffin oil, the liquid, by some means, became ignited. The can was instantly dropped, and the burning fluid spread over the vessel. When the flames reached the gunpowder, an explosion took place which was felt along the entire line of docks and far into the city, where doors and windows were shivered to pieces. Even at Birkenhead the shock had the effect of extinguishing the gas-lights in shops and private dwelling-houses, as well as in the streets. In each town the inhabitants were rushing about in a state of wild dis-

traction, and it was midnight before a complete sense of security returned. No lives were lost, the crew of the *Lotty Sleigh* having been taken off by a passing boat a few minutes before the explosion.

**12.**—Sir John Lawrence enters Calcutta as Governor-General of India.

**14.**—Correspondence between Professor Kingsley and Dr. Newman, concerning the meaning of certain words used by the latter in a sermon on "Wisdom and Innocence," published in 1844. In the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, "C. K." wrote:—"So again of the virtue of truth. Truth for its own sake has never been a virtue of the Roman clergy. Father Newman informs us that it need not, and on the whole ought not to be; that cunning is the weapon which Heaven has given to the saints, wherewith to withstand the brute male force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage." Dr. Newman instantly complained of this as "a grave and gratuitous slander," and expressed amazement that Mr. Kingsley should have used such language. "I ask," he writes, "for no explanation—that concerns the author and editor. If they set about proving their point, or, should they find that impossible, if they say so, in either case I shall call them *men*. But if they only propose to say that I have 'complained,' and that 'they yield to my explanations,' or 'that they are quite ready to be convinced if I will convince them,' and so on . . . that is, if they ignore the fact that the *onus probandi* of a very definite accusation lies upon them—then, I say, they had better let it all alone." As the terms, even more than the language of Dr. Newman's letters, made it apparent that Professor Kingsley's opinion of the meaning of the words in dispute was a mistaken one—a note was drawn up for insertion in the Magazine, expressing regret at having so seriously mistaken him, but of which note Dr. Newman gravely disapproved, after contrasting the actual words with what might be "the unjust but too probable popular rendering." To-day Professor Kingsley writes:—"Dr. Newman has by letter expressed in the strongest terms his denial of the meaning which I have put upon his words. It only remains, therefore, for me to express my hearty regret at having so seriously mistaken him." On this Dr. Newman commented:—"You have made a monstrous charge against me; direct, distinct, public. You are bound to prove it as directly, as distinctly, as publicly;—or to own you can't. 'Well,' says Mr. Kingsley, 'if you are quite sure you did not say it, I'll take your word for it; I really will.' My word! I am dumb. Somehow I thought that it was my word that happened to be on trial. The word of a Professor of lying, that he does not lie! But Mr. Kingsley reassures me:—"We are both gentlemen," he says; 'I have done as much as one English gentleman can expect from another.' I begin to see: he

thought me a gentleman at the very time that he said I taught lying on system. After all, it is not I, but it is Mr. Kingsley who did not mean what he said. *Habenus confitentium reum.* So we have confessedly come round to this, preaching without practising; the common theme of satirists from Juvenal to Walter Scott! 'I left Baby Charles and Steenie laying his duty before him,' says King James of the reprobate Dalgarno. 'O Geordie, jingling Geordie, it was grand to hear Baby Charles laying down the guilt of dissimulation, and Steenie lecturing on the turpitude of incontinence.' While I feel then that Mr. Kingsley's February explanation is miserably insufficient in itself for his January enormity, still I feel also that the correspondence which lies between these two acts of his constitutes a real satisfaction to those principles of historical and literary justice to which he has given so rude a shock. Accordingly, I have put it into print, and make no further criticism on Mr. Kingsley." Professor Kingsley afterwards discussed the question in a pamphlet, and was supported by one or two other writers; but the most important result of the controversy was the contribution made to the history of modern religious thought in the Church of England, by the publication of Dr. Newman's "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ."

**28.**—One of the lions in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, attacks and seriously mutilates a keeper.

**29.**—Died at Hampstead, aged 83, Miss Lucy Aikin, a well-known writer in the department of history and biography.

**31.**—The proposal of Austria and Prussia that the troops of the German Confederation should be restricted to the occupation of Holstein, and should not interfere with Schleswig, having been rejected by the Diet of Frankfort, the two Powers announced that they should take the matter into their own hands as parties to the Treaty of London of 1852, and they summoned Denmark to annul the Constitution by which Schleswig was incorporated into that kingdom. Denmark applied for time to obtain the sanction of the Rigsraad, which was refused. In reply to the summons of Marshal Wrangel to surrender Schleswig, General de Meza, the Danish commander, said he had orders to defend the duchy.

**February 3.**—The Prussians bombard and afterwards burn Missunde.

**4.**—Parliament opened by Royal Commission. The Speech intimated that the condition of the country was on the whole satisfactory. The revenue has fully realized its expected amount; the commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing; and, while the distress in the manufacturing districts has been in some degree lessened, there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries. On the all-engrossing ques-

tion of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, the Royal Speech announced that the death of the late King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulation of the Treaty of 1852, which declared that it was conducive to the preservation of the balance of power, and of the peace of Europe, that "the integrity of the Danish monarchy should be maintained, and that the several territories which have been hitherto under the sway of the King of Denmark should continue so to remain. Her Majesty has directed that a Commission shall be issued for the purpose of revising the forms of subscription and declaration required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church." In the debate which followed, the Earl of Derby made a graceful allusion to the birth of an heir to the Prince of Wales:—"It appears to me that as we advance in life we look with a warmer and kindlier sympathy upon the opening prospects of those who are entering upon that career, towards the close of which so many of us are hurrying. But I am sure there is not one of your Lordships who does not view with the deepest interest the happy career of that youthful pair upon the birth of whose heir we are now congratulating the Sovereign. I am sure there is not one of your Lordships who does not offer up a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace that that bright prospect may remain unclouded, and that long after the youngest of your Lordships have passed away from this scene, the throne of these realms may be occupied by the descendants of the illustrious Prince and his new-born heir. *'Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis!'*" Turning to the policy pursued by the Government, the language used by the noble Earl was the reverse of complimentary:—"The foreign policy of the noble Earl (Russell), as far as the principle of non-intervention is concerned, may be summed up in two truly expressive words—'middle' and 'muddle.' During the whole course of his diplomatic correspondence, wherever he has interfered—and he has interfered everywhere—he has been lecturing, scolding, blustering, and—retreating. Seriously—for, though there may be something ludicrous about it, the matter is of too great importance to be treated only in a light and jocular manner—I cannot but feel as an Englishman that I am lowered and humiliated in my own estimation, and in that of other nations, by the result of the noble Earl's administration of foreign affairs. Thanks to the noble Earl and the present Government, we have at this moment not one single friend in Europe: and, more than that, this country, the chief fault of which was, that it went too direct and straightforward at what it aimed; which never gave a promise without the intention of performing; which never threatened without a full determination of striking; which never made a demand without being prepared to enforce it;—this country is now in such a position, that its menaces are disregarded, its magniloquent language is ridiculed, and its remonstrances are treated with contemptuous

indifference, by the small as well as by the great Powers of the Continent." Earl Russell defended the policy of the Government. In the House of Commons the most important speeches were delivered by Mr. Disraeli on the one side, and Lord Palmerston on the other. Eventually, in both Houses, the Address was agreed to without a division.

**6.**—The Danes retreat from the Dannewerke, leaving behind them the whole of the heavy artillery by which the forts were defended.

**8.**—The Lord Chancellor (Lord Westbury) delivers the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the "Essays and Reviews" case of Rowland Williams *v.* the Bishop of Salisbury; and Wilson *v.* Kendall. All the charges against Dr. Williams were rejected by the Judge in the Arches Court, except those contained in the 7th and 15th articles. The 7th article as reformed sets forth certain passages, wherein it was alleged that Dr. Williams had advisedly maintained and affirmed that the Bible or Holy Scripture is an expression of devout reason, and the written voice of the congregation—not the Word of God, nor containing any special revelation of His truth, or of His dealings with mankind, nor of the rule of our faith. An opinion was now pronounced that the words "an expression of devout reason, and therefore to be read with reason in freedom," ought not to be taken in the sense ascribed to them by the accusation. It was deemed unnecessary to put any interpretation on the words "written voice of the congregation," inasmuch as they were satisfied that, whatever might be the meaning of the passage included in the article, they did not, taken collectively, warrant the charge which has been made, that Dr. Williams has maintained the Bible not to be the Word of God, nor the rule of faith. The 15th article of charge was part of a supposed defence of Baron Bunsen against the accusation of not being a Christian, which was alleged to transgress the 11th Article (of the Thirty-nine Articles): "We are accounted righteous before God only for the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith, and not of our own works or deservings." It is fair (said the Lord Chancellor) to Dr. Williams to observe, that in the argument at the bar he repudiated the interpretation which had been put upon these words, that the doctrine of merit by transfer is a fiction, and he explained "fiction" as intended by him to describe the phantasm in the mind of an individual that he has received or enjoyed merit by transfer. "Upon the whole," he concluded, "we cannot accept the interpretation charged by the promoter as the true meaning of the passage included in the fifteenth article of charge, which in effect is that Dr. Williams asserts that justification by faith means only the peace of mind or sense of Divine approval which comes of trust in a righteous God. This is not the assertion of Dr. Williams. We are, therefore, of opinion, that the judg-

ment against him of one year's suspension must be reversed. The charges against Mr. Wilson must be reduced to the 8th and 14th. In the one Mr. Wilson was alleged to affirm that the Scriptures were not written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and that they were not necessarily at all, certainly not in part, the Word of God. The caution of the framers of our Articles forbids our treating their language as implying more than is expressed; nor are we warranted in ascribing to them conclusions expressed in new forms of words, involving minute and subtle matters of controversy. After an anxious consideration of the subject, we find ourselves unable to say that the passage extracted from Mr. Wilson's Essays, and which forms the subject of this article of charge, is contradicted by, or plainly inconsistent with, the Articles or Formularies to which the charge refers, and which alone we are at liberty to consider. The 14th article alleged that Mr. Wilson had advisedly declared and affirmed in effect, that after this life, and at the end of the existing order of things on this earth, there will be no judgment of God awarding to those men, when He shall appear, everlasting life or eternal happiness; but with respect to a judgment of eternal misery a hope is encouraged by Mr. Wilson, that this may not be the purpose of God." On this point the Lord Chancellor said, "We are not required or at liberty to express any opinion upon the mysterious question of the eternity of final punishment, further than to say that we do not find in the Formularies to which this article refers any such distinct declaration of our Church upon the subject, as to require us to condemn as penal the expression of a hope by a clergyman that even the ultimate pardon of the wicked who are condemned in the day of judgment may be consistent with the will of Almighty God. Their Lordships, therefore, will humbly recommend to her Majesty that the sentence be reversed, and the reformed articles rejected in like manner as the rest of the original articles were rejected by the court below—namely, without costs; but inasmuch as the appellants have been obliged to come to this court, their Lordships think it right that they should have the costs of this appeal." The Archbishops of Canterbury and York did not concur in the judgment, so far as it related to the 7th article against Dr. Williams, and the 8th against Mr. Wilson. Pastoral letters were afterwards issued by both prelates.

**8.**—In answer to Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Palmerston announces that our Government had remonstrated with Prussia and Austria on their proceedings in Holstein and Schleswig in regard to the Duke of Augustenburg, which were inconsistent with the good faith by which, under the Treaty of 1852, they were bound to maintain the integrity of Denmark.

— Sir George Grey obtains leave to introduce a bill making further provision for the confinement and maintenance of insane pri-

soners, rendered necessary in consequence of Townley and others having escaped under the operation of the present law.

**9.**—Letters patent passed under the Great Seal appointing a Commission to consider and revise the various forms of subscription and declaration required to be made by the clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to report their opinion how far they may be altered and simplified, consistently with due security for the declared agreement of the clergy with the doctrine of the Church and conformity to its ritual. Report completed 9th February, 1865.

**10.**—The Austrians and Prussians occupy North Schleswig.

— Debate in the House of Commons on the recent operations against Japan. Mr. Buxton submitted a resolution:—“That this House, while only imputing to Admiral Kuper a misconception of the duty imposed on him, deeply regret the burning of the town of Kagosima on purpose, as being contrary to those usages of war which prevail among civilized nations, and to which it is the duty and the policy of this country to adhere.” Defeated by 164 to 85.

— Debate in the House of Lords on the seizure of the steam-ram at Birkenhead, Opposition speakers alleging that the Government had been coerced by threatening letters from the American Foreign Secretary.

— Accident on the Gothland incline of the Maltby and Whitby railway, caused by the breaking of the wire rope to which the train was attached. Shooting round a curve across the Elderbeck with extreme velocity, the train left the rails and the foremost carriages rolled into a ditch. Two passengers were killed and fourteen injured.

**11.**—The fine old Elizabethan structure of Hillsfield Hall, Warwick, destroyed by fire.

— A subtle discussion was this day engaged in before the Court of Queen’s Bench relating to the meaning of the word “team.” A lessee of the Duke of Marlborough was required by the terms of his lease, “to perform each year one day’s team work, with two horses and one proper person, when required.” The tenant refused to send a cart to carry coals, although he offered to send horses and man; an issue was therefore joined. The case was tried in the first instance at the Oxford Assizes, and a verdict found for the Duke; but the point was reserved and came on for decision before the judges now sitting *in banc*. The question was argued very ingeniously by counsel on both sides, and illustrated by quotations from various sources. On behalf of the Duke a passage in Caesar “de Bell. Gall.” iv. 33, was quoted concerning the ancient Britons leaping from the war-chariots—*percurrire per temponem*. As the “team” here mentioned was held to signify the beam or pole to which the horses were harnessed, the quotation, it was answered, proved

that the team meant the carriage without the horses. On the same side the line in Gray’s “Elegy,”—“How jocund did they drive their team a-field,”—was held to imply both horses and cart. On the part of the defendant the illustrations were more numerous and pertinent, ranging from Spenser’s ploughman guiding his “toilsome team,” to Dryden’s “long team of snowy swans on high.” Ultimately this reasoning prevailed, and the Court decided by a majority, Mr. Justice Mellor dissenting, that the tenant had performed his contract in tendering horses and man without the cart.

**12.**—In consequence of an attack made upon the Fantees by the King of Ashantee to retake certain slaves, Governor Pim, the British resident at Cape Coast, orders a force to proceed against him. The expedition was smitten with pestilence and returned unsuccessful and dispirited.

— Concluded at Edinburgh the case of Angus Mackintosh, of Holme, Inverness, against Dr. John Smith and Dr. Lowe, being a claim for damages of 5,000/- for illegal detention in Saughton Hall Asylum during the summer of 1852. The pursuer had raised various actions in the interim against parties concerned in his apprehension and detention, but never succeeded in getting a verdict in his favour. After a seven days’ trial the jury, by a majority of three-fourths, again returned a verdict in favour of the defendants.

**14.**—Died in his 58th year, William Dyce, Esq., R.A.

— Found dead, from drink and destitution in the street, of Douglas, Isle of Man, the Hon. Jane Yelverton, sister-in-law to Lord Avonmore—locally known as “Jenny Keefe.”

— Tried at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Bramwell, John Lyons, Francisco Blanco, Ambrosio or Mauricio Duranno, Basilio de los Santos Marsolino, and Miguel Lopez, Spaniards; George Carlos, Greek; and Marcus Vartos (or Watto), a Turkish subject, all charged with murder on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, on the 10th September, 1863. The prisoners were all seamen on board the English ship *Flower Land*, and they were indicted for the murder of the captain, though the mate, the captain’s brother, the steward, and several others on board had also been barbarously slaughtered. The *Flower Land* left the port of London on the 28th July, 1863, for Singapore, with a cargo consisting of wine and other commodities, and twenty persons on board—a crew of nineteen and one passenger. From time to time the crew showed symptoms of insubordination, but they were kept in check by punishment till about three o’clock on the morning referred to. This was the mate’s watch on deck, when the captain was below, and could not therefore be communicated with. The captain’s brother and the second mate, Tiffin, were also below at the time.

They slept in a cabin, and certain of the crew in a house on deck. An attack was made almost simultaneously on the captain and mate. The latter, who appeared to have been taken unawares, was struck down on the deck with handspikes. He cried for mercy, but his assailants belaboured him with their weapons about the head and face until every feature was obliterated, and he was then thrown, shrieking for pity, into the sea. The captain, possibly alarmed by the noise, appeared to have left his sleeping berth in the cabin and to have got as far as the companion, where the mutineers despatched him with daggers. The captain's brother appeared to have been trying to escape by the companion ladder, but was attacked and beaten about the head until he died. Nothing more was seen of him, and it was presumed the body was thrown into the sea. They proceeded next to put a rope round the dead body of the captain, for the purpose of throwing it overboard, but the second mate, Tiffin, interposed, and asked to be allowed to sew it up in canvas. Permission was granted, and after the last offices had been thus performed, the body was thrown into the sea. They afterwards proceeded to gather together the plunder on board and divide it among themselves. As the second mate was the only survivor who knew anything about navigation, he was instructed by Lyons, who could speak English fairly, to run the ship to the coast of Brazil. This was done after many murderous onslaughts among the mutineers. When within ten miles of land the ship was scuttled, and, with the exception of the cook and steward, who were beaten to death with champagne bottles while struggling in the water, the whole of the survivors took to the small boats with what provisions they could stow into them. When land was reached, Tiffin managed to separate himself from his companions, and gave information which led to the arrest of the prisoners. The facts mentioned above were now established in evidence by the second mate and others of the crew who had seen the outrages committed. Seven of the prisoners were found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. Carlos, tried a second time for scuttling the ship, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

**16.**—The Commissioners appointed in July 1861, to inquire into the working of the Public Schools, present their Report. They had held 127 meetings and examined 130 witnesses, chiefly governors, masters, and past and present scholars of various standing. The nine schools, to which special attention was directed, were in some sense representative institutions—Eton, Winchester, and Westminster, being attached to ecclesiastical corporations; St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors', to City Companies; Shrewsbury, to the municipal corporation of the place; and Harrow and Rugby as managed by trustees. The general conclusions come to were that "their course of study is sound and valuable in its main ele-

ment, but wanting in breadth and flexibility—defects which destroy in many cases, and impair in all, its value as an education of the mind. In their organization and teaching, regarded not as to its range, but as to its force and efficiency, we have been unable to resist the conclusion that these schools, in very different degrees, are too indulgent to idleness, or struggle ineffectually with it; and that they consequently send out a large proportion of men of idle habits, and empty and uncultivated minds. In their discipline and moral training we have been able to speak of them in terms of high praise."

**17.**—The second reading of Mr. Laird's Chain, Cable, and Anchor (Testing) Bill, carried in the House of Commons without a division.

**18.**—In the action of Vyse v. Lewis, being a claim made by Madame Bonaparte Vyse, cousin to the Emperor of the French, against William Lewis, of the firm of Lewis and Home, solicitors, for neglecting to pay certain claims which she alleged she had authorized him to discharge, and which led to her being taken into custody for a short time on her arrival in Dublin, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—400*l.* on the special count, and 150*l.* on the money count.

— The Danes quit Schleswig, and afterwards declare both duchies in a state of blockade.

**19.**—Pengwern Hall, Wales, the seat of the Mostyn family, destroyed by fire.

**22.**—Five of the seven pirates convicted of the murder of the captain of the *Florery Land* executed in front of Newgate, in presence of an immense gathering of people. The sentence upon the other two was commuted to transportation for life.

— Mr. Gifford Palgrave attends at the Geographical Society meeting, and gives an account of his travels in Central and Eastern Arabia,—“telling his tale,” as a critic remarked, “more as Herodotus would have recited an Olympiad than like a commonplace voyager of the nineteenth century.”

**23.**—Indignation meeting in Dublin to protest against the erection of a monument to Prince Albert in the city. The interior of the Rotunda was during the whole evening a scene of the wildest disorder, the seats and tables being torn up for weapons by the excited belligerents. The Sullivan or “National” party were ultimately ejected by their “Fenian” adversaries, who now appeared for the first time in force in Ireland.

— Denmark opposes the proposal of England to submit the disputed question of the succession to a Conference of the Powers concerned in the Treaty of 1852.

**24.**—Subscription commenced in London in aid of the wounded Danes.

**25.**—The English Government decline to assist Denmark with material aid in the contest with Austria and Prussia.

**25.**—The four Italians charged with conspiring to assassinate the Emperor of the French, found guilty and sentenced—Greco and Trabucco to transportation for life ; Imperatori and Scaglioni to twenty years' imprisonment. Greco admitted that the proposal to assassinate the Emperor came from Mazzini, who furnished the money, bombs, and weapons.

**March 1.**—The Federals, under General Kilpatrick, attack Richmond, but are driven back with great loss.

**3.**—The Marquis of Hartington moves the Army Estimates, which he said were 14,844,888/- being a decrease of 215,349/- The number of men was 146,766.

**10.**—The infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales christened in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury administered the rite, the Queen naming the young Prince, Albert Victor Christian Edward. A select company of Church dignitaries and State officers were present.

**11.**—Disastrous inundation at Sheffield, caused by the bursting of the Bradfield reservoir, eight miles above the town. Early in the evening the reservoir gave indications of its inability to resist the heavy pressure consequent upon the recent floods, and the inhabitants in the hamlets immediately adjoining were somewhat prepared for the calamity ; but lower down the valley no warning was given, and when the great dam burst at midnight the pent-up flood rushed down the course of the stream dealing death and destruction on every hand. Entire villages were suddenly swept away; huge manufactorys, mills, and warehouses were all engulfed in the roaring current, and for a wide distance on either side tracks of desolate ruins marked the site of prosperous firms, steadings, and stores, of agricultural produce. Nothing could be saved from the swift fury of the flood. Tearing down the course of the river at an immense speed, the inundation swept through Sheffield a few minutes past twelve o'clock, with a roar which startled the entire town. Shooting along the discoloured waters were the wrecks of villages above, while piled up against the piers of Lady's-bridge, as high as the stone wall of the parapet, were rafters, flooring, roofing, and an immense collection of miscellaneous articles, carried down in quantities sufficient to block up the archway. Persons who were in the streets when the flood broke out said that in the stillness of the night there was suddenly a long, loud, and terrible roar which increased in its intensity ; and, as they stood listening, and wonder-stricken, there came, sounding above the roar, a sudden hissing noise, as of water dashing on a rock ; this was quickly followed by piercing shrieks, first distant, then increasing, till up the streets, in every direction away from the flow of the river, ran hundreds of persons in their night-dresses, some dragging little children by the hand,

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others half-dressed, tripping and falling, while from many went up the wild shrieking exclamation—" O God ! the flood, the flood !" The loss of life was appalling—as many as 270 being probably swept into the current. They were found, on the subsidence of the waters, in every variety of age and condition—children drowned unconsciously beside their sleeping mothers, and strong men clutching at the wreck which the fury of the waters had drawn around them. Others appeared to have made a hurried escape from their homes but to have been encompassed by the waters in the confusion and darkness of the night. While the loss of life in the lower parts of Sheffield was considerable, it was still more serious further up the valleys, there being at Malin's-bridge neither a living person nor the vestige of a house to be seen. A large number of dead bodies were also found at Rotherham, and along the valleys of the Loxley and Rivelin. A lengthened inquiry took place as to the cause of the calamity, from which it appeared that the work had been originally constructed in a defective manner, and was inattentively looked after. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that, in their opinion, there had not been that engineering skill and attention in the construction of the works which their magnitude and importance demanded ; and further, they were of opinion that the Legislature ought to take such action as would result in a Government inspection of all works of this character, and that such inspection should be frequent, regular, and sufficient. A subscription, headed by the Queen, was started for the relief of the sufferers, and during the parliamentary session an Act was passed appointing Commissioners to ascertain the claims for compensation against the Sheffield Water-works Company by persons whose property had been injured or destroyed by the inundation.

**16.**—An address, purporting to be signed by 137,000 members of the Church of England, presented in Lambeth Palace to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, thanking them for their late pastoral letters, and praying that they might " be enabled, with the other Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, to take effectual counsel for upholding, amid the peculiar dangers of the present times, the Divine authority of Holy Scriptures, and the integrity of the faith, so that the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour may be taught in all its purity among ourselves, and handed over without diminution or addition to our children's children." The Primate replied :—" I accept with cordial satisfaction the expression of your gratitude for the pastoral letter which I recently addressed to the clergy and laity of my province, under circumstances of no ordinary gravity. Articles of belief which had ever been held by the Church Catholic, and by all its several branches, seemed to be impugned, and deep anxiety pervaded the minds of a large proportion of the members of our

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Church. I thus felt myself called upon to give my reasons for having dissented from the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The principle on which I proceeded is the very principle laid down and recognised by that judgment itself—namely, that any rule or teaching is to be ascribed to the Church, only as we find it to be expressly or distinctly stated in her Articles or Formularies, or which are plainly to be involved in, or to be collected from, that which is written. The doctrines in question seemed to me to be so ‘plainly involved in, and to be collected from’ the Articles and Formularies of our Church, that I had no alternative but to dissent from a judgment that pronounced the contrary. And it is most gratifying to me to find that the course I then pursued is so consonant with the views and feelings of that large and important body of Churchmen whom you represent, and that there is so resolute a determination on their part to maintain and uphold the cardinal doctrines of our Church.”

**16.**—Mr. Dodson, in moving the second reading of the Tests Abolition (Oxford) Bill, explained that its object was, by abolishing the test, to open degrees to persons of any religious sect. Sir W. Heathcote and Mr. Selwyn opposed the measure as separating the University from the Church, but the second reading was carried by 211 to 189.

**17.**—Discussion in the House of Commons concerning Mr. Stansfeld, member for Halifax. At the trial in Paris of Greco and others for conspiring to assassinate the Emperor of the French, it was stated by the Procureur-impérial in his speech, that a paper had been found in the possession of one of the accused persons, directing him to write for money to Mr. Flowers, at 35, Thurloe-square, Brompton, “where,” the Procureur added, “a member of the English Parliament resided, who, in 1855, had been appointed banker to the Tibaldi conspirators.” Mr. Cox, member for Finsbury, first referred to the matter incidentally, when Mr. Stansfeld indignantly repudiated the statement made by the Procureur-impérial. It was quite true that he lived at No. 35, Thurloe-square, Brompton, but he knew nothing whatever of the prisoner Greco, or of Mr. Flowers, whose letters were addressed to his house. He had, however, been on intimate terms with M. Mazzini for the past eighteen years, and he was persuaded that no man had ever been more cruelly or wrongfully maligned than he was. To-night, on going into Committee of Supply, Sir Henry Stracey moved as an amendment, “That the speech of the Procureur-impérial on the trial of Greco, implicating a member of this House and of her Majesty’s Government, in the plot for the assassination of our ally, the Emperor of the French, deserves the serious consideration of this House.” After a debate, in the course of which Lord Palmerston said he thought the explanation of Mr. Stansfeld perfectly satisfactory, the

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amendment was negative by 171 to 161. The subject was revived the following night by Lord Elcho; and, as it appeared that a series of premeditated attacks was designed against the member for Halifax, he placed his resignation of the office of Junior Lord of the Admiralty in the hands of the Prime Minister. After some hesitation and delay the resignation was accepted.

**22.**—In closing the Danish Rigsraad, the King said:—“We are still alone, and do not know how long Europe will look with indifference upon the acts of violence perpetrated against us. We are ready to do everything that may serve to obtain peace; but the enemy must know that the period is still distant when we shall be compelled to submit to a humiliating peace. This is the King’s farewell to you.”

**27.**—In order to promote the establishment of Industrial Exhibitions, the Royal assent is given to a measure modifying that portion of the Patent-laws which refused protection to inventions exhibited before being protected, in so far as articles displayed at these working-class exhibitions were concerned. Successful exhibitions were afterwards organized for West London (Floral Hall), North London (Agricultural Hall), Bristol, Preston, Glasgow, and Leeds.

**30.**—Reappearance of the Queen in public for the first time after her great bereavement, the occasion being a flower-show at the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington.

**April 1.**—Report presented to Congress, showing that the war had raised the expenditure of the United States from 15,905,975<sup>l</sup>. in 1860, to 17,367,317<sup>l</sup>. in 1861, to 117,215,954<sup>l</sup>. in 1862, and to 183,941,813<sup>l</sup>. in 1863. The numbers of men called into military service on the Federal side since the commencement of the war were—under the President’s first call, April 19, 1861, 77,875; Volunteers for the war, 1861, 660,971; call of July 1, 1862, 300,000; Militia, August 1862, 300,000; Militia, June 1863, 120,000; Conscription, July 1863, 250,000; since 17th October, 1863, 700,000—total 2,480,846.

**2.**—Died, aged 64, Mr. T. P. Cooke, actor.

**3.**—General Garibaldi arrives in England. He reached Southampton this (Sunday) afternoon, on board the *Ripon*, and was received by the Mayor, whose guest he remained till next day, when he proceeded with his friend, Mr. Seeley, M.P., to the Isle of Wight. The welcome given to the great Italian deliverer was of the most exciting and enthusiastic description; ladies and gentlemen of the most elevated station struggling with the mob in the streets to press his hand or catch a glimpse of his countenance. In London, which was reached on the 11th, Garibaldi’s entry partook of the character of a Royal progress, work being in a great measure suspended in the metropolis, and deputations and societies of all kinds fol-

lowing in his train. The route was crowded with a dense mass of spectators, who cheered with an excitement almost delirious at the sight of their favourite hero. It was nearly four hours before the carriage of the Duke of Sutherland, in which he was seated, could make its way from Nine Elms to Stafford House, where he resided during his stay in London. For ten days the excitement was kept up at an extreme pitch by a succession of *files*, visits, and welcomes—the most important probably being the great demonstration at the Crystal Palace on the 16th, where he received an address from the London Italian Committee, and spoke to an audience computed at between 20,000 and 30,000 in number. A grand concert was given here in his honour, and the enthusiasm of the immense company increased to an almost uncontrollable point by the singing of the "Garibaldi Hymn" and the "National Anthem." On being presented with a sword from the Italians in London, the General said:—"I thank you, Italians, for this beautiful present. I promise you I will never unsheathe it in the cause of tyrants, and I will draw it only in support of oppressed nationalities. I hope yet to carry it with me to Rome and Venice." Addresses and presentations were also given to him from the City of London and many other municipalities throughout the kingdom who solicited the honour of a visit. To the disappointment of many, Garibaldi left London for Italy, somewhat unexpectedly, on the 22d. In a parting address he said:—"I came here with the primary object of thanking the English nation for their sympathy for me and for my country, and this my first object is accomplished. . . . If I have caused some trouble and disappointment to many friends, I ask their pardon; but I cannot draw the line between where I could and where I could not go, and therefore, for the present, these are my thanks and my farewell." A visit to Cliveden Park (the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland's) for two days, and to Penquite (Colonel Peard's), completed his stay in England. He was conveyed to Caprera in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht, accompanied by his noble host and a few members of his family.

**5.**—With a view of counteracting Imperial designs in Mexico, the Washington House of Representatives unanimously resolve that "the people of the United States will never recognise a monarchical government which has been established in America on the ruins of a Republican government, and under the auspices of a European power." Five days afterwards the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria received a Mexican deputation, at Miramar, and consented to accept the Imperial dignity, under the title of "Maximilian the First, Emperor of Mexico."

**7.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his annual financial statement. As indicating the increasing extent of our trade, he

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stated that our gross exports and imports now amounted to 444,000,000*l.*, being about three times the value at which they stood in 1842, when Parliament first began to set itself deliberately to the task of revising our commercial legislation, and representing as nearly as possible 1,500,000*l.* for every working day in the year—a magnitude of industry, or of operations connected with industry, so vast that, if it did not stand upon incontrovertible figures, it could hardly receive belief. He estimated the total amount of the expenditure for the year at 66,890,000*l.*, and of the revenue at 69,460,000*l.* With the surplus of 2,570,000*l.* he proposed to reduce the Income-tax by one penny per pound, and to lower the fire-insurance duty from 3*s.* to 1*s. 6d.* so far as stock in trade was concerned. The entire relief from taxation he estimated at 3,000,000*l.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself as opposed to repeal or even reduction of the duties on malt, which was now being advocated by professed friends of the agricultural interest. At a later period of the session he introduced a measure conceding to some extent the demands of the Anti-malt-tax party, in the form of a bill authorizing the remission of so much of the duty as had hitherto been levied upon malt for the consumption of cattle.

**9.**—In the course of the debate on the policy of the Government on the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, Earl Russell defended the course he had taken in urging Denmark to fulfil the engagements it had made to Germany, and asserted that it would have been most unwise for England to enter into hostilities against Germany without the aid of France, Russia, and Sweden. They were equally parties to the Treaty; and England was not bound to act alone.

**12.**—By a majority of 101 to 93, Lord Robert Cecil carries the following resolution censuring by implication the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education for tampering with the Reports of Inspectors:—"That in the opinion of this House the mutilation of the Report of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and the exclusion from them of statements and opinions adverse to the educational views entertained by the Committee of Council, while matters favourable to them are admitted, are violations of the understanding under which the appointment of Inspectors was originally sanctioned by Parliament, and tend entirely to destroy the value of their Reports." Mr. Lowe thereupon resigned the office of Vice-President, and obtained the appointment of a committee, which entirely exonerated him, and led to the above resolution being rescinded.

— Capture of Fort Pillow, Kentucky, by General Forrest, who massacres the greater portion of the Federal garrison.

**13.**—In explanation of his opposition to Mr. Locke King's County Franchise Bill, Lord

Palmerston said : "I hardly think it was expedient for my hon. friend to bring forward his bill at the present juncture, for it is plain that there does not now exist the same anxiety for organic change which was observable some time ago. The fact is, that organic changes were introduced more as a means than as an end, the end being great improvement in the whole of our commercial legislation. All such changes as were desirable have long since been effected, as the result of our organic reforms ; and therefore, there is so much less desire for further innovations. There are also considerations connected with external affairs, tending to abate our anxieties for organic changes. The wants which are taking place in other countries, and which are in a great measure the result of their constitutional systems, have made the people of this country much less anxious for change." The bill was thrown out on the second reading, by 254 to 227 votes.

**14.**—Spain seizes the Chincha Islands from the Peruvian Government, and declares its intention of retaining them till reparation was made for outrages committed by Peruvian subjects in the Basque colony of Talamon. The guano of the island had previously been pledged as security for the Peruvian public debt.

**15.**—The fortress of Düppel, besieged by the Prussians since the 15th March, surrenders. Three days afterwards the King of Prussia visited the theatre of war, when he found that the main body of the Danish garrison had retired into Jutland.

**22.**—In the House of Lords, Earl Derby submits a resolution : "That in every Metropolitan railway a provision should be made for cheap trains morning and evening, for the labouring classes, who are experiencing increased difficulties from the destruction of dwellings suited to their means, by the extension of railways into the heart of the town." The resolution was accepted by the Government after a debate.

**23.**—The three hundredth anniversary of Shakspeare's birthday celebrated with rejoicings in various cities of the kingdom, but pre-eminently at the poet's birth-place, Stratford-on-Avon. Here were several interesting exhibitions of Shaksperian relics ; and in the Town Hall the Mayor (Flower) received an address from the Free German Institute of Arts and Sciences at Frankfort-on-the-Main, presented by Professor Max Müller, of Oxford. In the afternoon a banquet was held in the pavilion, which had been fitted up to combine the different purposes of a dining-room, theatre, and ball-room. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Carlisle, who touched in his happiest manner upon the peculiarities of Shakspeare's genius. "Presumptuous," he said, "as the endeavour may appear to classify, there would seem to be a few great tragedies which occupy summits of their own. 'Macbeth,' 'Hamlet,' 'Lear,' 'Othello,' I feel we may take our stand within that unassailable quadrilateral, and give our chal-

lenge to all the world. I feel indeed tempted to upbraid myself when I think of all the outlying realms of strength and comeliness which I thus seem to leave outside ; the statly forms of Roman heroes, the chivalry marshalled around our Plantagenet kings, the wit of Mercutio, Beatrice, and Falstaff—the maiden grace of Imogen and Miranda ; Ariel the dainty sprite, Oberon and his elfin Court ; the memories which people the glades of Ardennes, the Rialto of Venice, the Garden of Verona, giving to each glorious scene and sunny shore a stronger lien upon our associations than is possessed even by our own native land. It is time that I should call upon you, in the right of all the recollections which must throng in your own breasts far more copiously and vividly than I could hope to present them to you—by the thrill you have felt in the crowded theatres amid all the splendours of dramatic pageantry—by the calmer enjoyment of your closet leisure—by the rising of your soul when the lines which breathe and warm have led you to recognise and adore the Giver of such gifts to men—to join me in drinking, not with the solemn silence which a more recent death might have enjoined, but with the reverential love and the admiring fervour due to the day and the man—the memory of Shakspeare !" The other entertainments at Stratford comprised dramatic entertainments, a concert, and excursion to places of Shaksperian interest. Two sermons were also preached in connexion with the commemoration by the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of St. Andrew's. Other celebrations took place in London—where a tree was planted on Primrose-hill—at the Crystal Palace, Agricultural Hall, and in some of the large towns throughout the kingdom ; but it was generally thought that the result accomplished was less than the preparatory arrangements suggested.

**25.**—First sitting of the Conference of London, and a suspension of hostilities in the Duchies proposed by Earl Russell.

**26.**—Sir Thomas Fitzgerald commits suicide by throwing himself into the Suir, near his residence of Golden Hill, while in a state of great mental depression arising from pecuniary difficulties. He despatched notes to two friends, intimating his intention, and describing the place where his body would be found. The peasantry resisted the burial of the body in the churchyard, and it could only be carried out after some delay in presence of a strong body of constabulary.

**May 3.**—John Devine executed in front of Newgate, for murdering his master Joseph Derck, Marylebone, by beating him on the head near his own residence in Chesterfield-street. Devine had at the same time robbed his victim of two sovereigns and a peculiar old-fashioned watch, which were clearly traced to his possession on the night of the murder. He confessed the crime immediately before execution.

**3.**—Generals Lee and Longstreet, having united their forces, quit their entrenchments at Mine Run, and march towards Fredericksburg. Two days afterwards they encountered General Grant at Wilderness, where a severe engagement took place, but without any decisive result. Victory was claimed by both combatants. Lee retired upon Spottsylvania, where he was again encountered by Grant on the 10th, and a series of desperate encounters took place between the armies. A Federal general writing to Washington says, “Everybody is fighting, and has been for eight days.” The Federal loss was stated to be 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. General Lee made good the position he had taken up.

**6.**—Intimation given in both Houses of Parliament that an agreement had been come to in the Conference between the Danish and German representatives that there should be a suspension of hostilities for one month from the 12th instant. This was further extended during the proceedings of the Conference in London.

**11.**—In the discussion on Mr. Baines' Bill for lowering the borough franchise, the Chancellor of the Exchequer alarmed his colleagues by a declaration in favour of a very wide extension. “We are told,” he said, “that the working classes do not agitate; but is it desirable that we should wait till they do agitate? In my opinion, agitation by the working classes upon any political subject whatever, is a thing not to be waited for, not to be made a condition previous to any parliamentary movement, but on the contrary is to be deprecated, and, if possible, prevented by wise and provident measures. An agitation by the working classes is not like an agitation by the classes above them having leisure. The agitation of the classes having leisure is easily conducted. Every hour of their time has not a money value; their wives and children are not dependent on the application of those hours of labour. But when a working-man finds himself in such a condition that he must abandon that daily labour on which he is strictly dependent for his daily bread, it is only because then, in railway language, the danger signal is turned on, and because he feels a strong necessity for action, and a distrust in the rulers who have driven him to that necessity. The present state of things, I rejoice to say, does not indicate that distrust; but if we admit that, we must not allege the absence of agitation on the part of the working classes as a reason why the Parliament of England, and the public mind of England, should be indisposed to entertain the discussion of this question.” Mr. Baines' motion was defeated by 272 against 216.

**15.**—After reviewing the events which had happened in the Duchies, Herr von Bismarck writes:—“The Government of the King cannot consider itself in any way longer bound by the obligations it contracted on the 8th of May,

1852, under other circumstances. Prussia concluded this treaty with Denmark and not with the other Powers; the ratifications were only exchanged between Copenhagen and Berlin, not between Berlin and London or St. Petersburg. Even if—which we do not admit—the London Treaty had been intended to create obligations between us and the neutral Powers, these would become void, together with the treaty, as soon as the latter lapsed through non-fulfilment of its preliminary conditions.”

**15.**—Mr. Moens, a British subject, seized by Italian brigands and only released, after a confinement of over three months, by payment of a ransom of 5,000*l.*

**16.**—In the French Corps Legislatif M. Laboulique proposes to refund to the family of M. Lesurques, who was wrongfully executed in 1796 for the robbery of the Lyons mail, the sum of 54,585*fr.* 75*c.* which had been taken from him as the proceeds of the supposed robbery. The vote was carried by a majority of one, but afterwards cancelled.

**18.**—The seventy-first anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund celebrated by a banquet in St. James's Hall, presided over by the Prince of Wales. The meeting was, in a pecuniary point of view, the most successful ever held; 2,000*l.* having been collected, including 100 guineas from the Queen, and a similar amount from the Prince of Wales.

**19.**—Died, aged 59, Nathaniel Hawthorne, American novelist.

**20.**—Died in the Lunatic Asylum, Northampton, aged 71, John Clare, the “Northampton poet.”

**22.**—Died, aged 70, Marshal Pélissier, Duke of Malakhoff, and Governor-General of Algeria.

**24.**—The anniversary of the Queen's birthday celebrated with the customary rejoicings, for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort.

**25.**—Epsom races; the Derby won by Blair Athol. On the 27th, the Oaks by Fille de l'Air.

**27.**—The tercentenary of the death of Calvin celebrated in Edinburgh.

**28.**—Volunteer review in Hyde-park; 21,743 men under arms.

The Emperor Maximilian and Empress land at Vera Cruz. A proclamation was at once issued:—“With the blessing of God, progress and liberty will not fail us if all parties, guided by a strong and loyal government, and preserving that religious sentiment which has distinguished our country from the most remote periods, unite to obtain the ends I have pointed out. The civilizing flag of France to which you are indebted for the return of peace and order, represents the same principles. It is what was told you some months back in sincere and disinterested language by the Commander-in-Chief when he announced to you a new era of prosperity. . . . Mexicans!

the future of our fine country depends upon you. I shall ever be actuated by the purest intentions and a firm determination to respect your laws and make them respected. . . . To the Empress is confided the enviable task of consecrating to the country all the noble sentiments of a Christian and all the affection of a tender mother."

**28.**—In the London Conference, Earl Russell submits the following among other resolutions :—"In order to prevent a future contest and to satisfy Germany, it would be necessary, in our opinion, entirely to separate Holstein, Lauenburg, and the southern part of Schleswig from the Danish monarchy. To justify so vast a sacrifice on the part of Denmark, and to maintain the independence of the Danish monarchy, it is desirable, in our opinion, that the line of the frontier should not be drawn more to the north than the mouth of the Schlei and the line of the Dannewerke." Denmark consented in principle to this proposal, but insisted that she should only be asked to cede Lauenburg on special conditions. Austria and Prussia declined to accede to the proposed boundary line, and adhered to the one first traced by themselves from Apenrade to Tondern.

**30.**—Marriage of Louis Philippe Albert D'Orléans, Comte de Paris, eldest grandson of King Louis Philippe, with the Princess Marie Isabelle d'Orléans, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, solemnized in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Kingston.

**31.**—Debate on Mr. Cobden's motion asking the House to agree to a resolution declaring that the policy of non-intervention by force of arms in the internal affairs of foreign countries, which we proposed to observe in our relations with the States of Europe and America, should be observed in our intercourse with China. The resolution was ultimately withdrawn.

Settlement of the Hutchinson Will case, affecting the competency of the testator, a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and a member of the Brompton Oratory, to dispose of his property by will. The plaintiff, the Rev. Thomas Francis Knox, propounded the will and codicil of the Rev. William Hutchinson deceased. The defendants, Dr. Alfred Smee and Mrs. Smee, pleaded that the will was not according to the requirements of the statute; that the testator was of unsound mind, and was unduly influenced by the plaintiff and others. The will was dated 7th July, 1860, and the codicil 7th August, 1860. The testator died on the 12th July, 1863. Alfred Smee, one of the defendants, married Elizabeth, the testator's sister, who was the other defendant. The testator, son of George Hutchinson, a cashier in the Bank of England, was born in 1822, and his sister in 1818. After their father's death, the testator, who inherited considerable property, and his sister, were brought up by William Smee with his own children, and, as already mentioned, Alfred Smee married the testator's / was amply provided for under her

father's will. The testator entered Cambridge University in 1843, and in 1845 went to Italy, and made the acquaintance of Dr. Faber, a member of Oxford University. The testator had previously expressed his intention to become a Catholic. This was violently but unsuccessfully opposed by Alfred Smee, who, in a letter dated 17th September, 1845, said such resolution arose not from reason but from a mind diseased, and that he was lending himself to the "mummery" of a relentless body, who would rob him of every farthing. On the 21st of the same month the testator was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Birmingham, and subsequently became a member of the Oratory at Brompton. For three weeks before his death he was under the professional care of the defendant Alfred Smee, medical practitioner. The value of his property at his death did not exceed 5,000*l.* After hearing evidence, the Judge-Ordinary (Wilde) said he thought the testimony in favour of the validity of the will was overwhelming, and condemned Mr. Smee in the costs of the proceedings.

**June 1.**—Died at Edinburgh, aged 74, Sir John Watson Gordon, President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

—The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece by Great Britain and the other protecting Powers.

**2.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Cambridge, and are received with great ceremony by the Master of Trinity and the dignitaries of the various colleges.

**4.**—Died, aged 73, Nassau W. Senior, Esq., political economist.

**6.**—In the Upper House; grant of 20,000*l.* to Sir Rowland Hill, in acknowledgment of his services in the Post Office, and in pursuance of a message from the Queen.

**7.**—Collision at Egham with a train of excursionists to Ascot races. Four persons were killed and twenty-five injured.

**8.**—The National Convention of the Republican party in America assembled at Baltimore vote the candidature of President Lincoln for the ensuing election. The Chicago Convention, or Democratic party, nominated General M'Clellan.

—Mr. Lawson's Intoxicating Liquor Bill, providing that a majority of two-thirds of the qualified voters of any parish might prevent the sale of such liquors within their boundary, thrown out on a second reading by 292 to 35 votes,

**13.**—General Grant crosses the James River, and marches against Petersburg, Virginia, where he was repulsed in two assaults.

**14.**—Experiment at Shoeburyness with Captain Palliser's chilled shot. In every case it went through the 4*4*-inch armour plate, and deep into the backing beyond. Another peculiarity observed was, that after penetrating the plate, the shot broke up into minute fragments of from four to eight ounces weight, so that

the projectile carried in itself almost the penetrative powers of steel shot, and the explosive fragments of the most powerful shell.

**17.**—Sir John Hay's motion censuring Government for the impolitic and disastrous expedition sent out from the Cape Coast against the King of Ashantee, defeated by the narrow majority of 7, in a House of 459.

— Died, from the effects of a railway accident in May last year, Dr. Cureton, F.R.S., an Oriental scholar of great attainments, Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's, aged 56 years.

**18.**—Died at Bangor, aged 61, William Smith O'Brien, a prominent and convicted Irish agitator.

**20.**—The Confederate cruiser *Alabama* sunk by the Federal war-steamer *Kearsage* off Cherbourg. The *Alabama* left Cherbourg harbour about ten o'clock this (Sunday) morning, the *Kearsage* which had long been in hot pursuit being then several miles out to seaward with steam up ready for action. The log of Mr. Lancaster's yacht *Derhound* furnishes the following details:—"10.30. Observed the *Alabama* steaming out of the harbour towards the Federal steamer *Kearsage*. 11.10. The *Alabama* commenced firing with her starboard battery, the distance between the contending vessels being about one mile. The *Kearsage* immediately replied with her starboard guns; a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In manoeuvring, both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. At 12 a slight intermission was observed in the firing, the *Alabama* making head sail and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At 12.30 observed the *Alabama* to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the *Kearsage* were requested to assist in saving the *Alabama*'s crew. At 12.50, when within a distance of 200 yards, the *Alabama* sank. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the *Alabama*'s whale boat and dicky, succeeded in saving about 40 men, including Capt. Semmes and 13 officers. At 1 P.M. we steered for Southampton." With great bravery Captain Semmes kept the guns ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot was fired as the *Alabama* went down. When her stern was completely under water the captain gave orders for the men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which put off to their rescue.

**21.**—“*Essays and Reviews*” condemned in Convocation:—“That this Synod having appointed Committees of the Upper and Lower House to examine and report upon the volume entitled ‘*Essays and Reviews*,’ and the said Committees having severally reported thereon, doth hereby synodically condemn the said volume as containing teachings contrary to

the doctrines received by the United Church of England and Ireland, in common with the whole Catholic Church of Christ.” When the judgment was brought down to the Lower House, the Archdeacon of Taunton moved:—“That this House respectfully and heartily tender its thanks to his Grace the President and the Bishops of the Upper House for their care and defence of the faith as manifested in the Report upon the book entitled ‘*Essays and Reviews*’ now read to the House, and that the House do thankfully accept and concur in the condemnation of the book by the Upper House.” Canon Blakesley moved as an amendment:—“That whereas on the 13th of February, 1863, it was referred to the Committee of Privilege to examine the precedents for the censure of books, and report to the House thereon; and whereas that Report has not yet been presented, this House respectfully represents to his Grace the President, that in their opinion no further proceedings can be satisfactorily or safely taken by the Lower House in the matter until they have had before them the Report in question, and have had an opportunity of giving it full consideration.” For the motion, 39; amendment, 19. Another amendment proposed by Canon Selwyn was to the effect that:—“This House regrets it cannot concur in the judgment proposed by their Lordships of the Upper House on the book called ‘*Essays and Reviews*,’ inasmuch as the judgment does not state any particular proposition contrary to the doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland, on which the judgment is founded.” This was not allowed to be put to the House. A motion that Dr. Rowland Williams, one of the essayists, be heard in terms of his petition, was also negatived.

**21.**—In the House of Commons, Mr. H. Berkeley moved that at the next general election “it was expedient that a fair trial should be given to the vote by ballot.” Lord Palmerston opposed it as inconsistent with the character of Englishmen, and the motion was rejected by 212 to 123 votes.

**22.**—The Conference of London meets for the last time, the belligerent Powers being unable to agree upon a boundary line satisfactory to each. On behalf of Denmark M. de Quaade said that his Government would make great sacrifices in order to obtain the restoration of peace, but there were limits beyond which they would not go, and his instructions forbade him to consent to any other line than that proposed by the English Plenipotentiaries in the sitting of the 28th May, and accepted by Denmark. This declaration ended the debate, and the Conference broke up. Hostilities were resumed in Schleswig next day; but as Denmark saw that the neutral Powers were not likely to aid her in the struggle, she gradually withdrew her armies from the territories in dispute.

**24.**—The Archbishops of Canterbury, York,  
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Armagh, and Dublin, issue an address to the Church on the subject of foreign missions :— “We earnestly and affectionately entreat you to make a new and great effort for a large increase of our present missionary funds. . . . We are convinced that in no other way can the work be done than by every parish, or part of its separate parochial existence, raising its own contributions for the work ; and we therefore beseech our brethren of the clergy to preach one sermon annually, and make a collection for Church of England Missions ; and we pray our brethren of the laity to help them, not only by their contributions to this annual collection, but by becoming regular subscribers, if they are not such at present, or if they are, by increasing on a new scale of Christian liberality their aid to the funds of the societies they support, and by forming themselves into associations for more completely effecting this great work of God.”

**26.**—The Empress of Mexico invested with the dignity of Regent in the event of the death of her husband.

**27.**—Came on for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the petition of Bishop Colenso, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to declare the petitioner to be entitled to hold his see until the letters patent granted to him should be cancelled by due process of law for some sufficient cause of forfeiture, and to declare that the letters patent granted to the Bishop of Capetown, in so far as they purported to create a court of criminal justice within the colony, and to give to the Archbishop of Canterbury an appellate jurisdiction, had been unduly obtained from her Majesty, and did not affect the petitioner's rights. The petitioner also prayed that the pretended trial and sentence were void and of no effect, and that an inhibition, as was usual in ecclesiastical cases, should issue against the proceedings under the sentence pending the appeal. The petition was ordered to stand over till the Michaelmas sittings of the Judicial Committee.

— M. Vambéry attends at the Geographical Society, and details his travels in the character of a dervish through Central Asia.

**29.**—The Prussians bombard and capture the Island of Alsen, with 2,400 men serving in the batteries.

**July 1.**—Mr. Dodson's bill, designed to abolish the tests required on taking degrees at Oxford, read a third time by the casting vote of the Speaker. On the formal motion that the bill do pass, it was thrown out by 173 to 171.

**4.**—Commencement of Mr. Disraeli's no-confidence motion :—“To thank her Majesty for having directed the correspondence on Denmark and Germany, and the protocol of the Conference recently held in London, to be laid before Parliament ; to assure her Majesty that we have heard with deep concern that the

sittings of the Conference have been brought to a close without accomplishing the important purpose for which it was convened ; and to express to her Majesty our great regret that, while the course pursued by her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the capitals of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities for peace.” As an amendment to the last sentence of the resolution, Mr. Kinglake proposed to substitute the words :—“To express the satisfaction with which we have learned that at this conjuncture her Majesty has been advised to abstain from armed interference in the war now going on between Denmark and the German Powers.” “It is not for us,” said Mr. Disraeli, “it is not for any man in this House to indicate to the Ministers what should be the foreign policy of the country. The most we can do, is to tell the noble lord what is not our policy. We will not threaten and then refuse to act. We will not lead on our allies with expectations we do not intend to fulfil. And, Sir, if it ever be the lot of myself and of those with whom I act, to carry on important negotiations of this country, as the noble lord and his colleagues have done, I trust we shall not, at least, carry them on in such a manner as that it will be our duty to come to Parliament and announce that we have no ally, and then to declare that England can never act alone. Sir, these are words that ought never to have escaped the lips of any British Minister. They are sentiments which ought never to have entered his heart. I repudiate them and reject them. I remember that there was a time when England had not a tithe of our resources, when, inspired by a patriotic cause, she triumphantly encountered a world in arms. And, Sir, I believe, now, if the occasion were fitting, and our independence and our honour were attacked and assailed, if our empire were endangered, I believe that England would arise in the magnificence of her might, and struggle triumphantly for those objects for which men live and nations flourish. But, Sir, I for one will never consent to go to war to extricate British ministers from the consequences of their own indiscretion ; and it is in this spirit that I have drawn up this address to the Crown. I have drawn it up in the spirit in which the Royal Speech was delivered at the commencement of this session. I am ready to vindicate the honour of this country when it is necessary, but I have drawn it up in the interests of peace.” Mr. Gladstone at once replied :—“This is the very first occasion that the British House of Commons has been called upon, for the sake of displacing a Government, to record the degradation of its country. Why cannot the right hon. gentleman speak plainly in his motion? Why does he not adopt the language of our forefathers, who, when they were dissatisfied with a Government, addressed the Crown, and prayed

that the Government might be dismissed? They said boldly that the conduct of the Government was open to such and such charges, and they prayed that other men might be put in their places. But the right hon. gentleman was afraid to raise that issue. He has, indeed, plucked up courage to propose this motion; but why has he not done it in the proper constitutional form in which votes of want of confidence have hitherto been drawn? Never before, as far as I know, has party spirit led gentlemen in this country to frame a motion which places on record that which must be regarded as dishonourable to the nation. I go back to the time of Sir R. Walpole, of Lord North and Mr. Fox, but nowhere do we find such a sterile and jejune affair as this resolution. Those charges were written in legible and plain terms; but the right hon. gentleman substitutes language which might, indeed, be sufficient for the purpose of rendering it impossible for the Government to continue in office, but which cannot transfix them without its sting first passing through the honour of England. For the reasons I have stated, I look forward with cheerfulness to the issue which has been raised with regard to our conduct. Nay, more, I feel the most confident anticipation, that both the House and the country will approve of the course taken in this difficult negotiation by her Majesty's Government, and that they will reject a motion which both prudence and patriotism must alike emphatically condemn." In the course of the last night's debate in the Commons, considerable amusement was created by Mr. Bernal Osborne's brilliant sallies against the Government:—"Let us see how this Ministry is constituted. There is the noble lord the First Minister. I wish to speak of him with every respect, because a more active and able man in the performance of his duty has seldom existed in this House. I may say of him that 'panting time toils after him in vain!' He is certainly *facile princeps*, and is the liveliest, if not the youngest man on the Treasury Bench. He deserves credit for his admirable management of affairs during a long course of years. He has acted with all sorts of men, and agreed with all sorts of opinions. Why, Sir, he has contrived a most extraordinary feat; he has conciliated both the Low Church and the High Tory party. The *Record* acknowledges his inspiration, and the hon. member for North Warwickshire bows to his influence. These are great feats. But what is his policy? In his domestic policy he is paternal but stationary. His foreign policy up to this day has been pugnacious and progressive. . But now he is about to achieve the most wonderful feat of his life, for he is about to go to the country as the apostle and minister of peace, and will be supported by the member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright). That is the most extraordinary feat of the whole. I do not think I have been unfair to the noble lord. Well, coming to the Cabinet, it is a museum of curiosities. There are some birds

of rare and noble plumage, both alive and stuffed. But, Sir, unfortunately there is a difficulty in keeping up the breed, and it was found necessary to cross it with the famous Peelites. I will do them the justice to say that they have a very great and able minister amongst them in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is to his measures alone that they owe the little popularity and the little support they get from this Liberal party. But it cannot be said by their enemies or friends that they have been prolific in measures since they have been in office. Then there is my right hon. friend who is not connected with the Whigs by family (Mr. Gibson). He is like some 'fly in amber,' and the wonder is how the devil he got there. The hon. member for Rochdale (Mr. Cobden) and the hon. member for Birmingham must have been disappointed, I think, in this 'young man from the country.' When he married into the family we expected some liberal measures from him; but the right hon. gentleman has become insolent and almost quarrelsome under the guidance of the noble lord. Well, what are we to expect? We know by the traditions of the great Whig party that they will cling to the vessel, if not like shipwrecked sailors, at least like those testaceous marine fish which adhere to the bottom, thereby clogging the engines and impeding the progress. Should a vote of this House displace the Administration, what are the Liberal party to do? If I might advise the Liberal party, I should say they may be perfectly happy as to the issue of this great duel. They are somewhat in the position of Iago when he exclaims, 'If Cassio kill Roderigo, or Roderigo kill Cassio, or each do kill the other, every way makes my gain.' Even should this Parliament decide on terminating its own and their existence, they will find consolation that the funeral oration will be pronounced by the hon. member for North Warwickshire (Mr. Newdegate), and that some friendly hand will inscribe on their mausoleum, 'Rest and be thankful.'" Ministers having arranged to accept a division on Mr. Kinglake's amendment, after a discussion extending over three nights, the numbers were found to be:—For Mr. Disraeli's motion, 295; for amendment, 313. Majority for Ministers, 18. A motion, similar in terms to Mr. Disraeli's, was carried in the House of Lords against Ministers by a majority of 9.

7.—The Savoy Chapel destroyed by a fire originating in the carelessness of certain workmen making repairs in the gas-pipes below the organ. The fire was discovered soon after two o'clock P.M., when no person was in the building. The doors at the time were locked, and before they could be got opened the interior was one mass of flame, which burst out of the north window, and caught the back of the houses in the Strand. The structure was erected in 1505, and had been the scene of many events of historical importance. The

Queen, who had greatly improved the building, in 1843, now once more took upon herself the cost of restoring the fabric.

**8.—**Foundation-stone of the Thames Embankment, extending from Westminster-bridge to Blackfriars, laid by Mr. Thwaites, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

**9.—**Murder of Mr. Thomas Briggs, on the North London Railway. On the arrival of the 9.45 train at Hackney, from Fenchurch-street, a gentleman called the attention of the guard to the state of a compartment of a first-class carriage, No. 69, in the train. He had opened the door with the intention of getting in, and placing his hand on one of the cushions found it to be covered with blood. On a minute examination being made, not only the cushion, but the floor, side, and windows, were found besmeared with blood. There was found inside the carriage a hat, walking stick, and small leather bag. Almost at the same moment, the driver and stoker of an engine which had been working the Hackney Wick and Stratford traffic discovered a person on the line, near the Milford Arms Tavern, covered with blood, and the head greatly disfigured as if with blows by some blunt instrument. He was alive at the time, but unconscious, and died soon after being taken into the tavern. From letters found in his pocket he was identified as Thomas Briggs, chief clerk in the bank of Messrs. Robarts and Co., Lombard-street. He was seen by his niece's husband, at Peckham, that evening, about 8.30, getting into an omnibus to take him to Fenchurch-street Station, from which place he purposed proceeding by train to his residence, near Hackney. On minute examination, it was found that there was 4*l*. 10*s*. in gold and silver in a trouser's pocket, and a silver snuff-box in his coat. Through Mr. Briggs, jun., the police ascertained that when his father left home in the morning he wore a gold watch, with an Albert chain, and a gold eye-glass attached to a hair guard. On examining the waistcoat, it was seen that a watch had been torn from the waistcoat pocket, and the chain broken off by the link or hook which still hung to the button-hole. The gold glasses were also missing. The stick and bag found in the compartment were identified as belonging to Mr. Briggs. The hat had never been in his possession. The murder remained a mystery, without the least clue to its discovery, for a week, though Government was prompt in offering a reward of 100*l*., to which another 100*l*. was added by deceased's employers. The first trace was obtained in the discovery of the chain, which was found to have been exchanged for another, at Mr. Death's, Cheapside, by a man having the appearance of a foreigner. On the 18th, a cabman, named Jonathan Matthews, gave important information. He identified the hat as one which he had bought for an acquaintance, named Franz Müller, a native of Cologne, who at one time

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lodged in his house, and had quite recently, when visiting, given one of his children a card box, used by jewellers, bearing the name of Mr. Death. On the Monday after the murder, when in Matthews' house, this Müller was seen to have a gold chain, and a ring corresponding with that taken from Mr. Briggs. He was then slightly lame, and accounted for it by having sprained his ankle. With the aid of a photograph presented by Müller himself to Matthews' sister, whom he courted, Mr. Death was able to identify him as the person who had exchanged the chain at his shop. On proceeding to his lodgings, at Old Ford, Bow, Müller was not to be found though he had been there about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder, and then appeared very much confused. It was subsequently ascertained from a letter posted at Worthing, on the 16th, that he had sailed in the ship *Victoria*, for New York. Inspector Tanner thereupon obtained a warrant for Müller's apprehension, and, accompanied by Sergeant Clarke, Mr. Death, and the cabman Matthews, left London for Liverpool to proceed to New York, in the *City of Manchester* steamer, expected to reach its destination four days before the *Victoria*.

**11.—**Mr. Coxwell's balloon destroyed by a mob in Leicester, when nearly ready for ascending in celebration of a Foresters' fête.

— Sweden declares in favour of neutrality in the Schleswig dispute, and suspends the warlike preparations with which she had followed up the protest of January last.

**13.—**Came on in the Divorce Court, the case of Hopley *v.* Hopley, being a petition presented by Mrs. Hopley for separation, on the ground of cruelty, from her husband, formerly schoolmaster at Eastbourne, and now at large on a ticket-of-leave. (See July 23, 1860.) The allegations were of the following tenor:—"On our marriage day I began to write a letter to one of my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was written, and otherwise his conduct seemed harsh and unreasonable. We did not occupy the same bed for two or three nights. The reason he gave was that I was not yet fitted to be the mother of his children, and he saw no reason why our children should not be model children or 'second Christs.' He wrote down rules in a book, and I had to learn and study them every day. He told me his object was to make me a 'model wife.' In January 1856, when I was expecting my first child, I was repeating a lesson to him in his study, when apparently annoyed at some mistake I made, he struck me a violent blow on the head. Five days after my confinement I went out in a fly by his desire, and the child was taken with us in a fish-hamper. He beat it with his hand when it was not more than a fortnight old. I once had a fish-bone in my throat, and he told me he thought a great blessing was about to befall him as I would be choked. He used often to say that I was not fit to say my prayers with him at night, and

that I was altogether deceit, and flew every day in the face of God Almighty. He said he felt inclined to take a poker and dash my brains out. The eldest child was an idiot, which he said was caused by my mismanagement." The respondent appeared in person, and cross-examined his wife respecting the doctrines he had propounded in public lectures as to the education of children, his project for establishing a model school, the way in which their courtship had been carried on, and many other irrelevant matters. The jury were agreed on the first issue, that Hopley had been guilty of cruelty, but on the second they were of opinion by a majority that there had been condonation on the part of the wife.

**13.**—Mr. Bouvier's Uniformity Act Amendment Bill, enabling fellowships in colleges of Universities to be held without a declaration of conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England, thrown out on the second reading by 157 to 101.

**15.**—Discussion in the House of Lords on the proceedings of Convocation with reference to "Essays and Reviews." Lord Houghton, in terms of a notice formerly given, asked her Majesty's Government whether they had taken, or were willing to take, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the powers of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury to pass a synodical judgment on books written either by clergymen or laymen, as to the immunity of members of that body from proceedings<sup>at</sup> common law consequent on such judgments, and as to the form according to which such judicial power must be exercised if it belongs to that body. Lord Chancellor Bethell replied:—"There are three modes of dealing with Convocation when it is permitted to come into action and transact real business. The first is, while they are harmlessly busy to take no notice of their proceedings. The second is, when they seem likely to get into mischief to prologue and put an end to their proceedings; the third, when they have done something clearly beyond their powers, is to bring them before a court of justice and punish them. . . . Not only did it require Convocation should be put into motion by the Crown, but it said no ordinance or sentence—nothing of which Convocation might choose to pronounce—should have any validity until it had received the sanction of the Crown, and if any attempt were made to give any force to them without that sanction the parties so offending should incur the penalties of a praemunire. I am afraid my noble friend has not considered what the pains and penalties of a praemunire are, or his gentle heart would have melted at the prospect. The Most Reverend Prelate and the bishops would have to appear at the bar, not in the solemn state in which we see them here, but as penitents in sackcloth and ashes. (A laugh.) And what would be the sentence? I observe that the

Most Reverend Prelate gave two votes—his original vote and a casting vote. I will take the measure of his sentence from the sentence passed by a bishop on one of these authors—a year's deprivation of his benefice. For two years, therefore, the Most Reverend Prelate would be condemned to have all his revenues of his high position sequestered. (A laugh.) I have not ventured—I say it seriously—I have not ventured to present the question to her Majesty's Government; for, my Lords, only imagine what an opportunity it would be for my right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to spread his net and in one haul take in 30,000/. from the highest dignitary, not to speak of the *hoi polloi*, the bishops, deacons, archdeacons, canons, vicars, all included in one common crime, all subject to one common penalty! (Much laughter.) I cannot contemplate that possibility, and therefore your Lordships will not be surprised to hear that I have refrained from approaching the subject. I have shrunk altogether from taking the first step of asking counsel in the matter. I have no doubt I should be advised that if there was a synodical judgment it would be a violation of the law; and entertaining, as I do, a sincere affection for the Episcopal Bench, and a sincere personal regard and affection for several members of the Episcopate, I am happy to be relieved from all difficulty and embarrassment in the case. But the question is a most serious one for the right reverend Bench; and, in order that I may relieve my right reverend friends from all difficulty, I am extremely anxious to know from them what the thing is which is called a synodical judgment. No criminal has been condemned. The Most Reverend Prelate did not favour me with a copy of the judgment, and therefore I have been obliged to have recourse to the ordinary sources of information. But, assuming that the report of the judgment which I have read is a correct one, I am happy to tell your Lordships that what is called a synodical judgment is simply a series of well-lubricated terms—a sentence so oily and so saponaceous that no one would grasp it. (A laugh.) Like an eel it slips through your fingers—it is simply nothing, and I am glad to tell my noble friend (Lord Houghton) that it is literally no sentence at all. (Renewed laughter, and 'Hear.') I find it stated in a publication of some authority that the sentence was in terms to this effect:—"That the Convocation having appointed committees of the Upper and Lower Houses to examine and report on the book entitled "Essays and Reviews," and the committees having severally reported thereon, this Convocation does hereby synodically condemn such book, as containing teachings contrary to the doctrines received by the United Church of England and Ireland, in common with the whole Catholic Church." If, my Lords, the volume had been the work of one hand, the sentence might have had some effect; but, seeing that the volume is

nothing more than two covers holding together separate essays, and seeing that this sentence does not attribute any offence to anything but the volume containing those separate writings, not one of the authors is condemned, and each one of them may say :—‘ This thing that is condemned is not mine—it belongs to you.’ In this way the volume and the sentence which condemns it may be handed round from one to another, and the application of the sentence be repudiated by all the authors. As a judgment the sentence has no meaning whatever; this judgment is no judgment at all. . . . With regard to your meeting among yourselves as a debating club, expressing your opinion whether this or that law is a good or a bad one, even that is not a very small, nor is it a proper thing; because you may thereby involve yourselves in circumstances of great peril. Let me bring before you the predicament in which any individual member of the Episcopal Bench may stand. You, the Upper House, come to a particular determination; but, suppose the author of one of these essays is presented to a living or any other piece of ecclesiastical preferment, and suppose that one of the bishops who has been a party to these proceedings is called upon to institute. The bishop will naturally say, ‘ How can I institute a man whose work I have joined in condemning?’ But in declining to institute, the bishop might possibly become liable to a *præmunire*, or be involved in the consequences of another hard word, *duplici querela*. I call upon the bishops to pause before they place themselves in such a position—to pause for their own sakes, even if they have no regard to the injustice, to the anomaly, to the unreasonable spectacle of condemning a man whom they have no power to convene, whom they have no authority to hear, and whom, when he presents himself as a suppliant, their own timidity and fear of going beyond their tether compel them to dismiss. Those who concur with me may probably think that by protesting against such a course they may save themselves from consequences; but if there be any attempt to carry Convocation beyond its proper limits, their best plan after protesting will be to gather up their garments and leave the place, remembering the pillar of salt, and resolving not to cast a look behind. (Laughter.) I am happy to say that in all these proceedings there is more smoke than fire. The words of condemnation are innocent and innocuous, though they do not probably proceed from a spirit that is equally harmless. As to the question of the noble Lord, after what, I trust, may be this acceptable attempt on my part to expound the law, I have only to assure the noble Lord that it is not the intention of the Government to take any further steps in the matter.” The Archbishop of Canterbury replied that in the course taken by Convocation there was no touch of malice, the object being simply to vindicate the Church of England from complicity with opinions considered to be mistaken and dan-

gerous. The Bishop of Oxford complained of the tone adopted by the noble Lord on the woolsack. “ If a man has no respect for himself, he ought at all events to respect the audience before which he speaks; and when the highest representative of the law in England in your Lordships’ court, upon a matter involving the liberties of the subject and the religion of the realm, and all those high truths concerning which this discussion has arisen, can think it fitting to descend to ribaldry in which he knows that he can safely indulge—because those to whom he addresses it will have too much respect for their characters to answer him in like sort—I say that this House has ground to complain of having its character unnecessarily injured in the sight of the people of this land by our occupying so high a position within it. . . . I know enough of this House, and of the people of England, to know that it is not by trying, in words which shall blister those upon whom they fall—to produce a momentary pain on those who cannot properly reply to them, that great questions should be solved; but that it is by dealing with them with calmness, with abstinence from the imputation of motives, and above all, with the most scrupulous regard to stating upon every point that which shall prevent any man in this House being led to a conclusion other than that which the facts warrant.” The Bishop further justified the step taken by Convocation, and concluded, “ I would, rather subject myself, in the presence of my countrymen and of your noble House, to any amount of that invective and insinuation, and all those arts of, I will not say what part of the bar of England, of which we have seen something to-night—I would, I repeat, rather a thousand times incur it all, than have to look back on my death-bed on myself as one of those who had not striven for the truth of our Established Church, and had not encountered, because I was afraid personally of the consequences, anything which the maintenance of that truth might entail.”

**15.**—Lieutenant Edward John Eyre appointed Governor of Jamaica.

**16.**—*Elopement* of Lady Florence Paget with the Marquis of Hastings. They were married at St. George’s, Hanover-square, in the presence of a few friends.

**19.**—Suppression of the Taiping rebellion, the city of Nanking being this day captured by the Imperialists, and the chief leaders taken prisoners.

**20.**—Truce between Germany and Denmark, preparatory to a conference for the restoration of peace, which assembled at Vienna on the 26th.

**21.**—The third reading of the Scottish Episcopal Disabilities Removal Bill carried in the House of Commons by 34 to 10. The measure afterwards received the Royal assent.

— Tolls abolished in Middlesex.

**21.**—Sir C. Wood makes his annual statement of the finances of India. In three years, £313,000<sup>l</sup>. of debt had been paid off; there was a balance in the Treasury of 10,000,000<sup>l</sup>. and a surplus on the year's income of 1,827,346<sup>l</sup>.

**22.**—Private Thomas Cooper, of the Coldstream Guards, one of the marksmen at the Wimbledon Rifle Competition, accidentally shot by a musketry instructor.

— In answer to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Earl Russell expresses his belief that the documents recently published in the *Morning Post*, relating to the policy of Russia, were malicious fabrications, and there was no reason whatever for supposing that that Power was planning for a revival of the Holy Alliance.

**23.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. The Royal Speech expressed regret at the renewal of the hostilities with Denmark, but hoped that the negotiations now opened between the belligerents themselves might restore peace to the north of Europe. The incorporation of the Ionian Republic into the kingdom of Greece, and the dispute between the Sultan and the Hospodar of Moldavia, were also alluded to, along with the important acts of the session.

**31.**—General Grant makes a furious assault on Petersburg; but, though he exploded a mine which carried off about 500 Confederate troops, and laid open the inner line of defence, he was received with such determined resistance by the Confederates, as compelled him to retire with a computed loss of 10,000 men.

**August 1.**—Preliminaries of the Treaty of Vienna accepted by the King of Denmark, in terms of which the Duchies were ceded to Austria and Prussia. Being invited to express an opinion on the moderation displayed by the German Powers, Earl Russell wrote to Bismarck:—"If it is said that force has decided this question, and that the superiority of the arms of Austria and Prussia over those of Denmark was uncontested, the assertion must be admitted. But in that case it is out of place to claim credit for equity and moderation."

**4.**—In consequence of repeated outrages, Brazil addresses an ultimatum to Uruguay. The conditions being rejected, war broke out between the Powers on the 9th.

**6.**—Close of the protracted and irregular war in New Zealand by the unconditional submission of the Maori chiefs.

**8.**—Commencement of a series of riots in Belfast between the Romanists and Orangemen, the immediate cause being the inauguration by the former of a statue of Daniel O'Connell. A caricature of the Liberator was carried about by the Protestant party, and afterwards burnt—an indignity which roused the feelings of the Catholics to an ungovernable pitch and led to a struggle of several days' duration. Paving-stones, brickbats, and stout oak sticks were the weapons called first into requisition, but they gave place through time to old guns and weapons of a still more dangerous character. Both

sides got themselves thoroughly armed, and in their frantic attacks on each other set the constabulary at defiance. They were only put down with great difficulty when the military was called out. In one week there were admitted into the hospital fifty persons injured in the riots, thirty of whom were suffering from gun-shot wounds. Two or three deaths were known to have occurred, but several, it was thought, were kept secret. The outbreak spread in a mitigated form to Cork and Dundalk. Towards the close of the year Government appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the cause of the outbreak.

**10.**—The Bill introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for amending the law relating to the purchase of Government Annuities through the medium of savings-banks, and to enable the granting of life insurances by the Government, receives the Royal assent.

— Died, at Alice Holt, near Farnham, aged 75, Charles Wentworth Dilke, for many years intimately connected with the *Athenaeum*.

**15.**—Admiral Farragut defeats the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay.

**19.**—Polish refugees expelled from Turkey.

**23.**—Election riots at Geneva; suppressed by the Federal troops who occupied the city.

**24.**—The Federal steam frigate *Niagara* arrives in Dover Roads with the crew of the *Georgia*, formerly a Confederate cruiser, but seized while sailing under British colours and owned by a Liverpool merchant. She had latterly been chartered by the Portuguese Government for the purpose of carrying passengers between Lisbon and the West Indies.

— Franz Müller apprehended at New York on board the *Victoria*. He denied all knowledge of the murder; but after the usual preliminary examination he was delivered up under the Extradition Treaty, and arrived in Liverpool in custody on the 17th September.

**29.**—The House of Lords' judgment was given in the Yelverton case. The Lord Chancellor (with Lord Brougham, who was absent) considered it proved that there was a solemn interchange of consent to become husband and wife between the parties at Edinburgh, on the 12th of April, 1857, when, according to the respondent, Major Yelverton read aloud the Marriage Service of the Church of England at her lodgings. His Lordship concluded an elaborate review of the case by stating that he must give as the conclusion of the examination, "that there was and is now a relation of marriage adequately constituted by the Scotch law between the appellant and the respondent, and that they are now legally man and wife." On the other hand a majority, consisting of Lords Wensleydale, Chelmsford, and Kingsdown, decided against Mrs. Yelverton.

**30.**—The Perth Memorial to the Prince  
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Consort inaugurated in presence of Her Majesty.

**30.**—The Federal General Paine, commanding in Western Kentucky, issues a proclamation, urging the most remorseless measures against the Confederates:—"The first and great commandment is, that all you disloyal, rebellious people shall not circulate one dollar of capital in all this land. Not a dollar, no debt or bill of exchange can be paid or made without my signature, and I pledge you I will not approve any money transactions of a disloyal man. All his capital, all his money, every cent of it, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government. I will teach you that, having encouraged this rebellion, having comforted and aided your country's enemies, you must, ay, shall reap a traitor's reward. Talk about your rights! Why, you have no rights to talk about. A loyal citizen is the only one left with rights at this time. And yet you come to me asking for a banking privilege. Great God! the devil might as well ask the Almighty for a front seat in heaven. No; if in your prosperity you have despised this great and good Government, you may soon have the privilege to love it in your adversity. Not only this, but you ought, ay, you must, fight for this Government. The second commandment is, that all you notorious rebels get out of your houses and leave my district, so that Union men and women may come here to help me redeem this country. What do I care about your tobacco interest, the market value of your niggers or cotton? I shall shoot every guerilla taken in my district; and if your Southern brethren retaliate by shooting a Federal soldier, I will walk out five of your rich bankers, brokers, and cotton men, and make you kneel down and shoot them. I will do it, so help me God! You men of such large influence will be held responsible for the peace of this district. If a Union man is murdered by these guerillas here, the same fate awaits five of you gentlemen. I have sworn it, and it shall be done. I am going to manage this district, so that when I am done with it men and women who remain can come together in the name of the Lord and say, 'We belong to the United States.'"

**September 1.**—General Sherman defeats the Confederates, at Jonesborough, and compels Hood to evacuate Atlanta, which he subsequently makes his own head-quarters. Later in the month severe engagements took place between Sheridan and Early, in the valley of the Shenandoah.

**3.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales embark at Dundee on their voyage to Denmark.

**7.**—The Confederate General Hood refusing to move women and children from Atlanta, Sherman issues an address that this movement should be made at once for the sake of humanity:—"You yourself burned dwelling-houses along your parapets, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered

uninhabitable, because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon-shot and many musket-shots from our line of investments that overshot their mark went into the habitations of women and children. General Hardee did the same at Jonesborough, and General Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Missouri. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance those cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a 'brave people.' I say it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to; and the 'brave people' should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark history. In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner—you, who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into civil war, 'dark and cruel war,' who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honourable custody of a peaceful sergeant, seized and made prisoners of war the very garrison sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians long before any overt act was committed by the (to you) hateful Lincoln Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into the rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by the thousand, burned their houses, and declared by act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due to Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honour of the South as the best born Southerners among you. If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and He will prove to us whether it be more human to fight with a townfull of women and the families of a 'brave people' at your back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people."

**8.**—Unveiling of the memorial statue of Sir G. C. Lewis at Hereford, Lord Palmerston paying a graceful tribute to his late colleague. The inscription on the monument bore that it was to commemorate "a wise and honest statesman, a profound scholar, and kind and firm friend."

— Accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention, General M'Clellan issues an address regarding the presidency, which large numbers of his supporters declared to be un-

satisfactory, as far as the continuance of the war was concerned.

**10.**—Joseph Myers, aged 44, and Jane Sargisson, executed at Leeds, being the first execution which had taken place in the city. They had each been found guilty of murder at the recent established assizes for the West Riding.

— Bishop Colenso prohibited from preaching at Claybrook, through an inhibition from the Bishop of Peterborough served in the church on him.

**15.**—Convention concluded between the Kingdom of Italy and the French Empire :—  
**Art. 1.** Italy engages not to attack the present territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent even by force every attack upon that territory from without.  
**2.** France shall withdraw her troops from the Pontifical States in proportion as the army of the Holy Father shall be organized. The evacuation shall, nevertheless, be accomplished within the space of two years.  
**3.** The Italian Government engages to raise no protest against the organization of a Papal army, even if composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficing to maintain the authority of the Holy Father, and tranquillity as well in the interior as upon the frontier of his States, provided that this force do not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.  
**4.** Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement to take under her charge a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church; Florence to be substituted for Turin as the capital.

**16.**—Captain Speke killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece while shooting at Neston Park, Wilts. He appeared to have been getting over a low stone wall, when, by some mischance, his gun went off while the muzzle was pointed to his chest. He was sensible for only a few minutes. On one of the party coming up, Speke said feebly, “Don’t move me.” In a few minutes he breathed his last. The death of this great discoverer threw a sudden gloom over the proceedings of the British Association then sitting at Bath, a discussion on the sources of the Nile being expected to take place next day between him and Captain Burton. Sir R. Murchison expressed the general feeling in a resolution, “That the geographers and ethnologists of the British Association having heard with profound regret of the fatal accident which has befallen Captain Speke, and by which they have suddenly lost so eminent an associate, resolve that their most heartfelt condolence be offered to his relatives on his being cut off in so awful a manner in the fulness of his strength and vigour.”

**17.**—Died at Florence, aged 89, Walter Savage Landor, scholar, and poet.

**18.**—Fire in Gresham-street, City, destroying the ancient and stately hall of the Haberdashers’ Company, and many of the elegant carvings and paintings for which it was cele-

brated. The carpet warehouses of the Messrs. Tapling were also consumed.

**21.**—The Russians commence an attack upon the important fortress of Tchemkent, in Khokhand. In spite of a violent fire from the magazine the Russians forced the gates, and in an hour from the commencement of the assault were masters of the fortress with its magazines, built upon an inaccessible eminence, strongly armed with munitions of war, and a garrison of 10,000 of the Khan’s best troops.

— Commencement of a series of riots at Turin, in consequence of the contemplated transfer of the Court and Parliament to Florence.

**2. 23.**—At the Social Science Meeting, in York, Sir J. P. Wilde, in his capacity of president of the department of Jurisprudence, delivered an address on Law Reform, which was the means of drawing general attention to this important subject :—“Our people,” he said, “have ever loved justice and order, and revered the law as the guardian of both. Perhaps this reverence has in times past been carried too far. It concealed its errors, and even gilded its faults. A severe exactitude in the application of a system highly technical has ever been the foremost blemish of English jurisprudence. It was not difficult to exalt this severity of precision into the inflexibility of justice, and mistake an iron rule for a golden precept. But our lot is cast in times of a far other character. Reason and veneration—the two great forces by which instituted rights are upheld—bid fair to change places, and while one has waxed the other has waned. There is no subject so sacred, not even the most sacred subject of all, as to escape inquiry, observation, and the hard scrutiny of distrust. The law is no exception, and the popular sense of justice may not be violated with impunity. The time has surely come when those who really revere our noble laws should have it at heart to place them beyond cavil, and give them that hold on the good sense of the people which they have ever had in their affection.”

**24.**—Failure of the Leeds Banking Company, owing chiefly to the frauds and forgeries practised upon it by an ironfounder named Marsden, and one Scaife, in his employment.

**October 1 (Sunday).**—Great calamity at Erith, caused by the explosion of about 1,000 barrels of gunpowder, containing 100 lbs. each. The buildings of the Messrs. Hall were blown to dust, and the embankment in front thrown with great violence into the Thames. The shock was heard and felt at Charing-cross, a distance of fifteen miles. Those who saw the explosion said that it appeared as if a huge pillar of fire shot up into the air until it reached the clouds, when it spread out in every direction, became extinct, and left a dense circular mass of smoke, hanging like a funeral pall over the scene of desolation. A distant trembling of the earth and a violent atmospheric undulation was followed by a dull roaring sound

that diminished in volume as the distance from the scene of disaster increased, until it became inaudible at places where the terrestrial and atmospheric effects were felt with wonderful intensity. People who experienced the earthquake-shock which occurred a year ago, and who this day were within the wide-spread effects of the explosion, describe the phenomena as similar in kind, though vastly greater in degree. Houses were partly destroyed, windows smashed, doors blown in, people violently thrown down, pitched out of bed, and in various ways more or less injured. Five men were known to have been killed on the spot, five others were missing, presumably killed, and three died after removal to Guy's Hospital; the seriously injured amounted to twelve. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death" at the close of a long inquiry which took place. It was thought that the first of the three great shocks experienced took place on board one of the barges unloading powder in the river.

**5.**—Cyclone at Calcutta, destroying property in the river and city to an amount too large ever to be accurately estimated. On the 4th the weather was showery, with light and variable winds, and occasionally severe lightning, but it was not till an hour after midnight that the barometer began to fall, the wind being then light from the N.E. In the morning the breeze gradually freshened, with squally and heavy rain, till about ten o'clock, when it veered to the east, and blew with increased fury. Between eleven and twelve, and with a noise like distant thunder, the cyclone burst over the city, tearing up trees, carrying off the roofs of houses, overturning walls and buildings, and heaping up mounds in the streets and roads, through which it was impossible for passengers to make their way. On the river the effect of the storm was even more disastrous. Tier after tier of vessels broke adrift, in most cases taking moorings, buoys, and tackle with them, and drove about in clusters of six or eight entangled together, and carrying with them ships at anchor in the stream, and everything else with which they came in contact. Several went down, others drifted on the shore, generally taking the course of the river under the influence of the wind at S.E. to S., and a strong flood-tide, many of them having travelled as far as six or seven miles from their moorings. To add to the disaster, the tide this afternoon was unprecedentedly high, and all the vessels driven to leeward on the opposite bank were carried up as far as high water could float them, so that when the flood retired they were left aground, some distance from the river. Of more than 200 ships in the Hooghly only about ten could be kept at their moorings. The *Govindpore* was run into amidships, cut to the water-edge, and her crew only saved by afeat of rare heroism performed in carrying a line from the shore to the sinking vessel. It was calculated that about forty people, principally natives, were killed in the city and suburbs.

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**10.**—A conference of delegates assembled at Quebec, to consider the advisability of forming a Federal union of the provinces of North America. The proceedings received the sanction of her Majesty's Government, with the exception of the resolution relating to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon, which it was thought should be vested in the Governor-General instead of Lieutenant-Governors appointed by the Central Government.

**11.**—Church Congress opened at Bristol. At one of the meetings Dr. Pusey advocated the revival of synodical action, more especially in view of the recent decision of the Privy Council. The principal discussions took place on Home Missions and Lay Agency. Brother Ignatius (Lyne) was permitted to address the Congress amid some interruption.

**18.**—Died, at Clumber Park, aged 53, Henry Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, a statesman of the Peelite school, and War Minister in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet.

**19.**—Confederate refugees in Canada cross the frontier into Vermont and attack the town of St. Albans. A number of them were arrested and tried at Montreal, but discharged on the technical plea that the warrant for their arrest was not under the hand of the Governor-General of Canada, as the Imperial Act required in such cases. General Dix afterwards issued an order instructing all military commanders on the frontier that where any act of depredation or murder was attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from the rebel authorities at Richmond, the perpetrators were if possible to be shot down on the spot, or followed if necessary into Canada and seized there. This order was disavowed by President Lincoln, who, however, proposed in his Message that after six months' notice had been given to England, a naval force should be formed on the Lake to prevent Confederate raids from Canada.

**27.**—Came on at the Central Criminal Court, before the Lord Chief Baron (Pollock) and Mr. Baron Martin, the trial of Franz Müller for the murder of Mr. Briggs on the North London Railway, upon the 9th July last. The trial excited intense interest in the public mind, though this was caused rather by the flight and subsequent capture of the prisoner than by the crime itself, which was entirely of an unimaginative character, and prompted simply by robbery. The web of circumstantial evidence which the Crown wove round the prisoner was of the most convincing kind. His need of money, his inability to account for his movements on the night of the murder, his possession of the stolen articles, the discovery and identification of his hat in the railway carriage, his possession of Mr. Briggs's hat, slightly reduced in height, and his sprained ankle, presumably received in the struggle, or when dropping from the train,—were all spoken to with precision and fulness. On the part of the defence, conducted by Mr. Serjeant Parry, an attempt was made to throw

discredit on the character of the witness Matthews, the cabman, and evidence was given on that side to show that at the hour the murder was committed the prisoner was in a cottage in the Vassal-road, Camberwell. After an absence of fifteen minutes, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and Mr. Baion Martin sentenced him to be executed, his address to the prisoner warning him to prepare for his certain fate, as a commutation of the sentence need not be expected. At its close the prisoner said:—"I should like to say something. I am at all events satisfied with the sentence which your lordship has passed. I know very well it is that which the law of the country prescribes. What I have to say is that I have not been convicted on a true statement of the facts, but on a false statement." Müller's firmness here gave way, and he was led sobbing from the dock.

**29.**—Died at Hammersmith, aged 57, John Leech, of *Punch*, the most fertile humorist known in modern pictorial art.

**30.**—The British colonial vessel *Saxon* seized at Angra Pequina by the Federal war steamer *Vanderbilt*, under pretence that she was trading in the interests of the Confederates. The mate of the *Saxon* was shot in the course of an altercation with one of the Federal officers placed on board.

— Treaty of Peace concluded at Vienna between Denmark and Germany; Denmark to resign the Duchies, pay a sum of money or an equivalent for war expenses, and agree to a rectification of the Jutland frontier.

**November 4.**—H.M.S. *Racehorse* wrecked in the China seas about five leagues south-east of Chefoo Cape. "At the time of the ship striking," writes the commander of the gun-boat *Insolent*, "it was comparatively smooth, and stream anchors and cables were placed in cutters ready to lay out; but heavy rollers set in, swamping both cutters and gig, and broke entirely over the ship; the masts were then cut away, and the *Racehorse* steamed full speed on shore in the endeavour to save life; but the wind increasing to a gale the rollers washed away all the skylights and filled the ship. The ship's company were then sent aft, told the position of the ship, and that if they held on till daylight there was every hope of all hands being saved. Unfortunately the endurance of only a few was equal to this, the poor fellows dropping off one by one from the effect of the cold and the force of the sea. Only nine were saved—three officers and six men."

**8.**—Southwark Bridge opened to the public free.

— The illustrious French advocate, Mons. Berryer, while on a visit to Lord Brougham, entertained at a banquet in the hall of the Middle Temple. The company was the most brilliant and accomplished that could be assembled in the metropolis. The Attorney-General presided, and was supported by most

of the judges and distinguished law officers of the Crown.

**8.**—Abraham Lincoln elected a second time President of the United States.

**10.**—Concluded, before the Master of the Rolls, the case of *Gedney v. Smith*. The action arose upon a bill filed by Miss Harriet Francis Holgate Gedney, a minor, to obtain a declaration that she was the child of Mr. Patterson Arthur Holgate Gedney, by his late wife Harriet Gedney, and the execution of two settlements securing certain property under the marriage settlement of that lady and gentleman to the issue of that marriage. The plaintiff claimed to be their only child, her case being that Mr. and Mrs. Gedney were married in the month of May 1851; that from 1851 up to 1854 there was no issue born of this marriage, but that in the month of February 1854 Mrs. Gedney was confined of the plaintiff; that she immediately sent off to her husband, who was in Lincolnshire, to come up; that her husband got the notice of her confinement on a Sunday morning, and started by the next train to London to see her; that he was dissatisfied with her being attended by Dr. Goss, whom he immediately paid off and discharged, together with Mrs. Goss, who also appeared to have assisted at the accouchement; that Mr. Gedney then went to Dr. Farre, an eminent physician at the West-end, and engaged him to attend upon Mrs. Gedney; that Dr. Farre did immediately take up the case, and attended upon Mrs. Gedney from the time he was called in—which was three or four days after the alleged confinement—until Mr. Gedney duly registered the plaintiff as his child before leaving London, and had her baptized as soon as he got back to Lincolnshire. Mrs. Gedney's brother, Mr. Stapleton Smith, the principal defendant in this suit, standing godfather to the child at its christening; that from the birth of the plaintiff in 1854 until the death of Mrs. Gedney in 1857 the plaintiff was always treated by Mr. and Mrs. Gedney as their child, and was so received in the family; that almost immediately upon the death of Mrs. Gedney, and on the very day of the funeral, Mr. Gedney received a letter from Mr. Smith, Mrs. Gedney's father, alleging for the first time, that the plaintiff was a supposititious child, and not really the child of Mr. and Mrs. Gedney; and that since that time, Mrs. Gedney's family, so far as the settled property was concerned, had disputed the plaintiff's right to such property. In answer to the case of the plaintiff, the defendants, as the representatives of Mrs. Gedney's family, and entitled to the reversion of a considerable part of the settled property, failing any real or legitimate child of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gedney, contended that the plaintiff was no child of such marriage, but the child of some stranger procured for the purpose of arresting the gift-over in default of children: the defendant's case being, that at the

time Mrs. Gedney was alleged to be pregnant she was not in the family-way at all, but suffering from a disease contracted from her husband ; that they, the defendants, could prove by the evidence of medical men living in the neighbourhood of Candlesby Hall, and by the servants of Mr. and Mrs. Gedney, that at the time when the latter came to London she was not and could not have been in the family-way ; that from the state of her person after death, she had never had a child ; that at the very time of her going into lodgings in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, she could not be near her confinement : that just at the time when it was alleged she was confined Dr. Goss had gone to a lying-in asylum in the Borough, and bought a child from a poor woman, one Lydia Fletcher (exactly answering the description of the plaintiff as a child), on the representation to the mother that such child would be adopted by, and brought up as a lady ; that the whole allegations as to Mrs. Gedney's confinement and the plaintiff being her child were a tissue of inventions from beginning to end ; and that Mrs. Gedney confessed to her father on her death-bed that they were so. The examination of witnesses being concluded this day, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants—that in their opinion the plaintiff was not the child of Mr. and Mrs. Gedney. They expressed a hope that the innocent sufferer by their verdict would still be protected by some member of the family.

**11.**—Died at the Stationery Office, of which he was comptroller, aged 75, John Ramsay McCulloch, Esq., political economist, and author of the "Commercial Dictionary."

**12.**—The Governor-General of India issues a proclamation announcing his intention of annexing permanently the Bengal Doars and part of the Bhootan hill territory. An army was forthwith despatched, and occupied Gopalgunge on the 28th.

**14.**—Execution of Franz Müller for the murder of Mr. Briggs. He was attended by Dr. Cappel, of the German Lutheran Church, to whom he made the only statement approaching a confession which he vouchsafed. "Müller," (the Doctor said in German,) "in a few moments you will stand before God. I ask you again, and for the last time, are you guilty or not guilty?"—Müller: "Not guilty."—Dr. Cappel: "You are not guilty?"—Müller: "God knows what I have done."—Dr. Cappel: "God knows what you have done. Does He also know that you have committed this crime?"—Müller: "Ja; Ich habe es gethan" (Yes; I have done it). At this moment the bolt was drawn, and the voice appeared to be choked as if in the act of seeking utterance.

**17.**—Came on for hearing in the Divorce Court, before Sir J. P. Wilde, and a special jury, the case of Codrington *v.* Codrington, being a petition from Admiral Henry John Codrington, praying for a divorce from his wife, Helen Jane Codrington (formerly Smith), on the ground of adultery with Lieutenant-

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Colonel Anderson, of the 26th Regiment, and with Lieutenant Mildmay, of the Rifle Brigade. The case was one of unusual blackness even for the Divorce Court. In 1856 the Admiral was ordered to the Crimea, and left his wife with a companion of her own choosing, Miss Emily Faithfull, of the Victoria Press. When the Admiral returned in 1857 he found his wife's feelings towards him apparently changed, and some disagreement occurred, followed by the dismissal of Miss Faithfull. In 1858 the Admiral was sent to Malta as superintendent of the dockyard, and here, it was alleged, she contracted improper intimacy with each of the co-respondents. The chief witnesses were the boatmen of the Admiral's gondola, who averred that they often found the boat was put out of trim when she was returning from parties at night with either Anderson or Mildmay ; and the domestics of the Admiral's establishment, who had witnessed them in suspicious circumstances in the house and also in the lanes and by-ways contiguous. The respondent denied her guilt, and pleaded that the Admiral not only systematically neglected her by sleeping apart, but paid improper attention to Mrs. Watson, wife of the Rev. Joshua Watson, a clergyman at Malta, and a friend of both parties. Mrs. Codrington also charged her husband with attempting a gross assault on Miss Faithfull when they were sleeping together in the bedroom. Mrs. Watson, in the course of her examination, gave evidence of an alleged confession made to her by Mrs. Codrington of her guilt with Lieutenant Mildmay—a confession, she said, on which she always intended to keep the seal of secrecy, but felt now at liberty to divulge in consequence of being subpoenaed as a witness. When Mrs. Watson made this declaration, at a preliminary hearing of the case on the 30th of August, opposing counsel were compelled to ask for a new trial on the ground of surprise. They now sought to invalidate her testimony by imputing improper intimacy with the petitioner. After a trial extending over four days the jury found the adultery established in both instances, and further, that Admiral Codrington had not by his wilful neglect or misconduct conduced to the misconduct of his wife. The Judge therefore ordered a decree *Nisi* for the divorce.

**20.**—Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird, of the 20th Regiment, attacked by Japanese near the Temple of Kamakura. Baldwin was murdered on the spot, and Bird some hours after he had been conveyed to a tea-garden to get his wounds dressed.

**23.**—In addressing the Rochdale Reform Association Mr. Cobden made pointed reference to the ignorance manifested by the people of this country concerning American institutions and even American geography :—"If I were a rich man," he said, "I would endow a professor's chair at Oxford and Cambridge to instruct the undergraduates of those Universities in Ameri-

can history. I will undertake to say, and I speak advisedly, that I will take any undergraduate now at Oxford or Cambridge, and I will bring him a map of the United States and ask him to put his finger on Chicago, and I will undertake to say that he does not go within a thousand miles of it. Yet Chicago is a place of 150,000 inhabitants, from which one or two millions of people in our own country are annually fed. These young gentlemen know all about the geography of ancient Greece and Egypt. Now, I know I shall be pelted with Greek and Latin quotations for what I am going to say. When I was at Athens I sallied out one summer morning to seek the famous river, the Ilissus, and after walking some hundred yards or so up what appeared to be the bed of the mountain torrent, I came upon a number of Athenian laundresses, and I found that they had dammed up this famous classical river, and were using every drop of its water for their own sanitary purposes. Why then should not these young gentlemen, who know all about the geography of the Ilissus, know also something about the geography of the Mississippi? I am a great advocate of culture of every kind, and I say when I find a man like Professor Goldwin Smith or Professor Rogers, who in addition to profound classical learning have a vast knowledge of modern affairs, and who, as well as scholars, are profound thinkers, 'These are men whom I know to have a vast superiority over me,' and I bow to them with reverence for their superior advantages; but to hurry young men from college with no knowledge of the country in which the great drama of modern politics and national life is now being worked out; who are ignorant of a country like America, but who, whether it be for good or for evil, must exercise more influence in this country than any other class—to bring the young destitute of such knowledge and to place them in responsible positions in Government, is, I say, imperilling its best interests; and earnest remonstrance sought to be made against such a state of education by every public man who values in the slightest degree the future welfare of his country."

**24.**—The London and Aberdeen iron steamer *Stanley* wrecked at the mouth of the Tyne, while attempting to run in for shelter from a severe storm sweeping along the north-east coast. Owing to the repeated failures in fixing a communication with the shore most of the passengers and crew were drowned within sight and hearing of an anxious but excited crowd, whom the disaster had drawn to the spot. The same fate befel the *Friendship*, of Colchester, which drifted to within a few yards of the *Stanley*, and greatly intensified the horror of the disaster. Two of the life-boat crew were also lost in their attempts to render assistance. In the same storm, the *Dalhouse* steamer, trading between Dundee and Newcastle, was lost at the mouth of the Tay, with all hands—twenty passengers and fourteen of the crew.

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**25.**—Died in his 68th year, David Roberts, Esq., R.A. He was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, in Bond-street, this afternoon, and died in the evening.

— In reply to a manifesto addressed by the Confederates to the different Courts in Europe, Earl Russell writes:—"Since the commencement of the civil war which broke out in 1861, her Majesty's Government have continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equally for the North and for the South. Of the causes of the rupture, her Majesty's Government have never presumed to judge; they deplored the commencement of this sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to the period of its termination. In the meantime they are convinced that they best consult the interests of peace, and respect the rights of all parties, by observing a strict and impartial neutrality. Such a neutrality her Majesty has faithfully maintained, and will continue to maintain."

— Fire at Bermondsey, destroying the extensive range of warehouses adjoining Sufferance Wharf, filled with saltpetre and other combustible materials.

— At a meeting of the Oxford Diocesan Society for augmenting the endowment of small benefices, Mr. Disraeli delivered an address which was generally considered to embody the future Church policy of the Conservative party:—"Instead of believing," he said, "that the age of faith has passed, when I observe what is passing around me, what is taking place in this country, and not only in this country, but on the continent in other countries and in other hemispheres, instead of believing that the age of faith has passed, I hold that the characteristic of the present age is a craving credulity. Why, my Lord, man is a being born to believe; and if you do not come forward—if no Church comes forward with its title-deeds of truth, sustained by the tradition of sacred ages and by the conviction of countless generations to guide him, he will found altars and idols in his own heart and in his own imagination. But observe what must be the relations of a powerful Church without distinctive creeds, with a being of that nature. Rest assured that the great principle of political economy will be observed. Where there is a great demand, there will be a proportionate supply; and commencing, as the new school may, by rejecting the principle of inspiration, it will end by every priest being a prophet; and beginning as they do by repudiating the practice of miracles, before long we shall be living in a fitting scene of spiritual phantasмагoria. There are no tenets however extravagant, no practices however objectionable, which will not in time develop under such a state of affairs; opinions the most absurd, and ceremonies the most revolting, are perhaps to be followed by the incantations of Canidia and the Corybantian howl. (Loud cheers and

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laughter.) But consider the country in which all this may take place. Dangerous in all countries, it would be yet more dangerous in England. Our empire is now unrivalled for its extent; but the base—the material base—of that empire is by no means equal to the colossal superstructure. It is not our iron ships; it is not our celebrated regiments; it is not these which have created or indeed really maintained our empire. It is the character of the people. I want to know where that famous character of the English people will be if they are to be influenced and guided by a Church of immense talent and great wealth and power without any distinctive creed. You have in this country accumulated wealth that probably never has been equalled, and very likely will still increase. You have a luxury that will some day even rival your wealth; and the union of such circumstances with a Church without a distinctive creed will lead, I believe, to a dissoluteness of manners and of morals that has been seldom equalled in the history of man, but which furnishes the tomb of empires. Look at the Europe of the present day and the Europe of a hundred years ago. It is not the same Europe; its very form is changed. Whole nations and great nations which then flourished are no longer found. There is not a political constitution in Europe existing at the present time which then existed. The leading community of the continent of Europe has changed all its land-marks, altered its boundaries, erased its local names; the whole jurisprudence of Europe has been subverted, even the tenure of land, which of all human institutions most affects the character of man, has been altered—the feudal system has been abolished, not merely laws have been changed, not merely manners have been changed, but customs have been changed. And what happened? When the turbulence was over—when the shout of triumph and the wail of agony were alike stilled—when, as it were, the waters had disappeared, the sacred heights of Sinai and Calvary were again revealed, and, amid the wreck of thrones and tribunals of extinct nations and abolished laws, mankind bowed again before the Divine truths that had been by Omnipotent power in His ineffable wisdom entrusted to the custody and the promulgation of a chosen people. . . . . I hold that the highest function of science is the interpretation of nature—and the interpretation of the highest nature is the highest science. What is the highest nature? Man is the highest nature. But I must say that when I compare the interpretations of the highest nature with the most advanced, the most fashionable and modern school of modern science—when I compare that with older teachings with which we are familiar—I am not prepared to say that the lecture-room is more scientific than the Church. What is the question which is now placed before society with the glib assurance which to me is most astounding? That question is this—is a man an ape or an angel? My

Lord, I am on the side of the angels. I repudiate with indignation and abhorrence those new-fangled theories. I believe they are foreign to the conscience of humanity; and I say more, that even in the strictest intellectual point of view, I believe the severest metaphysical analysis is opposed to such conclusions. But, on the other hand, what does the Church teach us? What is the interpretation of this highest nature? It teaches us that man is made in the image of his Creator—a source of inspiration, of solace,—a source from which can flow only every right principle of morals and every Divine truth. I say therefore that when we are told that the teachings of the Church are not consistent with the discoveries of science, and that in that sense the inferiority of the Church is shown, I totally deny the proposition. I say that the scientific teaching of the Church upon the most important of all subjects is, in fact, infinitely superior to anything that has been brought forward by these discoveries. In fact, it is between these two principles that society will have to decide. Upon our acceptance of that Divine truth of which the Church is the guardian, all sound and coherent and sensible legislation depends: it is the only security for civilization; it is the only guarantee of real progress."

**December 4.**—Died at Castle Howard, aged 62, George William Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, a popular statesman and pleasing writer. •

The premises of Messrs. Baum<sup>t</sup> bullion dealers, Lombard-street, broken into and over 10,000*l.* in home and foreign coinage stolen. The thieves had secreted themselves about the premises previous to closing on the afternoon of the 3d, and entered the strong room by a hole made in the wall. The safes in this apartment, where the treasures had been deposited, were burst open by the use of mortise chisels and crowbars.

**5.**—Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Adams regarding the money collected in England for distribution among distressed Confederate prisoners:—"You will now inform Lord Wharncliffe that permission for an agent of the committee described by him to visit the insurgents detained in the military prisons of the United States, and to distribute among them 17,000*l.* of British gold, is disallowed. Here it is expected that your correspondence with Lord Wharncliffe will end. That correspondence will necessarily become public. On reading it the American public will be well aware that while the United States have ample means for the support of the prisoners, as well as for every other exigency of the war in which they are engaged, the insurgents, who have blindly rushed into that condition, are suffering no privations that appeal for relief to charity, either at home or abroad. The American people will be likely to reflect that the sum

thus insidiously headed in the name of humanity constitutes no large portion of the profits which its contributors may be justly supposed to have derived from the insurgents, by exchanging with them arms and munitions of war, for the productions of immoral and everlasting slave labour ; nor will any portion of the American people be disposed to regard the sum thus ostentatiously offered for the relief of captured insurgents as a too generous equivalent for the devastation and desolation which a civil war, promoted and protracted by British subjects, has spread throughout the States, which before were eminently prosperous and happy. Finally, in view of this last officious intervention in our domestic affairs, the American people can hardly fail to recall the warning of the father of our country, directed against two great and intimately-connected public dangers--namely, sectional faction and foreign intrigue. I do not think that the insurgents have become debased, although they have sadly wandered from the ways of loyalty and patriotism. I think that, in common with all our countrymen, they will rejoice in being saved by their own considerate loyal Government from the grave result which Lord Wharncliffe and his associates, in their zeal for the overthrow of the United States, have prepared for the victims of this unnatural and hopeless rebellion."

**7.**—M. Garnier-Pagès and twelve others (several of them members of the Corps Législatif) fined 500 fr. in a Paris police-court, for transgressing the 291st article of the penal law, prohibiting the assembling of more than twenty people for any purpose whatever. A speech of such surprising ability was made in their favour by M. Jules Favre, that the aged M. Berryer said nothing could be added, and he would therefore not occupy the time of the court by speaking for the clients who had put their case into his hands.

**8.**—The Pope issues an Encyclical letter on this the tenth anniversary of the declaration of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. "In order," wrote the Holy Father, "that God may accede more easily to our prayers and our wishes, and to those of all His faithful servants, let us employ in all confidence as our Mediatrix with Him the Virgin Mary, who has destroyed all heresies throughout the world, and who, the well-beloved mother of us all, is very gracious and full of mercy ; allows herself to be touched by all, shows herself very clement towards us all, and takes under her pitying care all our miseries with unlimited affection ; and who, sitting as Queen upon the right hand of her Son, our Lord Jesus Christ in a golden vestment, shining with various adornments, knows nothing which she cannot obtain from the Sovereign Master. Let us implore also the intervention of the blessed Peter, chief of the Apostles, and his co-Apostle Paul, and of all those saints of heaven, who, having already become the friends of God,

have been admitted into the celestial kingdom, where they are crowned and bear palms, and who, henceforth certain of immortality, are entirely devoted to our salvation. Lastly, let us ask from God from the bottom of our heart the abundance of all His celestial benefits for you. We ourselves bestow upon you, venerable brethren, and upon all clerks and faithful of the laity committed to your care, our Apostolic benediction from the most loving depths of our hearts, in token of our charity towards you." The Apostolic letter was accompanied by an appendix of eighty propositions, containing the principal modern errors inveighed against by the Pope. Under the latter head the following notions were condemned as heretical :—Seven referring to pantheism, naturalism, and absolute rationalism, seven to moderate rationalism, four to religious indifference, twenty to errors against the Church, nine to errors of philosophy, ten to errors connected with Christian marriage, and six to modern liberty and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Under the latter head, the following opinions were condemned as heretical :—That the Pope can and ought to become reconciled to progress, liberalism, and modern civilization. That it is not fitting that in the present day the Catholic religion should be the exclusive religion of the State. That it is untrue that civil liberty of worship and freedom of the press conduce to the corruption of morals and to propagate indifference. Among the political and philosophical errors the Pope condemned were these :—Authority is nothing more than the union of material force and of numbers. A happy injustice of facts inflicts no injury upon the sanctity of right. It is allowable to oppose and revolt against legitimate princes. Violations of oaths and every act contrary to the eternal laws are permissible in the cause of patriotism. The Pope further condemned Biblical, Socialist, and secret societies, and all persons who held that there was hope of the eternal salvation of those who do not belong to the true Church, or that Protestantism was only another form of true belief, and equally pleasing to God.

**9.**—The Suspension Bridge, formerly at Hungerford, London, opened with much ceremony at Clifton as a new roadway across the Avon. Of the money invested in the stone work, 8,000/. had accrued from 1,000/. left for that purpose in 1753 by Alderman Vick.

**14.**—Dublin was this week excited and scandalized by a trial in which the parties were Sir William Wilde, one of the leading physicians of the Irish capital, and Miss Mary Josephine Travers, for libel. She had, as appeared in evidence, consulted the physician for some slight ailment, accompanied by her mother. Sir William, according to her statement, persisted in further cultivating her acquaintance, and she frequently met him during the next six or eight years ; at length, she said,

one day in 1862, he first rendered her unconscious by pressing his hand upon her throat, or putting chloroform to her nostrils, in his consulting-room, and then committed a felonious assault. After this, so her story went, she continued to meet him, but only, as was alleged, to have revenge; which took the form of attempting to poison herself in his study, sending him doggerel verses, borrowing his money, but rejecting his advances, bringing essence of garlic into his house when she came, and continually holding over his head the threat of exposure. Lady Wilde, wife of Sir William, gave Miss Travers umbrage by passing her in the hall without speaking; and henceforth she too was persecuted. Miss Travers, who, it seems, had some literary pretension, inscribed a spiteful review of a work by Lady Wilde in some of the Dublin papers; and also sent her anonymous letters. At length the young lady, last year, printed and had hawked about the streets a pamphlet, in which, under the name of "Florence Boyle Price," she set forth her version of the connexion which had existed between herself and "Dr. and Mrs. Quilp," as she nicknamed Dr. and Lady Wilde. The following is one of her notes to Sir William Wilde, written in August 1863:—"Now, spiteful old lunatic, since you want to do something for me, please cut my corn, that you did not half do before. I'll keep your nose to the grindstone while your wife is away, and when she returns I'll see her; so you had better not make a fool of me this time. I'll give you another trial for the few days I am waiting." In her cross-examination Miss Travers owned to have been in the habit, at one time, of taking laudanum. At length, in May last, Lady Wilde wrote the following letter to the young girl's father (described as "professor in the Dublin University, and sub-librarian in Marsh's library")—"Sir, you may not be aware of the disreputable conduct of your daughter at Bray, where she consorts with all the low newspaper boys in the place, employing them to disseminate offensive placards in which my name is given, and also tracts in which she makes it appear that she has had an intrigue with Sir William Wilde. If she chooses to disgrace herself, that is not my affair; but as her object in insulting me is the hope of extorting money, for which she has several times applied to Sir William Wilde, with threats of more annoyance if not given, I think it right to inform you that no threat or additional insult shall ever extort money from our hands. The wages of disgrace she has so basely treated for, and demanded, shall never be given to her." On this letter Miss Travers brought her action for libel. The trial lasted from Monday till Saturday, and ended in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

**14.**—Came on for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the appeal of Bishop Colenso against the sentence of Dr. Gray, Bishop of Capetown and Metropolitan of South Africa. This very important case,

which treated of the whole position, authority, and character of the so-called Church of England in the colonies, and of the persons who assume to hold office in it, arose out of the proceedings taken by the Bishop of Capetown, Dr. Gray, for the purpose of depriving the Bishop of Natal, Dr. Colenso, of his episcopal see and jurisdiction, on the ground that his published writings were contrary to the Articles and Formularies of the Church. Dr. Colenso at the outset protested against the whole proceedings, denied the jurisdiction *in hac re* of the Metropolitan, and announced his intention of appealing against any sentence that might be pronounced against him. Notwithstanding this protest, the Bishop of Capetown claimed to exercise coercive jurisdiction over his suffragan bishop, by virtue of the letters patent under which the office of metropolitan bishop had been conferred upon him by the Crown, whereby it was provided that any proceedings against either of his suffragan bishops of Grahamstown or Natal should originate and be carried on before the Bishop of Capetown, with a final appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, accordingly, the Bishop of Capetown proceeded to try the charges of heresy brought against the Bishop of Natal; and, having heard the case, he pronounced a sentence of deposition against the latter, and subsequently prohibited the clergy in the diocese of Natal from yielding obedience to their deposed bishop. The Bishop of Natal was advised that the exercise of this jurisdiction on the part of the Metropolitan was not only an assumption of power unknown in the history of the Western Church, Catholic or Protestant, but that it was plainly at variance with the settled principles of constitutional law as applied to colonies or settlements which have acquired legislative institutions of their own. He accordingly presented a petition of complaint and appeal to the Queen as Sovereign of this realm, and as the head of the Church of England, praying that the letters patent granted to the Bishop of Capetown, in so far as they purported to create a court of criminal justice within the colony of Natal, and to give the Archbishop of Canterbury appellate jurisdiction in causes between the Metropolitan of Capetown and his suffragan bishops, and in so far as they derogated from the Bishop of Natal's rights under his own letters patent, were of no force or avail in the matters complained of, and that the pretended trial and proceedings before the Bishop of Capetown, and the sentence pronounced by him, were null and void in law. The petition of complaint and appeal also prayed that, if necessary, the Bishop of Natal might be heard upon the merits of the case, by way of appeal from the sentence of Bishop Gray. This petition was presented to the Queen through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the spring of 1864, and was referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to hear the same, and report their opinion to her Majesty. The case of

the Bishop of Capetown, as presented by his counsel at the bar, was, that the letters patent under which the office of metropolitan bishop was conferred upon the Bishop of Capetown expressly authorized him to exercise coercive jurisdiction over his suffragan bishops, and that the only appeal from his decision was to the Archbishop of Canterbury; that if such letters patent were insufficient in point of law to confer such jurisdiction, the Bishop of Natal had, by taking the oath of canonical obedience to the Bishop of Capetown as Metropolitan, submitted himself as a matter of contract to the jurisdiction of the latter; and, lastly, that if neither of these positions were sound in point of law, and if, consequently, the proceedings and sentence at Capetown were a nullity, the Bishop of Natal might disregard them altogether, but that he had no right to come to the Sovereign to ask for a declaration as to their invalidity—that he might defy the sentence, and, if necessary, call upon the civil tribunal at Natal to protect him against the consequences of such sentence. The case was argued over four days, Messrs. James, Stephen, Westlake, and Clarke appearing for Bishop Colenso, and Sir Hugh Cairns with the Queen's Advocate for Bishop Gray. At the close of the pleadings, on the 19th, the Lord Chancellor intimated the case would receive from their Lordships their most serious consideration, and if they considered it necessary to go into the dispute on its merits, proper intimation would be given to all the parties concerned.

**16.**—Collision in the Blackheath tunnel of the North Kent Railway; a passenger train, proceeding at the rate of forty miles an hour, running into a ballast train proceeding slowly up the tunnel on the same rails. Five plate-layers, thrown from the ballast train, were killed on the spot, and in the passenger train, though there were no deaths, the injuries were numerous and severe.

**20.**—General Sherman completes his thirty days' raid through Georgia by appearing at Savannah. He had driven 1,200 head of cattle through, though he started with only 200, and fed his army on full rations during a march of 300 miles. He also gathered on his way over 700 able-bodied negroes, and so many horses, mules, and waggons as to embarrass him. The army found and lived on the choicest of provisions, Georgia poultry forming no inconsiderable item in the bill of fare. During a considerable portion of their march the line extended over a breadth of country sixty miles wide, forty miles at times intervening between the right and left wings. Sherman's whole loss from wounds, sickness, stragglers, and all other causes, up to the time of arriving in front of Savannah, was about 1,000. The average daily march was twelve miles.

**22.**—General Sherman writes to President Lincoln:—"I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 500 heavy

guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

**24.**—The Federal fleet, under Admiral Porter, make an unsuccessful attack on Wilmington.

**27.**—In view of the many recent fatal accidents on the railways of the United Kingdom, the Queen causes a letter to be sent to the Directors of the most important lines, expressing her hope that they will "carefully consider every means of guarding against these misfortunes, which are not at all the necessary accompaniments of railway travelling. It is not for her own safety that the Queen has wished to provide, in thus calling the attention of the company to the late disasters (her Majesty is aware that when she travels extraordinary precautions are taken); but it is on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same security may be insured for all as is so carefully provided for herself. The Queen hopes it is unnecessary for her to recall to the recollection of the railway directors the heavy responsibility which they have assumed, since they have succeeded in securing the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the country."

— Francis Wane executed at Chelmsford, for the murder of his paramour Amelia Blunt, at Chadwell-heath. He confessed that he had made up his mind to prevent the woman carrying out a matrimonial engagement she had contracted. He therefore watched until she was left alone in the wash-house, and then quietly went behind her. As he put his arm round the deceased, she turned with a look of horror, exclaiming, "O, Teddy, what do you want here?" and without saying a word in reply he immediately cut her throat. She then fell forward in the position in which she was discovered.

— In answer to a farewell address from the inhabitants of Schleswig, the King of Denmark said:—"Of all the cares and sorrows which have been heaped upon me during my brief reign, nothing has more depressed my mind, nothing weighed more deeply on my heart, than the brave, faithful, and loyal Schleswigers, who have, on so many difficult occasions, constantly given the most brilliant proofs of fidelity and devotion to Denmark, and the Danish royal house, and who have cherished no dearer or more zealous wish than to remain united with the kingdom under my sceptre. But, my friends, we must all bow to the will of Providence; and I will pray to the Almighty that He may give, both to you and to me, the requisite strength and endurance to bear the bitter pangs of separation."

**31.**—Birley Hanover-street Mills, Preston, destroyed by fire, adding about 260 workpeople to the already over-crowded list of persons subsisting on parochial or other charity.

1865.

**January 1.**—The French Minister of Justice addresses a circular to the Bishops of the Gallican Church, intimating that the publication of the Pope's Encyclical could not be authorized, as it contained propositions contrary to the principles on which the Constitution of the empire was based. Thirty-four Ultramontane prelates protested against the prohibition.

**2.**—New Exchange at Birmingham opened. Mr. Bright spoke at great length, expressing an opinion that manufacturers and merchants, as a rule, had generally been either too modest, or not sufficiently acquainted with their true position. From the commercial classes, he said, and not from monarchs or great lords of the soil, had come whatever there was of social, or civil, or religious freedom to the inhabitants of this country. On the subject of strikes, he said he was not sure that they should be altogether abandoned. "I call the power to strike among workmen a reserve power, which, under certain circumstances, it may be their duty to exercise. At the same time, I think that, in my experience in nineteen cases out of twenty, at least, the exercise of that power may be fairly questioned; and in many of these cases it has been a merciless curse to those by whom it has been exercised."

— Fatal occurrence at Springthorpe's Music-hall, Dundee. An exhibition of gymnastic performances was to have taken place in a large hall under a Dissenting place of worship, to which entrance was gained by descending a flight of thirteen steps. A crowd assembling outside were pressing against the door, only one half of which was opened, when the other half was forced in and those in front at the top of the steps thrown forward with great violence. Others again fell on them, and a scene of the wildest and most inextricable confusion resulted. No fewer than nineteen were trampled or crushed to death, or suffocated — the most of them boys and girls—and many more grievously injured.

**4.**—At a distribution of prizes of the Romsey Labourers' Encouragement Association, Lord Palmerston took occasion to offer a few observations on the subject of education among the poor. Speaking of writing, he said "it was almost as important as speech, because every man, whatever his station in life may be, must have constant occasions to convey his thoughts, his wishes, his complaints, his desire, in writing; and unless that writing be not only legible and easily read, with the letters well formed, so that a person can read that writing without trouble and delay, it fails by disgusting the person to whom it is addressed. I must say that, in the present day, I do not think that instruction in writing is given in that way

which would render it most useful. Children who are taught to write are taught to make up-strokes fine and down-strokes bold: the consequence of which is, that writing often looks like an area railing a little lying on one side, so that it is difficult for the eye to make out the letters of which that writing is composed. Children should be taught to write a large hand, to form each letter well, and never to mind whether it looks beautiful or not. If it answers the purpose of being easily read, that is the thing which ought to be aimed at."

**11.**—At the Central Criminal Court, Major W. B. Lumley pleaded guilty to writing letters to Mr. Desborough, his solicitor, challenging him to a duel, and apologized to the prosecutor. He was bound over to keep the peace.

— Commenced at the Central Criminal Court the trial of Ferdinand Edward Karl Kohl, a German sugar-baker, charged with murdering his countryman Christian Fuhrup, in the Plaistow Marshes, on the 3d of November last. In September it appeared the prisoner went to Germany, but afterwards returned, bringing with him a young man, the deceased, who went to lodge first with a Mrs. Warren, and afterwards with Kohl himself. Fuhrup was last seen alive in the Plaistow Marshes, and the prisoner was then with him. They were walking along a path, about a quarter of a mile from the reed bank where the body was found. The prisoner returned about twelve that day. It was remarked that his boots and trousers were covered with mud, something like that in colour of the reed-bed. His attention was called to it, but he said he had been riding in a butcher's cart. Asked what had become of "John," he said he had gone to a certain sugar-bakery in the Commercial-road to ask for work, and when he returned he could not find John. He made no allusion to having been in the Plaistow Marshes. Having given this account of losing his friend, he said, "If John does not return in two hours, I shall break open his boxes." He did do so with a poker, and affected astonishment at some of the clothes being missing. He said, "If John's clothes are gone, John will never return." He also appeared greatly excited. One of the lodgers in the prisoner's house had a chopper, which the prisoner borrowed some few days before the murder. Upon his returning it the owner called his attention to some red paint on the handle, to which he replied that he had put the paint on because the handle was loose. Some spots of blood were found upon the prisoner's clothes, and upon the chopper small portions of linen fibre and of human skin. On the morning of the Monday after the murder, and before its discovery, the prisoner got up at half-past five o'clock. He had no work to do, and there was nothing specially to call him out. He was seen that morning about eight o'clock in the reed-bed, and in the afternoon he was again seen jumping out of the reed-bed. A further search discovered a clasp-knife near where the body

and head were found. Beyond all doubt the prisoner was poor, while the deceased was well to do ; and on the day after the murder the prisoner had in his possession several sovereigns. One of the witnesses described how the prisoner shrank from looking at the body after it had been carried into the Graving Dock Tavern, and fell in a fainting state against the wall when his attention was drawn to the wound in the neck. Mr. Best addressed the jury for the defence, but called no witnesses. After an absence of about forty minutes they returned a verdict of Guilty.

**13.**—Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, burned, and great damage inflicted on the adjoining Roman Catholic church of St. Mary's. Six people were killed by the falling of a wall, one of them, Mr. George Lorimer, the City Dean of Guild, being in the act of rescuing other sufferers from the conflagration.

**14.**—The new blockade-runner *Lelia* lost off Great Ormshead in a storm which burst across the Irish Sea from the North. The master, with about forty of the officers and crew, were drowned, and seven more were added to the sufferers in this calamity by the upsetting of a lifeboat sent out to take the survivors off the lightship.

— The *Athenaeum* announces (inaccurately) that the Poet-Laureate had accepted a baronetcy conferred on him by the Queen.

**15.**—Addressing his constituents at Birmingham on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Bright said :—“ An Englishman, if he goes to the Cape, can vote ; if he goes to Australia, can vote ; if he goes to the Canadian Confederation, can vote. It is only in his own country, and on his own soil, where he was born—the very soil which he has enriched with his labour and the sweat of his brow—that he is denied this right, which in every community of Englishmen in the world would be freely accorded to him. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) I agree very much with the gentlemen at the Torquay dinner as to the apparition which alarmed, but I hope did not disturb, their formidable and robust digestion. This apparition is not a pleasant one ; this state of things is dangerous, and one which cannot perpetually last. It may happen that the eyes of the five or six millions all over the kingdom may be fixed with an intense glare on the doors of Parliament. It was so in the years 1831 and 1832. There are men in this room who felt them, and who know now, that it required but one spark to the train, and this country would have been in the throes of a revolution ; and these men who are so alarmed at the proposition to give a 10/- vote for counties, and a 6/- vote for boroughs, would have repented in sackcloth and ashes if they had given a vote against Earl Grey's Reform Bill. Accidents are always happening, not only to individuals, but to nations. It was the action of the French Revolution in 1830 that precipitated the great movement in

this country. There may be accidents again ; and I do not hold that to be statesmanlike which allows the security, the tranquillity, the loyalty of a people to be disturbed by any accident over which they have no control. (Cheers.) If these five, or six millions of people once unitedly fix their eyes with an intense look on the doors of the House of Commons, who shall say nay ? (Cheers.) Not the mace upon the table of the House ; not the 400 easy gentlemen who lounge in and out of that decorated chamber under the same roof ; not a dozen gentlemen who call themselves statesmen, and who doze in Downing-street ; not even a power appalling and more menacing than have their lodgings higher up in Whitehall. I say that, as opinion now stands, there is no power in this country that can say nay for one single week to the five or six millions, if they are intent on making their way within the walls of Parliament. This is the apparition which frightens the gentlemen at Torquay ; but it also gives trouble in other quarters to which I would pay more respect. . . . It is only because there is something which the people still believe to be in some degree a representative body, and which stands between them and monarchical or aristocratic despotism,—it is only the existence of that House which makes the institutions they are so fond of safe and permanent at all, and they are afraid that the five millions should get into it. And I beg leave to tell them that the five millions will get into it. They may not get in all at once—and perhaps few men desire they should, for I am opposed myself to great and violent changes, which create needless shocks, and which are accepted, if they are accepted at all, with great alarm—but I will undertake to say that a considerable and effective portion of that five millions will, before many years are past, be freely allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons. It is not the Democracy which these gentlemen are always afraid of that is the peril of this country. It was not Democracy in 1832 that was the peril ; it was the desperate antagonism of the class that then had power to the just claims and rights of the people—(cheers)—and, at this moment, while I speak, I tell them that Conservatism—they give it that name, but it is worthy of a very different name—Conservatism, be it Toryism or Whiggism—is the true national peril we have to face. (Loud cheers.) They may dam the stream and keep back the waters, but the volume is ever increasing, and it descends with an accelerated force ; and the time will come when, in all probability, and to a certainty, if wisdom does not take the place of folly, the waters will burst their banks, and these men, who fancy they are stemming this imaginary apparition of Democracy, will themselves be swept away by a resolute and united people. . . . I demand this, then, which is but the right of

the Constitution, that the House of Commons shall be made freely and fairly to represent the commons and the people of the United Kingdom. England has long been famous for the enjoyment of personal freedom by her people. They are free to think, they are free to speak, they are free to write; and England has been famed of late years, and is famed now the world over, for the freedom of her industry, and the greatness and freedom of her commerce. I want to know why it is that our people should not be free. (Cheers.) Who is there that will meet me on this platform, or who will stand on any platform, and will dare to say to an open meeting of his fellow-countrymen that these millions, for whom I am now pleading, are too ignorant, or vicious, or destructive, to be trusted with the elective franchise? I, at least, will never thus slander my countrymen. I claim for them the right of admission, through their representatives, into the most ancient and venerable Parliament which at this hour exists among men; and when they are thus admitted, and not till then, it may be truly said that England, the august mother of free nations, herself is free."

**18.**—Died suddenly, aged 71, Charles C. F. Greville, Esq., late joint-clerk of the Privy Council, and well known in the upper circles of the metropolis.

**19.**—Died, aged 55, P. J. Proudhon, an eminent French Socialist.

**24.**—At the first annual meeting of the supporters of the Bishop of London's Church Extension Fund, it is reported that the total receipts to the 31st of December, 1864, were £100,456*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and a further sum of £2,003*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* had been promised.

— Died, aged 64, August Kiss, German sculptor.

**25.**—Karl Kohl executed at Chelmsford for the murder in Plaistow Marshes. He was attended to the scaffold by Dr. Cappel, but made no confession.

**26.**—Announcement made in Melbourne that Australia had ceased to be a colony to which British convicts were liable to be sent.

**28.**—Treaty signed at Callao, between Peru and Spain, confirming the former in the possession of the Chincha Islands, on condition of paying an indemnity of 60,000,000 reals. The islands were restored Feb. 3.

**30.**—Burning of the Surrey Theatre, Black-friars-road. The fire was discovered at the conclusion of the pantomime, but before the audience had left. Owing to the promptness and order in which the people left the building there was little confusion and no loss of life. The actors in most cases had to escape in their theatrical costumes.

**February 3.**—Tried at the Central Criminal Court Serafino Pelizzoni, an Italian, charged (538)

with stabbing Michael Harrington, in the course of an altercation in a public-house on Saffron Hill on 26th December last. He was found guilty and sentenced to be executed on the 22d—Mr. Baron Martin, in passing sentence, stating that he never heard more direct and conclusive evidence.

**3.**—Conference in Hampton Roads between President Lincoln and certain Confederate Commissioners regarding peace. The latter said they had no authority to negotiate except on the basis of the recognition of the South. The President informed them that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question, and that the one condition necessary for peace, or truce, or armistice, was that "the authority of the National Government should be recognised and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States." The conference therefore broke up. Mr. Seward afterwards wrote to the American Minister in London:—"What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favour was the postponement of the question of separation, upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed."

**5.**—Jewel robbery at Manchester, on the premises of Mr. Howard, Market-street. The ceiling of the shop was lined with iron, but in the interval between Saturday afternoon and Monday the thieves, after breaking through the floor above, succeeded in taking off one of the plates. The property stolen was valued at 3,000*l.*

— Great watch and jewel robbery at Mr. Walker's, 63, Cornhill. The robbery was most elaborately planned, and only accomplished through the exertions of an expedition of well-equipped thieves. The cleverest of the gang—Caseley—had taken Mr. Walker, his family, his habits, and his doings, under the closest surveillance for seven weeks before, night and day, until at last everything connected with his going and coming, his business and his practice, was thoroughly known. This information being complete, a party of five thieves repaired to the premises at ten minutes past six on the evening of Saturday the 4th. The house was let and occupied in floors, Mr. Walker's shop being on the ground floor, Sir Charles Crosley's offices immediately above, and other offices above those, while below Mr. Walker's shop was a room tenanted by a tailor. The occupants, when the thieves arrived at the spot, had not yet all left for the night, but the offices on the second floor were empty, and to these three of the robbers at once ascended by the common staircase. The other two remained in the street to watch and give signals. At twenty minutes to eight the signal was given by the confederates outside that Mr. Walker's

foreman, who appears to have been the last on the premises, was gone. Operations were then at once commenced. The three thieves concealed in the house first went down to Sir Charles Crosley's floor, where—more for pastime, as it appeared, than anything else—they opened the safe. The chief object of the expedition was still postponed, nor was it until past midnight that they began the work. Mr. Walker's shop was secured by iron doors or partitions, but the thieves directed their attack against a part which had not unnaturally been left with less protection. They got into the tailor's room on the lowest floor, mounted upon his cutting-board, and then forced their way through the ceiling and floor into Mr. Walker's shop above. Having thus effected a lodgment against the real point of attack, they distributed the duties of the night. Of the two thieves stationed in the street, one was to be on the watch lest Mr. Walker or any of his people should return to the house, while the other was to keep guard over the police, and give warning whenever any constable approached the shop. Inside, one of the gang sat upstairs, in Sir Charles Crosley's arm-chair, at the window of the second floor, to correspond with the sentries in the street, and the signals of these men he communicated by means of a string to his comrades below. Another, placed in the hole half-way between the shop and the tailor's room, handed up such instruments as were wanted for use; the others did the work. The first proceeding of the operators was to "test" the safe in which the booty was secured, and this experiment was conducted by the insertion of a thin wedge of steel into the almost imperceptible chink left between the door of the safe and its side. Then a little bar was inserted to relieve the wedge, then another wedge a little larger to release the bar, then another bar a little bigger still to release the second wedge, until after ten or a dozen such steps, the chink was opened sufficiently for the introduction of the "alderman." The instrument thus dignified in name was a long iron bar, sometimes as much as five feet in length, jointed together in pieces, so as to be carried in a small case. With the end of the "alderman" fairly introduced, and the arm of a strong man acting at the other extremity of the lever, the safe has no longer any chance. The door was prized open by the force of this powerful lever, and the booty seized. At a quarter before four on Sunday afternoon the thieves were "up in Sir Charles Crosley's office, washing their hands," and by twenty minutes to five they were miles away on the Guildford-road, with a load of plunder valued at 6,000/-

●.—In the case of *Woodward v. Clarke*, breach of promise, the jury returned a verdict for the lady—damages 2,000!. Defendant pleaded that he had made an "error in judgment," and enclosed in his last note two religious hymns for consolation.

7.—Parliament opened by Commission. In the Royal Speech reference was made to the operations this country had been compelled to undertake against Japan, the war in New Zealand, the Confederation of North America, and the disastrous hurricane at Calcutta. Bills were promised for the revision of the statute law, the concentration of the law courts, the relief of the poor, public schools, and the law relating to patents and inventions. The customary Address was voted without a division, Lord Derby describing the Speech as one very proper to be addressed by an aged Minister to a moribund Parliament. "No medical skill or science," he said, "can prolong its existence beyond a period of a very few weeks. All that the most eminent physicians can do for it is, to take care that its dying moments are disturbed by no unnecessary excitement, that nothing may disquiet its last hours, and that it may be supplied with just so much gentle occupation as may tranquilly engage its thoughts. The physicians, of course, will continue to hold their formal consultations on the state of their patient, receive their accustomed fees, and wait it screnely towards its final rest." Earl Russell referred to a claim which he understood was likely to be made by the United States Government upon this country for compensation for injuries inflicted upon the merchant shipping of American subjects by the *Alabama* and other vessels which had been clandestinely fitted out in British ports. Looking at the precedents in international law, looking at the declarations made by the United States themselves, in the case of Spain and Portugal, he thought such a claim upon this country would be extremely unfair. While we were bound to make every allowance for the irritation naturally engendered in the United States by these injuries, and while our Government would do all in its power to prevent infractions of its avowed neutrality, it could not, on the other hand, admit that there was any colour of justice for such demands. The Address was voted in each House without a division.

—The "adjusting" scandal at Lochend, Inverness-shire, illustrating in a curious way the rough simplicity of a rural population amenable mainly to clerical advice and discipline. The Free Church minister of Dores writes to the editor of the *Inverness Courier*:—"Sir,—Two females from Lochend called on me on this night with a view to the publication of the accompanying document as an advertisement in the *Courier*. I hereby give my concurrence to theforesaid proposal. Have the goodness to send the document to Dr. Campbell, that he may insert one or two words which are wanting in the certificate, which must have been hurriedly written.—A. MACPHERSON." The enclosure referred to was in these words:—"A rumour having been circulated tending to affect the character of the fair sex of Lochend in reference to the body of a child lately found in Loch Ness, the inhabitants of the district

deemed it expedient to get their character adjusted by Dr. Campbell, from Inverness, who, on Monday last, met all the young and unmarried females of the place in the vestry of the Free Church, and certified as to their characters being free from reproach. A reward of 5*l.* is hereby offered to any party who can give correct information to the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, Dores, of any one attributing the perpetration of the crime to any of the females within the bounds of Lochend." The surgeon's certificate was attached to the above :— "Lochend, January 25th. I hereby certify that I have examined a number of young women of Lochend, and have no reason to believe that any of them have (*sic*) been recently confined.—W. A. CAMPBELL." A wide publicity having been given to the details of this scandal by the *Times* and *Lancet*, it was taken up by the Free Church Commission and the principal parties afterwards censured by the local Presbytery.

**7.**—The Benchers of the several Inns of Court, presided over by Mr. Macaulay, M.P., decide, by a majority of 12 to 11, that ordained clergymen should be henceforth eligible for call to the bar.

**8.**—Fire in Philadelphia, destroying forty-seven buildings, and an immense amount of property stored therein. Several lives were also lost.

**9.**—The numerous robberies in the City excite a panic of distrust, which leads to a meeting of aldermen and residents, who carry a resolution that had the police exercised the care and watchfulness the City had a right to expect from them, the Cornhill burglary would not have happened.

**10.**—Came on for hearing, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the case of Woodgate *v.* Rideout, being an action for libel against the publisher of the *Morning Post*. It arose out of the great Egmont-Darrell case, and had reference mainly to a remark made by the Solicitor-General, that the action had been raised because Mr. Woodgate, solicitor to the late Earl, had been refused the payment of 1,300*l.* which he claimed from the Darrells. In commenting upon the statement, the *Morning Post* likened Mr. Woodgate to the famous firm of "Quirk, Gammon, and Snap." This was the libel complained of. Mr. Walpole, M.P., and the Earl of Egmont were called on behalf of the plaintiff to show that he had manifested no undue desire to press on the Egmont case. No witnesses were called for the defence; but Mr. Lush urged that a newspaper was not amenable for the correctness of what had been stated in Court to be fact, and that the writer in the *Morning Post* was justified in his comments upon assumed facts. In summing up, the Lord Chief Justice said there was no doubt that, in point of law, a report of proceedings in a court of justice, if it were a fair case, although it might contain matter which of itself was libellous, would be privileged. The

administration of justice was a matter of universal interest to all the world; but the question the jury had to decide in this case was whether the defendant's comment upon the proceedings was a fair one, particularly as it had been made not at the close, but during the progress of the trial. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages 1,000*l.*

**11.**—Came on for hearing, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the case of Lewis *v.* Powell, being an action to recover 50,000*l.* in name of damages from Colonel Powell, M.P. for Cardiganshire, for breach of promise of marriage. Colonel Powell was fifty years of age, partially paralysed, and was assisted in his correspondence by the lady's brother. Plaintiff and certain relatives were visiting the Colonel in London last year, when he proposed to her and she accepted him, stating to his medical man that "she understood she was to be more a nurse and a companion than a wife." Colonel Powell's relatives afterwards induced him to break off the match. For the defence Mr. Coleridge urged that the smallest amount of damages would suffice. The Chief Justice observed :—"It is said that a woman who, without having her affections engaged, gives herself up to a man in marriage with a view merely to social position, compromises and degrades the sacred character of that union the essence of which is conjugal affection, and that topic has been ably enforced by Mr. Coleridge in one of the most eloquent addresses delivered in Westminster Hall. But, on the other hand, we must remember that in the contract of marriage there often enter other considerations besides those of love and affection. There are worldly and prudential considerations, and it cannot be excluded from the consideration of a jury upon the breach of an engagement of marriage, that expectations of this nature, and of comforts and advantages which go a long way to make up the sum of human happiness, have been disappointed." Verdict for the plaintiff—damages 2,000*l.*

**11.**—Movement among the higher circles in London to abolish the practice of tradesmen giving gratuities to servants. The Prince of Wales causes a circular to be issued to-day, checking the system in his own household. "Concluding that every tradesman would lend his co-operation in putting down such a practice—dishonest in itself, and equally prejudicial to the interests of his employer and himself—he has directed to discharge from his service every servant who may receive, and to cease employing every tradesman who may pay, such a percentage; or who may make a present of any kind in consideration of his Royal Highness's custom."

**12.**—Victor Townley, the Derbyshire murderer, commits suicide by throwing himself over the staircase of Pentonville Prison. A fellow-prisoner who sat next to him in the chapel said :—"Townley remained till the last two verses of the last hymn were being sung,

, when he got up and said to me, 'It is the 319th Hymn,' which it was, and having opened the book, he sang two verses in a very loud voice. I never heard him do that before, for he scarcely ever opened his lips. When the hymn was finished he shut the book, and taking it in his hands, walked out of the chapel, followed by me. He made a full stop at the bottom step leading out of the chapel into the circular gallery, dropped his prayer-book, took hold of the rails of the gallery with both hands, and with his two feet on the steps of the stair, made a spring over. He went head over heels, and fell flat on his face below." The surgeon who examined the body after death said there was no traceable disease of the brain. The chaplain said that he found Townley perfectly insensible to the sin of the murder he had committed. He thought him morally insane. The coroner's verdict was "Suicide when in an unsound state of mind."

**12.**—Died Algernon Percy, Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's Administration.

**14.**—On a motion of the Bishop of Oxford, the Upper House of Convocation agree to present an address to her Majesty praying for an increase of the Episcopate.

**15.**—Died, at his residence, York-place, Baker-street, Cardinal Wiseman, aged 63. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated on the 23d, in Moorfields Cathedral, and the body afterwards conveyed in great state to Kensal-green Cemetery.

**17.**—In both Houses of Convocation discussion takes place concerning the constitution of the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. Petitions praying for a change from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were ordered to lie on the table.

Charleston evacuated by General Hardee, and the city taken possession of by the Federals under General Gillmore.

**18.**—The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, communicates to the Vice-Chancellor of the University the determination of the Dean and Chapter of that House to increase the yearly salary of the Regius Professor of Greek (Professor Jowett) to the sum of 500*l.* Counsel to whom the case had been submitted were of opinion that while the Dean and Chapter were not under any obligation to augment the professorship to any amount beyond the 40*l.* at present paid, they had come to the conclusion, "on grounds of general expediency," and "under the great difficulties of the case," to recommend that such measures should be taken as would secure increase to the above amount.

**22.**—The Federals seize Wilmington.

**23.**—Saville House, Leicester-square, destroyed by fire, originating in an escape of gas from the cellars.

**24.**—Capture of the Cornhill burglars. Inspector Potter of the G division thus de-

scribed the seizure:—"Between two and three o'clock this afternoon I went to 142, Whitechapel-road, in company with Inspector Brennan, of the F division, Sergeant Moss, of the City Police, and other officers. I placed constables at the back of the house, and then entered the shop, where I found the two Jeffreys and the two Brewertons. I said, 'Barret and Bruton,' the names by which I knew them, 'You must consider yourselves in custody for being concerned in several jewel robberies in the City and the Strand.' We seized the two men by the collar, upon which I saw the woman Jeffrey pass something to the woman Brewerton. I immediately gave her into the custody of Ranger and another officer. The woman Brewerton ran upstairs, and I followed her. She succeeded in locking herself into a room before I could get to her. I said, 'Let me in immediately, or I will break open the door.' She did not open it, and I therefore broke it in. I saw her putting jewellery into her pockets, and I seized her. She struck me in the face, and caught hold of me by the whiskers. Sergeant Moss came to my assistance, and released me. I said, 'Give me what I saw you putting into your pockets.' She said, 'I have nothing.' We secured her, and took from her pocket three parcels containing ten, twenty-five, and thirty gold chains respectively, together with some other articles of jewellery, all of which have been identified by Mr. Walker. Hearing a scuffle below, I left her in charge of a constable and ran down stairs, where I found Brewerton struggling with the officer who had him in charge. We took the four prisoners to the police-station, and, returning afterwards to the house, we found more jewellery there. At the station I took three gold rings from the woman Brewerton's fingers, and a pair of earrings from her ears. Subsequently, I went with Sergeant Moss and others to 13, Ely-terrace, at the back of the Bow-road. I there saw the woman Caseley. She put her head out of a window, and asked who we were. I told her we were police-officers, and as she refused to open the door, we forced it in. I ran upstairs and saw a woman leaving a room. On reaching the top of the stairs I saw Caseley in the front room, where I had seen the other woman. By this time I had officers in uniform posted at both the front and back door of the house. I entered the apartment which the woman had just left, accompanied by Moss. Caseley said that 'Billy' (meaning Jeffreys) lived in the room. There was a box in the room, locked. It was broken open by Moss. It contained a number of gold watches—I believe, fifty-two—several gold Albert chains, and various other articles of jewellery. There was a life-preserver lying on the bed in the room, with a false moustache and whiskers. There was besides a quantity of silks and other property, all of which I believe to be the produce of robberies. We made a further search, and then removed the prisoners and the property

to the station-house." The immediate effect of the arrest was the recovery of about 1,400/- worth of the jewellery stolen from the premises of Mr. Walker, in Cornhill, and a considerable sum of money supposed to have been the produce of several burglaries. During the greater part of the 25th Mr. Walker and his sons were engaged with the police in identifying property found in the possession of the prisoners. The result was that they recognised 128 gold chains and 52 gold watches, some of which, of great value, belong to customers, and were in their hands at the time of the robbery undergoing alteration or repair. In the search 201/- 10s. in gold was found, in three separate sums of 196/- 10s. and 5/-; also a 20/- Bank of England note, seven 5/- notes, and two deposit notes of the London and Westminster Bank (Whitechapel branch) for 250/- and 150/-; so that the money, and securities for money, in the possession of the prisoners, amounted in all to 656/- odd. A number of watches were also dragged up from the Thames, where they had been sunk when the thieves became aware the police-officers were on their track.

**24.**—St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, reopened after a complete restoration, at the cost of 150,000/., wholly sustained by Mr. Guinness, brewer.

—Mr. Pope Hennessy's motion for an address to the Crown expressing the regret of the House at the decline of the population of Ireland, negatived by a majority of 107 to 31.

**25.**—Fall of a sugar refinery in Bonnington-road, Leith, and loss of four lives.

**26.**—Upsetting of a boat belonging to the training ship *Worcester*, in the Thames, off Erith. Of twenty-two cadets who had entered the boat for the purpose of inspecting the Drainage-works, eight were drowned—some of them sinking quite close to the shore in the attempt to save their comrades.

**March 1.**—King Victor Emmanuel makes a triumphal entry into his new capital of Milan.

—Mr. Edward Senior, Poor Law Commissioner, killed by a railway train at a level crossing of the Irish Midland Great Western Railway, near Longford Bridge.

**2.**—Gregorio Mogni, tried at the Central Criminal Court for the manslaughter of Harrington, in the disturbance at the Anchor public-house, Saffron-hill—a crime for which Pelizzioni, before mentioned, had been sentenced to be hung. The latter had been respited mainly through the exertions of an Italian committee, headed by Mr. Negretti, who procured, after the trial, much new evidence concerning the perpetration of the deed. Mogni was a cousin of Pelizzioni, and was working in Birmingham when he gave himself up to Mr. Negretti to save his friend, who had

been unjustly condemned. As the disturbance turned out to have more the appearance of a general riot than was at first supposed, Mogni was only indicted for manslaughter, and being now found guilty—partly on the evidence of Pelizzioni—was sentenced to penal servitude for five years. Pelizzioni was again placed at the bar on the 12th of April, charged with stabbing the potman Rebbeck, in the same disastrous brawl in which Harrington was killed. After a trial extending over four days, in the course of which evidence of the most conflicting and complicated character was produced, the jury returned a verdict of Not guilty. The convict Mogni was put into the witness-box on one of the days, and admitted that it was he, and not Pelizzioni, who stabbed the potman. Pelizzioni, who had thus repeatedly escaped from the meshes of the law, was afterwards liberated on a free pardon.

**3.**—Mr. Newdegate's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of monastic or conventional establishments in Great Britain, negatived by a majority of 106 to 79.

**4.**—Matthew Atkinson sentenced to be executed at Durham for beating his wife to death at "The Spen," near Winlaton. In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Mellor commented severely on the cowardice of his neighbours, who were cognizant of the murderous work he was engaged in, but expressed themselves as afraid to venture into the house when he was in such a state of drunken fury. They heard him declare that he meant to kill her, but he threatened to shoot the first man that entered, and no one gave him a chance. He even came out and had a talk about the matter in the course of the fatal process, conversing for nearly fifteen minutes with some of his fellow-workmen; but, on his remarking that he must finish his victim, they allowed him to go back and do it. About half-past twelve he came out again and intimated his entire success. "I've finished her," he said, "this time," and when they went in they saw that he had almost finished the fire-irons in doing it. A shocking scene occurred at his execution on the morning of the 16th. When the drop moved the rope snapped close to the noose, and the prisoner fell a distance of about fifteen feet. It was thought that, if not killed, he must be considerably injured by the fall. About twenty minutes afterwards a workman appeared on the scaffold, and replaced the drop. Soon afterwards the hangman reappeared and attached a new rope to the beam. A few minutes afterwards the condemned man a second time ascended the scaffold, with a firm step, apparently none the worse for the fall he had received. The deadly pallor which overspread his features when he ascended the scaffold on the first occasion seemed to have disappeared, and the murderer placed himself beneath the drop without assistance, and seemed anxious to give the executioner as little trouble as pos-

sible. Askern, the executioner, performed his office this time with great celerity, and in less than a minute Atkinson had ceased to exist.

4.—The South Staffordshire ironmasters turn out their workmen and blow off furnaces, in order to compel the North Staffordshire men then on strike to come to terms with their employers. In all, about 70,000 men were thus idle, and 100,000*l.* per week, formerly paid as wages, directed into other channels.

— Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, as President and Vice-President of America. The President maintained his lofty honour with homely dignity; but the Vice-President created great scandal by appearing in a most excited, and, as was commonly reported, intoxicated state. "He had not," writes a spectator, "uttered two sentences when everybody saw something was ng. 'He is drunk,' said one; 'He is crazy,' said another; 'This is disgraceful,' said a third. Mr. Seward and the Ministers looked uneasily on the ground, or moved uneasily in their seats. The judges of the supreme court manifested by their faces their pain and their surprise. 'I am a-going for to tell you'—(said the Vice-president) 'here—to-day—yes, I am a-going for to tell you all that I am a plebian. I glory in it. I am a plebian. The people—yes, the people of the United States, the great people—have made me what I am; and I am a-going for to tell you here to-day—yes—here to-day—in this place—that the people are everything. We owe all to them. If it be not too presumptuous, I will tell the Foreign Ministers sitting there that I am one of the people. I will say to Senators and others before me, I will say to the Supreme Court which sits before me, that you all get your power and place from the people. And, Mr. Chase,' he said, suddenly addressing the surprised Chief Justice by name, 'your position depends upon the people.' Turning to the other side of the House, where sat Mr. Seward, and the other Ministers, he severally addressed them as he had addressed Mr. Chase. 'And I will say to you, Mr. Secretary Seward, and to you, Mr. Secretary Stanton, and to you, Mr. Secretary —.' Here he hesitated for a name, and according to the public report in the Washington papers of this morning, bent down and asked Mr. Hamlin if he knew who was Secretary of the Navy. Having been informed, he continued in the same loud tone, 'And to you, Mr. Secretary Welles, *you*, all of *you*, derive your power from the people.' These words were uttered with strong emphasis upon the word '*you*', which Mr. Johnson invariably pronounced '*yeo!*'"

6.—Lord Stanley draws the attention of the House of Commons to the rumour concerning the irregularities committed by Mr. Edmunds as Clerk of the Patent Office. The Attorney-General promised to lay a report on the subject before the House when the pending in-

quiries were completed. The following evening the Lord Chancellor went at length into the circumstances connected with Mr. Edmunds' retirement, and admitted that he was aware of irregularities in the Patent Office when he presented a petition to their Lordships in which that gentleman resigned the office he held in the House of Lords, and prayed that he might be permitted to retire on the ordinary pension. The Earl of Derby, and others, expressed an opinion that the Lord Chancellor was to blame for bringing the claim of Mr. Edmunds for a pension before the House, and concealing the irregularities of which he was aware. A committee was appointed to inquire into the case.

6.—In the Court of Arches, Rev. Mr. Drury, Vicar of Claydon, was admonished, and condemned in costs, on a suit promoted by the Bishop, for officiating at the "Monastery" of Norwich, an unlicensed and unconsecrated place.

7.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly's motion "that in any future remission of individual taxation, the House should take into consideration the duty or malt, with a view to its early reduction and ultimate repeal," defeated by 251 against 170.

8.—In the Rolls Court, the Duke of Wellington obtains an interim injunction against Lord Robert Montagu, preventing him from disposing of certain letters addressed to Lady Olivia Sparrow, by the late Duke and Duchess.

10.—Great excitement caused in Birmingham, by the stoppage of the old-established bank of Attwood, Spooner, and Co., with liabilities estimated at over 1,000,000*l.*

— Died at Paris, aged 53, the Duke de Morny, an early friend of the present Emperor and prominent statesman of the second Empire.

— The Edinburgh Court of Session give judgment on Miss Longworth's petition to refer her entire case to the oath of Major Yelverton. The court by a majority refused the reference, holding it to be a matter in their equitable discretion, and that as this was a question of status, affecting the right of third parties, already established by final judgment, the petition could not be granted. The reference was as to the nature of a contract, to which contract Mrs. Forbes and children could not be parties, and there was no precedent for sustaining a reference in such a case. Lord Deas differed, holding that reference to a party's oath was a competent mode of proof; that the object was to ascertain the truth; that if Major Yelverton affirmed the alleged marriage with Miss Longworth on oath he was to be believed; and, therefore, that if the rights of Mrs. Forbes and children were affected, they suffered no injustice from the law, being simply in the same position as if the first marriage had been established by evidence in the cause. His lordship held that under a reference to oath of the first marriage it would be

incompetent to inquire whether there had been a second marriage at all. "Miss Longworth's" counsel then moved the court to cite Mrs. Forbes-Yelverton, but the court decided that the case was at an end.

**13.**—Discussion in the House of Commons on the defences of Canada, arising from a report laid on the table by Government. Mr. Bright severely censured the politicians and the press of this country for the countenance and favour they had shown to the Confederates.

— Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the riots in Belfast laid upon the table of the House of Commons. They recommended that Belfast should be converted into a county; that the police force should be raised to 400 men by the addition of 140, the cost to be borne, one-half by the county and the other by the Consolidated Fund; that the force should be under a chief-constable with magisterial functions, although without a seat at petty sessions; and lastly, that two stipendiary magistrates be appointed—the one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic. The Commissioners express their apprehension that the recurrence of riots similar to those which have so often disgraced the town is not improbable, and they state that, as Irishmen, they make their report with shame and sorrow.

**14.**—The Queen visits the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, and inspects with great minuteness the method adopted for the relief of the patients.

— At the Maidstone Assizes, an action was brought by Elizabeth Axford against the Honourable William Felix Lionel Tollemahe, commonly known as Lord Huntingtower, to recover 15*l.*, one quarter's annuity granted to her by the defendant in consideration of past cohabitation. Defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was his wife, and that she consequently had no ground of action against him. He also pleaded that she had broken the condition upon which the annuity was granted to her, by molesting and annoying him. After hearing evidence, the Lord Chief Baron said in his opinion there was *prima facie* evidence to establish the plea that the plaintiff was the wife of the defendant. The verdict would therefore be for the defendant upon that plea, and for the plaintiff upon the other, alleging that she had forfeited the condition of the bond, by molesting the defendant, to support which not a tittle of evidence had been adduced. He should, however, reserve for further consideration the question whether he was correct in his view of the law upon the subject of the plea of marriage. A verdict to the effect named was accordingly returned.

**15.**—The Belfast rioters sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two years to three months. Laverty, charged with shooting Gorman, was acquitted, as the jury could not agree upon a verdict.

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**16.**—The Marquis of Hartington brings forward the Army Estimates in a Committee of Supply. The amount was 14,348,447*l.*, being a decrease from the previous year of 495,641*l.*

**17.**—Charlotte Winsor and Mary Jane Harris tried at Exeter for the murder of the infant child of Harris, an unmarried servant girl. The prisoner Winsor was a woman with whom the child had been placed to nurse; no one witnessed the murder, if such it was; but one day when Harris was at the cottage, the grandchild of Winsor, a little girl of seven years, who nursed the child and became attached to it, was sent on an errand, and when she returned the child had disappeared, the woman saying its aunt had taken it away. After their apprehension the women made statements criminating each other, but not bearing the semblance of truth. The jury, after being locked up from seven o'clock till nearly midnight, said they could not agree, and Mr. Baron Channell discharged them, but ordered the prisoners to be detained in custody.

**20.**—The Lord Chancellor delivers the judgment of the Privy Council in the Colenso appeal case. Their lordships intended, he said, humbly to report to her Majesty their judgment and opinion that the proceedings taken by the Bishop of Capetown, and the judgment or sentence pronounced by him against the Bishop of Natal, were null and void in law. The ground of this decision was, that the Crown has by law no power to constitute a bishopric, or to confer coercive jurisdiction, within any colony possessing an independent legislature; and that the letters patent which purport to create the existing see of Capetown and the existing see of Natal, were issued after these colonies respectively had acquired such legislatures. Consequently the sees do not exist; neither bishop is in the eye of the law the bishop of his see, nor has either of them in law any jurisdiction whatever.

**22.**—Amongst the last, if not the very last letter written by Mr. Cobden, was one addressed to Mr. T. B. Potter, on Mr. Hare's new scheme of representation. "I return," he wrote, "Mill's letter." Everything from him is entitled to respectful consideration. But I confess, after the best attention to the proposed representation of minorities which I can give it, I am so stupid as to fail to see its merits. . . . After all, it is opinions that are to be represented: If the minority have a faith that their opinions, and not those of the majority, are the true ones, then let them agitate and discuss until their principles are in the ascendant. This is the motive for political action, and the healthy agitation of public life. I do not like to recognise the necessity of dealing with the working man, as a class, in the extension of the franchise. The small shopkeeper and the artisan of the towns are socially on a level."

**23.**—At the close of a discussion on the Canada Defences Bill, Mr. Cardwell intimated

that he had just received a telegram from Lord Monck, stating that the Government at Washington intended to withdraw the notice they had given for the abrogation of the Treaty of 1817, and that the passport system was to cease immediately. The intelligence was received with loud cheering.

**23.**—Dr. Pusey writes to the *Churchman* with reference to the late decision of the Privy Council in the Colenso case:—"It is no concern of ours which of the two sets of lawyers was right. The present advisers of her Majesty have limited the Church's powers; and we may thank God for the limitation, and pardon gladly the gratuitous insolence of the Erastianism of the preamble, for the results which, with no goodwill of Erastians, must result from it. The Church of South Africa then is free; and this freedom is far better than a temporal jurisdiction created by the State. It is the temporal jurisdiction which is the weakness of the Church. Had the decision against Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson in the Court of Arches involved only spiritual consequences, it would not have been made legal for clergymen to deny hell or the inspiration of God's Word. The South African Church will have to organize itself as the Scotch Church and the Church in the United States had to do before them."

**24.**—Thomas Ellis, known at Shrewsbury as "John Morgan," sentenced to five years' penal servitude for assuming the character of a police inspector, and procuring the apprehension of Charles Ashworth on a charge of theft.

**25.**—The statues of Professor Wilson and Allan Ramsay unveiled in Princes-street Gardens, Edinburgh.

— Sheffield theatre destroyed by fire.

**27.**—The *Morning Herald* draws public attention to a new scandal against the Lord Chancellor, arising out of his proceedings in filling up the office of Registrar in Bankruptcy at Leeds.

— In moving the second reading of the Union Chargeability Bill, Mr. Villiers insisted that the measure introduced no novel principle, but was in strict conformity with the original design of the Poor Law, the promoters of which had always intended the Union to supersede the parish for every purpose connected with the relief of the poor. The bill proposed to remove the restraint hitherto imposed on the free circulation of labour, and it would also place the burthen of maintaining the indigent on a wider basis than at present. In committee, an adverse amendment was moved by Mr. Bentinck, to the effect that it be an instruction to the Committee, with a view to rendering the working of the system of Union Chargeability more just and equal, to facilitate in certain cases the alterations of the limits of existing Unions. This was lost on a division, as was also another proposal made by Mr.

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Henley to refer the whole subject to a Select Committee. Mr. Villiers' measure ultimately passed through both Houses, and received the Royal assent.

**28.**—In the course of a debate on Mr. Dillwyn's motion, "That the present position of the Irish Church Establishment is unsatisfactory and calls for the early attention of her Majesty's Government," the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) said:—"There is not the slightest doubt that if the Church of England is a national Church, and that if the condition upon which the ecclesiastical endowments are held were altered at the Reformation, that alteration was made mainly with the view that these endowments should be entrusted to a body ministering to the wants of a great majority of the people. I am bound to add my belief that those who directed the government of this country in the reign of Queen Elizabeth acted in the firm conviction that that which had happened in England would happen in Ireland; and they would probably be not a little surprised if they could look down the vista of time, and see that in the year 1865 the result of all their labours had been that, after 300 years, the Church which they had endowed and established, ministered to the religious wants of only one-eighth or one-ninth part of the community." Though he was not prepared to submit the remedy required, he could not refuse his consent to so much of Mr. Dillwyn's resolutions as declared that the condition of the Irish Church was unsatisfactory. "It is a proposition," he said, "commonly maintained that tithes are not paid by the soil, but are paid by the landlord, and therefore that entitles the tithes to be applied exclusively to the maintenance of the system which, in the great majority of cases, is the religion of the landlord. But I apprehend it to be perfectly clear, that while not the property of the agriculturist, they are not the property of the landlord either, but that they are property subject to restraint and conditions, and for the right disposal of which the country and the Legislature of the country are responsible—(cheers)—and which, considered as property, undoubtedly, if their hands were free, in any new case it would be their duty to apply for the benefit of the largest and the neediest portion of the community. All this appears to me to indicate in the present position of the Church of Ireland inherent elements which show that her difficulties cannot be surmounted by her rulers or by the piety and devotion of her clergy, but that they are essential elements of a false position. This I say without in the slightest degree pointing to what ought to be done if it were in our choice with respect to the Church of Ireland. I have spoken entirely with reference to her present position as the exclusive possessor of the largest endowments of the country; and I confess I am obliged to come to the conclusion to which the argument of the hon. gentleman who preceded me

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seems to lead, that this is an unsatisfactory state of things. . . . The dictates of propriety and good sense must govern the proceedings of any Administration which means to do its duty to the country. These principles must govern us on this occasion, whether or not we may be able to deny the proposition of the hon. gentleman with reference to the position of the Irish Church; and I, for one, am not able to deny it. We, therefore, feel that we ought to decline to follow him into the lobby, and declare that it is the duty of the Government to give their early attention to the subject; because, if we gave a vote to that effect, we should be committing one of the gravest offences of which a Government could be guilty—namely, giving a deliberate, a solemn promise to the country, which promise it would be out of our power to fulfil." Mr. Whiteside replied at some length to the speech of Mr. Gladstone, and contended that the modern Irish Church was the true representative of the ancient one. "The want of principle, the want of policy, the want of profound convictions upon such questions as the present could not be supplied by eloquence, however great, or abilities, however they might captivate, might also mislead." He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to consider the speech he had made. What motive had he in making that extraordinary speech? He censured the hon. member for Leominster for stating that he considered the Irish Church to be in a satisfactory condition. Did he think that the Church of England was in a satisfactory condition? What opinion did the Bishop of London hold on that subject as regarded the Church in London? Was the Church in Wales in a satisfactory condition? He (Mr. Whiteside) had had sent him a newspaper the other day in which was contained an account of a dinner given to Mr. Dillwyn, and the mover of one of the resolutions stated that, as soon as the hon. member had disposed of the Church in Ireland, he would be better able to attack the Church in England. Was it a proper mode to deal with a great institution, linked with the Monarchy, planted in the soil of the country, the ministry, as he believed of the Monarchy itself, to ask whether it was in a satisfactory condition? Why, the condition of the Christian Church was scarcely satisfactory in any part of the world. It had still to contend against the vices and sins and crimes and follies of mankind; it was sometimes baffled and defeated, but he did not show himself to possess a very exalted idea of the Christian Church who relied upon its comparative failure as a reason for its abolition." (Cheers.) The adjournment of the debate was carried on a division by 221 to 106, but it was not resumed during the present session.

**30.**—Close of Colonel Waugh's eight years' litigation in bankruptcy, Commissioner Goulburn this day handing him his certificate, with the remark that he thought he had been sufficiently punished.

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**31.**—Discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Maguire's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the laws regulating the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, with a view to their more equitable adjustment. On the termination of the debate Mr. Maguire agreed to adopt Lord Palmerston's suggestion, for the appointment of a committee with the limited object of inquiring into the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland under the Act 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 153.

**April 1.**—Close of the sale of the Poutalès Collection, Paris, the twenty-seven days' sale having produced 109,241/. The amount was about equally made up between paintings, bronzes, Etruscan vases, engraved stones, jewellery, and coins.

—Sir Charles Trevelyan's India Budget shows a large deficiency in revenue. Government afterwards refused to sanction his scheme.

**2.**—After a siege, conducted with more or less closeness and activity, for 1,452 days, and in the course of which many desperate engagements took place, the Confederates retire from their capital, Richmond, and leave an unopposed entry to be made by General Grant. The streets were crowded with furniture and every description of wares, dashed down to be trampled in the mud or burnt where they lay. All the Government storehouses were thrown open, and what could not be got off by the Government was left to the people, who, everywhere ahead of the flames, rushed in and secured immense amounts of bacon, clothing, boots, &c. Near the river the destruction of property was fearfully complete. The Danville and Petersburg Railroad depots, with the buildings and sheds attached thereto, for the distance of half a mile from the north side of Main-street to the river, and between Eighth and Fifteenth streets, embracing upwards of twenty blocks, presented one waste of smoking ruins, blackened walls, and charred embers. The flames gradually died out at various points as material failed to feed them; but in particular localities the work of destruction went on until towards three or four o'clock, when the mastery of the flames was obtained, and Richmond was saved from utter desolation. The chief fighting which led to this step took place with the army under General Sherman at an outwork known as Little Five Forks. The news of this Federal victory, which virtually closed the campaign against the South, was received with great rejoicings at Washington, and arrived here by the *Australasian* on the 15th. With the fall of Richmond closed the long series of battles which had been waged between the Northern and Southern States. The total number fought was said to be 252. Of these, 89 took place on Virginia soil, 37 in Tennessee, 25 in Missouri, 12 in Georgia, 10 in South Carolina, 11 in North Carolina, 7 in Alabama, 5 in Florida, 14 in Kentucky, 1 in the Indian territory. Once the wave of

war rolled into a Northern State, and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the above, 17 were naval engagements.

**2.**—Died at his residence, Suffolk-street, aged 60, Richard Cobden, M.P., an apostle of Free Trade in its early and unpopular days, and a zealous labourer in later times for its extension to other countries. “The two great achievements of Mr. Cobden’s life,” said Lord Palmerston, when referring to the loss which the House had sustained, “were, in the first place, the abrogation of those laws which regulated the importation of corn, and the great development which that gave to the industry of the country; and, in the second place, those commercial arrangements which he negotiated with France, and which have largely tended to improve the trade and extend the commercial intercourse of the two countries. When this last achievement was accomplished it was my lot to offer to Mr. Cobden those honours which the Crown could bestow for such important services, and which were not derogatory for him to accept; but that same disinterested spirit which regulated all his private and public conduct led him to decline those honours which might most properly have recognised and acknowledged his public services. I can only say that the country has sustained a loss, and every man in it.” Speaking for the Opposition, Mr. Disraeli said, “There were some men who, although they were not present, were still members of the House—Independent of dissolutions or the caprices of constituencies, and even of the course of time. I think that Mr. Cobden is one of those men; and I believe that when the verdict of posterity shall be recorded upon his life and conduct, it will be said of him that he was, without doubt, the greatest politician that the upper-middle class of this country has as yet produced, and that he was not only an ornament to the House of Commons, but an honour to England.” Mr. Bright (who was most deeply affected, and hardly audible) said:—“I am utterly unable to address the House, but the sympathy shown on all sides for my departed friend has deeply gratified me. I cannot now attempt to utter the feelings with which I am overwhelmed. At some calmer moment, when I may have the opportunity of addressing my countrymen, I will endeavour to show the lesson which I think may be learned from the life and character of my friend. I can only say that, after many years of most intimate and most brotherly friendship with him, I little knew how much I loved him until I found that I had lost him.” The funeral of the deceased statesman took place at Lavington on the 7th, and was attended by all his old friends of the League, with Mr. Gladstone and about one-twelfth of the entire House of Commons. The French Government and press also paid the highest tributes to the memory of Mr. Cobden.

**3.**—Addressing a meeting at Rochdale called (547)

for the purpose of selecting a successor to Mr. Cobden in the representation of the borough, Mr. Bright thus touched upon Mr. Brett, the Conservative candidate:—“These men are all in favour of the good that has been done by men who have given years of their lives (loud cheers) men you have encouraged from youth to manhood, in the spread of just principles and the establishment of wise laws, and who have done all this in the teeth of the combined opposition—of all the Mr. Bretts in England. Then the Mr. Bretts come forward, and say that the repeal of the Corn-laws was a good thing and the French treaty a valuable measure, and the freedom of the press a great blessing; but still Mr. Brett stands with Lord Derby—and if you will ask him about any one single question, not of the past, but of the future—of the next twenty years, you will have to fight as great a fight for every future good against the Mr. Bretts, just as you have fought against his class and order of mind during the last twenty years.” (Cheers.) At the close of the poll the numbers were—Potter, 646; Brett, 496.

**3.**—The chief magistrates of the burghs of Scotland entertain the Lord Provost of Edinburgh (Lawson) to dinner in the new hall of the Douglas Hotel.

**4.**—The great southern section of the Main Drainage Works of the Metropolis opened by the Prince of Wales. The length of this Cloaca Maxima is ten miles, with a sewer of four feet diameter at the upper end and two huge culverts at the lower, seven feet both ways, and of which a section was exhibited above ground this day at Crossness. At a luncheon prepared for the large company of Royal and distinguished visitors who witnessed the opening ceremony, the Prince of Wales wished success to the great undertaking.

**5.**—The lock-out in South Staffordshire terminated, the masters opening their works on condition that the men did not subscribe for the maintenance of those out on strike in the northern part of the county.

**7.**—Close of the Southern struggle for independence. General Grant writes to General Lee:—“The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.” Lee answered:—“Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.” After the exchange of certain other

notes, Grant wrote on the 9th :—"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate—one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of his command. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they may reside." Lee at once replied that the terms were accepted, and that he would proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulation into effect.

**10.**—"Tattersall's" removed from the old familiar spot at St. George's Corner, Hyde-park, to new premises at Knightsbridge-green.

— The Emperor of Mexico promulgates an Imperial Constitution.

**11.**—Captain Colborne tried at the Central Criminal Court for a libel on Mr. Davis, attorney, contained in a pamphlet purporting to give a description of money-lenders who obtained their living by preying upon young men of fortune.—Fined 20/-.

**13.**—Outbreak of disturbances between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. To-day the Paraguayans seize two war-steamer. War was declared on the 16th.

**14.**—An unlooked-for and terrible calamity befel the American nation this day in the assassination of President Lincoln. "It has become my distressing duty," writes Mr. Stanton to the American Minister in London, "to announce to you, that last night his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was assassinated about the hour of half-past ten o'clock, in his private box at Lord's Theatre in the city [of Washington]. The President about nine o'clock accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre. Another lady and gentleman were within the box. About half-past ten, during a pause in the performance, the assassin entered the box, the door of which was unguarded. He hastily approached the President from behind, discharging a pistol at his head. The bullet entered the back of his head, and penetrated nearly through. The assassin then leaped from the box on to the stage, brandishing a large knife or dagger, and exclaiming '*Sic semper tyrannus,*' and escaped in the rear of the theatre. Immediately upon the discharge the President fell to the floor insensible, and continued in that state till twenty minutes past seven this morning, when he breathed his last. About the same time the murder was being committed at the theatre,

another assassin presented himself at the door of Mr. Seward's residence, gained admission by representing he had a prescription from Mr. Seward's physician which he was directed to see administered, and hurried up to the third storey chamber, where Mr. Seward was lying. He here discovered Mr. Frederick Seward, and struck him over the head, inflicting severe and, it is feared, mortal wounds, and fracturing the skull in two places. He then rushed into the room where Mr. Seward was in bed, attended by a young daughter and a male nurse. The male attendant was stabbed through the lungs, and it is believed will die. The assassin then struck Mr. Seward with a knife or dagger twice in the throat and twice in the face, inflicting terrible wounds. By this time Major Seward, eldest son of the Secretary, and another attendant, reached the room, and rushed to the rescue of the Secretary. They were also wounded in the conflict, and the assassin escaped. No artery or important blood-vessel was severed by any of the wounds inflicted upon him, but he was for a long time insensible from the loss of blood." A spectator near the President's box records still more graphically the details of this, probably the most exciting and dramatic occurrence of modern times. "I remember that a man passed me and inquired of one sitting near who the President's messenger was, and learning, exhibited to him an envelope having a printed heading, and superscribed in a bold hand. Soon after I was disturbed in my seat by the approach of a man who desired to pass up on the aisle in which I was sitting. Giving him room by bending my chair forward, he passed me, and stepped one step down upon the level below me. Standing there, he was almost in my line of sight, and I saw him while watching the play. He stood, as I remember, one step above the messenger, and remained perhaps one minute apparently looking at the stage and orchestra below. Then he drew a number of visiting cards from his pocket, from which, with some attention, he drew or selected one. These things I saw distinctly. I saw him stoop, and, I think, descend to the level with the messenger, and by his right side. He showed the card to the messenger, and as my attention was then more closely fixed upon the play, I do not know whether the card was carried in by the messenger, or his consent given to the entrance of the man who presented it. I saw, a few moments after, the same man entering the door of the lobby leading to the box and the door closing behind him. This was seen because I could not fail from my position to observe it; the door-side of the proscenium-box and stage were all within the direct and oblique lines of my sight. How long I watched the play after his entering I do not know. It was, perhaps, two or three minutes, possibly four. The house was perfectly still, the large audience listening to the dialogue between 'Florence Trenchard' and 'May Meredith,' when the sharp report of a pistol rang through

the house. It was apparently fired behind the scenes on the right of the stage. Looking towards it and behind the Presidential box, while it startled all, it was evidently accepted by every one in the theatre as an introduction to some new passage, several of which had been interpolated in the early part of the play. A moment after a man leaped from the front of the box directly down nine feet on the stage and ran rapidly across it, bare-headed, holding an unsheathed dagger in his right hand, the blade of which flashed brightly in the gas-light as he came within ten feet of the opposite rear exit." The report of the pistol did not appear to excite much attention. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet and rushed towards the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him! hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance. The "leading lady" of the theatre, Miss Laura Keene, who stood at the side of the stage when the assassin sprang from the box, endeavoured in vain to restore consciousness to the dying President. "It was a strange spectacle," says a reporter of the scene, "the head and ruler of thirty millions of people lying insensible in the lap of an actress, the mingled blood and brain oozing out and staining her gaudy robe." In a few minutes there was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard of "Stand back and give him air! Has any one stimulants?" On a hasty examination it was found that the President was shot through the head, above and below the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon-General of the Army, and other surgeons, sent for to attend to his condition. On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking-chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition; and a common single-barrelled pocket-pistol was found on the carpet. M. B. Eield saw the President in his last moments:—"I proceeded at once to the room in which the President was lying, which was a bedroom in an extension, on the first or parlour floor of the house. The room was small, and ornamented with prints—a very familiar one of Landseer's, a white horse, being prominently over the bed. The bed was a double one, and I found the President lying diagonally across it, with his head at the outside. The pillows were saturated with blood, and there was considerable blood on the floor immediately under him. There was a patchwork coverlid thrown over the President, which was only so far removed, from time to time, as to enable the physicians in attendance to feel the arteries of the neck or the heart, and he appeared to have been divested of all clothing. His eyes were closed and injected with blood; both the lids, and the portion surrounding the

eyes, being as black as if they had been bruised by violence. He was breathing regularly, but with effort, and did not seem to be struggling or suffering. For several hours the breathing continued regularly, and apparently without pain or consciousness. But about seven o'clock a change occurred, and the breathing which had been continuous, was interrupted at intervals. These intervals became more frequent and of longer duration, and the breathing more feeble. Several times the interval was so long that we thought him dead; and the surgeon applied his finger to the pulse, evidently to ascertain if such was the fact. But it was not till twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock in the morning that the flame flickered out." The assassin of the President was recognised on the spot to be a person named John Wilkes Booth (the son of an actor once well known in England as a rival of Edmund Kean), and it was soon learned that he had an associate named Harrold. In spite of the vigilance of a large force of police, they contrived to effect their escape on horseback from the capital. Booth was known to have engaged a horse to be ready for mounting near the theatre when the deed was perpetrated. They were traced, on the 26th, to a barn near Port Royal, in Maryland, where Booth was seen supporting himself on crutches; it was then known he had broken his ankle in the leap from the President's box to the stage, his spur, it was said, having caught in the folds of the Union flag. After some little parley, Harrold surrendered, but Booth steadily refusing to do so, and being well armed, the barn was fired; and whilst the unhappy man was endeavouring to extinguish the flames he was shot dead by a cavalry sergeant of the name of Corbett. Harrold was conveyed to Washington, and afterwards put on his trial along with the assailant of Mr. Seward, and some others. The body of Booth, it is said, was cut into pieces and sunk in the Potomac. Every possible honour was paid to the remains of President Lincoln; the body was embalmed, and, after solemn funeral ceremonies, especially in Washington and New York, removed to Springfield, in Illinois, for interment. The news of the assassination called forth expressions of sincere sympathy from every part of Europe; innumerable addresses from public bodies, and miscellaneous meetings were forwarded, through the American Minister, to the people of the United States; besides which, Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugénie addressed autograph letters of condolence to the widow of the President. The Queen's was addressed, "From a widow to a widow." Any acknowledgment that may have been received was not made public. Addresses of condolence were voted in both Houses of Parliament, Mr. Disraeli remarking in the Commons, that assassination had never changed the history of the world.—"I will not refer," he said, "to the remote past, though an accident has made the most memorable

instance of antiquity fresh in the minds and memory of all around me. But even the costly sacrifice of a Cæsar did not propitiate the inexorable destiny of his country. If we look to modern times, to times at least with the feelings of which we are familiar, and the people of which were animated and influenced by the same interests as ourselves, the violent deaths of two heroic men—Henry IV. of France, and the Prince of Orange—are conspicuous illustrations of this truth. In expressing our unaffected and profound sympathy with the citizens of the United States, on this untimely end of their elected chief, let us not therefore sanction any feelings of depression, but rather let us express a fervent hope that from out of the awful trials of the last four years, of which this violent demise is not the least, the various populations of North America may issue elevated and chastened, rich with the accumulated wisdom, and strong in the disciplined energy which a young nation can only acquire in a protracted and perilous struggle. Then they will be enabled, not merely to renew their career of power and prosperity, but they will renew it to contribute to the general happiness of mankind." Intimation of the calamity was at once made to Vice-President Johnson, who took the necessary oaths as President Lincoln's successor on the following day.

**19.**—Barred's Banking Company at Liverpool stop payment.

**24.**—Died at Nice, aged 21, the Czarewitch Nicholas, heir-apparent to the Emperor of Russia.

**25.**—Great excitement caused in London by a statement in the evening papers that the mystery of the Road murder (see June 29, 1860) was at length solved, and that Miss Constance Kent had given herself up as the murderer. Shortly before four o'clock two inspectors conducted the prisoner to the private room of Sir Thomas Henry, Bow-street. Miss Kent was attired in deep mourning, and wore a thick veil which almost screened her face from view. She was said to be slenderer and much taller than when formerly in custody. She was attended by the Lady Superior of St. Mary's Hospital, Brighton, in which establishment she had been a "visitor" during the last two years, and by the Rev. A. D. Wagner, of St. Paul's, Brighton, to whom she had confessed her guilt. He detailed the circumstances under which the confession was made; and in answer to questions put in various forms, said the act was entirely spontaneous on her part; he held out no inducement to her, and was merely a passive agent in the matter. He understood it not as a private but an open public confession. Again warned by the presiding magistrate as to the serious character of the step she was taking, Miss Kent handed to the clerk a written confession:—"I Constance Emilie Kent, alone and unaided, on the night of the 29th of June, 1860, murdered at Road

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Hill House, Wiltshire, one Francis Saville Kent. Before the act was done no one knew of my intention, nor afterwards of my guilt. No one assisted me in the crime nor in the evasion of discovery." She spoke firmly though sadly, and was accommodated with a seat during the inquiry. She was then given into the custody of an inspector, who, in company with Mr. Wagner and Miss Graem, conveyed her to Trowbridge for examination by the Wilts magistrates, and by whom she was ultimately committed for trial.

**26.**—In anticipation of the efforts being made to organize measures for ejecting Mr. Gladstone from the representation of Oxford University, the Rev. E. B. Pusey writes to the *Times*, that "knowing his high principles, firm belief, and religious character, I have perfect confidence in his future course. Amid the troublous times in which our lot is cast, and looking on to a future of our Church which on earth I may never see, I have more confidence in his high-principled sagacity and far-sightedness than I have (however much I may respect some) in any other statesman." Sir J. T. Coleridge and others also addressed the electors on Mr. Gladstone's claims on their support.

**27.**—Lord Chelmsford calls the attention of the House of Lords to the treatment which certain British subjects were receiving in Abyssinia. Earl Russell, in reply, said the delay in answering the King's letter, which was said to be the immediate cause of the arrest, was owing in a great measure to the disturbed state of Abyssinia.

— In introducing a bill for regulating the police force in Belfast, Sir Robert Peel said that during the late riots, 316 people were seriously injured, 146 were arrested, and 13 were killed. The loss caused by the stoppage of mills and other works was 50,000*l.*; and in order to put an end to the strife it was necessary during the three worst days, August 15-17, to introduce into the town, in addition to the local police, a constabulary force of 978 men; 12 officers and 252 cavalry; 57 officers and 1,045 infantry; 3 officers and 36 men of the artillery, with two guns. He proposed to increase the police force from 161, its present number, to 450, one-half to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his annual financial statement, being the seventh he had presented to the House since the commencement of the present Parliament. The revenue for the year was calculated at 70,170,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 66,139,000*l.* The relief given by the proposed reduction was on tea, 2,300,000*l.*; Income-tax (reduced from 6*d.* to 4*d.*), 2,600,000*l.*; fire-insurance duty, 520,000*l.*—in all 5,420,000*l.*

**28.**—Illness of Lord Palmerston. A rumour was generally circulated this evening that the Premier was lying dangerously ill at Bocket Hall, and not likely to recover.

**30.**—Died by his own hands, and in his own house, Admiral Fitzroy, chief of the Government Meteorological Department.

**May 2.**—In the Divorce Court, in the cases of Codrington *v.* Codrington, and Chetwynd *v.* Chetwynd, the decree *nisi* was made absolute.

**3.**—Mr. Baines' bill for reducing the borough franchise rejected by a majority of 288 to 214. Lord Elcho moved, and Mr. Adam Black seconded, the opposition to the measure. Mr. Lowe censured the proposal in severe terms. "The British Constitution," he said, "was the most complicated the world had ever seen. The number and variety of interests, and the manner in which these are entwined with each other, serve to make up a most curious piece of mechanism, but, in practice, well confirms the precept which Aristotle laid down two thousand years ago in the words, 'Happy and well governed are those states where the middle part is strong and the extreme weak.' (Cheers.) That description well embodies the leading merit of our Constitution. Are we prepared to do away with a system of such well-tried efficiency as no other country was ever happy enough to possess since the world was a world, and to substitute for it a form of government with which we are well acquainted—that of clear Democracy? In America it answers its purpose very well. In States like those of Greece it may have been desirable. But for England in its present state of development and civilization, to make a step in the direction of Democracy, appears to me the strangest and wildest proposition that was ever broached by man. The good government which America enjoys under her Democracy—whatever estimate hon. gentlemen may be disposed to place upon it—is absolutely unattainable by England under a Democracy; and for this reason, America in her boundless and fertile lands has a resource which removes and carries off all the peccant political humours of the body politic. Turbulent demagogues out there become contented cultivators of the land; there are no questions between landlord and tenant—every one can hold land if he chooses, and transmit it to his children. The wealth which America possesses is of a kind which America did not make, and which she cannot destroy. It is due to the boundless beneficence of the Giver, beside whose works those undertaken and executed by the human race sink into insignificance. The valleys even of the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates, seem ridiculously small when compared with the valley of the Mississippi, which it has been calculated would afford residence to 240,000,000 people without overcrowding. No tumult, no sedition can ever destroy these natural advantages. But what is our property here? It is the fabric of the labour of generations, raised slowly and with infinite toil, and to continue it it is indispensable that it should rest on secure foundations."

— The Emperor Napoleon visits Algeria,

and issues a proclamation instructing the Arabs from the Koran in the path of duty and submission.

**4.**—Treaty of alliance against Paraguay signed by the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay.

**9.**—The Committee appointed to inquire into the "Edmunds scandal" present their Report to the House of Lords. They found the first charge, that of purchasing stamps with the public money and appropriating the discount, fully established in evidence; the additional charges of retaining the public money in his own hands and employing the same to his own use they also found proven. With regard to the Lord Chancellor, the Committee, after a debate and division, reported that they could not coincide with the view taken by him of his public duty. In their opinion it was incumbent on him, who presented the petition of Mr. Edmunds to the House of Lords, in some manner to have apprised the Parliament-office Committee of the circumstances under which Mr. Edmunds's resignation of the clerkship had taken place, and with which the Lord Chancellor was officially acquainted, and not to have left them to decide the question of a pension with no clearer light than that which could be derived from vague and uncertain rumours. "The Committee have, however, no reason to believe that the Lord Chancellor was influenced by any unworthy or unbecoming motives in thus abstaining from giving any information to the Committee. . . . All the witnesses concur in stating that these transactions took place without the slightest knowledge of them on the part of Lord Brougham; that he was no party to the arrangement for the appropriation of any part of the salary of the Clerk of the Patents in any other manner than for the sole benefit of Mr. Edmunds."

— The Dublin International Exhibition opened by the Prince of Wales.

**10.**—Mr. Jefferson Davis captured by a company of Federal cavalry near Irwinsville, Georgia. He was accompanied by his family and a few friends.

**12.**—The Marquis of Westmeath draws the attention of the House of Lords to the conduct of the Rev. A. D. Wagner in refusing to answer a question put to him by the magistrates at Trowbridge, on the ground that what he knew was communicated to him under the seal of confession. The Lord Chancellor (Bethell) said he must congratulate the noble Marquis on the industry and success with which he had accomplished the understanding of the law in England on this subject; an understanding so complete that it was quite supererogatory to put any question to the Lord Chancellor. "The noble Marquis has very correctly stated the law, and with a much greater profusion of words than it would have been in the power of the Lord Chancellor to utter. . . . There can

be no doubt that in a suit or criminal proceeding a clergyman of the Church of England is not privileged so as to decline to answer a question which is put to him for the purposes of justice, on the ground that his answer would reveal something that he has known in confession. He is compelled to answer such a question, and the law of England does not even extend the privilege of refusing to answer to Roman Catholic clergymen in dealing with a person of their own persuasion. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Wagner was under an obligation to have answered the question put to him if it had been insisted on. The magistrates appear to have had ample material without the information which Mr. Wagner declined to give, and therefore I must assume that they acted on good grounds in not visiting him with the consequences with which he might have been visited."

**12.**—The Earl of Shaftesbury moves an address to the Crown praying that her Majesty would be pleased to direct the Children's Employment Commissioners to inquire into an organized and demoralizing system of labour known as "agricultural gangs." Agreed to.

**14.**—The monument to Dante, at Florence, unveiled in presence of the King of Italy and a brilliant assembly.

**15.**—At the inauguration of a statue to the First Napoleon at Ajaccio, Prince Napoleon makes a speech on the consistency of the Napoleonic traditions. "I love liberty," he said, "under all its forms, but I will not conceal my decided preference for that which I call the liberty of all—a liberty influenced by free public opinion manifested by free and public meetings." The Emperor thereupon addressed his cousin:—"The political programme which you place under the aegis of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my Government. To judgments which I cannot accept you add sentiments of hate and rancour which no longer belong to our time." Referring to the colossal figure of the First Napoleon, he said it was impossible to take the whole in at once. "But what is clear to the eyes of every one is, that in order to prevent intellectual anarchy, the formidable enemy of true liberty, the Emperor established, first in his family and then in his Government, a severe discipline which admitted of but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth depart from the same line of conduct." The Prince in consequence resigned his office of Vice - President of the Privy Council.

— The Rev. A. D. Wagner writes to the *Times* that he has been most unjustly charged by a portion of the community with committing the grave offence of betraying Miss Constance Kent's sacramental confession:—"It was at Miss Kent's own request, and by her authority, that I communicated to two persons only the fact of her guilt. These two

were Sir George Grey and Miss Graem, and the following document, written by Miss Kent herself, and given to me a few days before Easter, proves that I have only acted in all I have done in accordance with her instructions. The note, which is entirely Miss Kent's own composition, is as follows: 'Sir,—It is by particular request that the bearer now informs you of my guilt which it is my desire to have publicly made known.—Constance E. Kent. To Sir G. Grey.' I may add that the written paper which Miss Kent gave to Sir Thomas Henry at Bow-street was also, to the best of my belief, entirely her own composition. I never saw it, nor was I aware of her having written any paper at all, till she herself produced it in court."

**16.**—In reply to Lord Houghton's question respecting the intention of her Majesty's Government to withdraw the recognition of belligerent rights from the Southern States, Earl Russell said belligerent rights had never been acceded to them. "We simply recognised a state of war which existed, beyond any doubt, between the Federal and the Confederate States. The United States Government, in fact, recognised the existence of such a war by the proclamation which the President issued in March 1861, in which he declared the ports of the Confederate States under blockade. As soon as that proclamation was issued, the English Government had only the alternative either to acknowledge the belligerent rights of the North, and on the other hand of the South, or to refuse to acknowledge the blockade. The English Government took the former course, which followed inevitably upon their acknowledgment of the rights of blockade claimed by the United States."

— Mr. Ferrand draws the attention of the House of Commons to the position of the Lord Chancellor with reference to recent appointments in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, proceedings which the Attorney-General explains, and to some extent defends. As the Lord Chancellor was said to court inquiry in this matter, Government consented to the appointment of a Select Committee, when the question was again brought before them on the 23d inst. (See June 27.)

**18.**—After a discussion extending over several days, and during which various motions and amendments were proposed, the Lower House of Convocation agree to a general resolution, that "the present Court of Final Appeal on ecclesiastical matters is open to grave objection, and that its working is unsatisfactory." Two days afterwards it was agreed, in conjunction with the Upper House, to address her Majesty on the subject of altering the 36th Canon, relating to subscription.

**20.**—Mr. Disraeli issues an address to the Buckinghamshire electors:—"Although the state of public affairs is, on the surface, little disturbed, the impending appeal to the country

involves consequences as momentous as any recurrence to its sense by the Crown has, perhaps, hitherto offered. Six years ago Lord Derby, then Minister, proposed a measure on Church-rates, which, while it maintained the principle of a National Church, relieved the conscientious scruples of Dissenters from its doctrines or polity. It was defeated by a large majority, on the ground that nothing short of abolition could be satisfactory. A month afterwards, anxious to free alike the Crown and the Parliament from the embarrassments in which they were placed in reference to the question of the parliamentary suffrage, he introduced a measure which would have greatly extended it on principles in harmony with the Constitution, which wisely recognises the electoral franchise as a privilege and not as a right. This measure was also defeated by a large majority, on the ground that no extension of the suffrage could be sufficient which did not involve a lowering of the franchise in boroughs. In this state of affairs Lord Derby advised an appeal to the country, and not having obtained a majority resigned office; an Administration being formed pledged to the total abolition of Church-rates, and to a measure of Parliamentary Reform which should secure the lowering of the borough franchise. The maintenance of a National Church involves the question—Whether the principle of religion shall be an element of our political Constitution; whether the State shall be consecrated; or whether, dismissing the sanctions that appeal to the higher feelings of man, our scheme of government should degenerate into a mere system of police. I see nothing in such a result but the corruption of nations and the fall of empires. On the extension of the electoral franchise depends, in fact, the distribution of power. It appears to me that the primary plan of our ancient Constitution, so rich in various wisdom, indicates the course we ought to pursue in this matter. It secured our popular rights by entrusting power, not to an indiscriminate multitude, but to the Estate, or Order, of the Commons; and a wise Government should be careful that the elements of that Estate should bear a due relation to the moral and material development of the country. Public opinion may not, perhaps, be yet ripe enough to legislate on the subject, but it is sufficiently interested in the question to ponder over it with advantage. So that, when the time comes for action, we may legislate in the spirit of the English Constitution, which would absorb the best of every class, and not fall into a democracy, which is the tyranny of one class, and that one the least enlightened. The leaders of the Conservative party, although they will never shrink from the responsibility of their acts, are not obstructive candidates for office. Place without power may gratify the vain, but can never satisfy a noble ambition. Who may be the Ministers of the Queen, is an accident of history; what will remain on that enduring

page is the policy pursued and its consequences on her realm. That will much depend upon the decision and determination of the constituencies of the United Kingdom in the impending general election."

**24.**—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, by a majority of 173 to 140, condemns the "innovation" made in the form of worship in Old Greyfriars Church by Dr. Lee, particularly with reference to the use of the organ and reading of prayers.

**26.**—Kirby Smith, the last of the Confederate generals in arms, closes the war of secession by surrendering.

— A crowded and disorderly meeting held at Brighton to protest against the practice of the confessional in the Church of England. Mr. Whalley was the chief speaker, complaining much of the indifference shown by the House of Commons on the subject. Mr. Wagner was attacked in the streets on the following Sunday, and compelled to give his assailants into custody.

— Died at his seat, Walton Hall, Wakefield, aged 83, Charles Waterton, Esq., traveller and naturalist.

**30.**—Commercial treaty concluded between Great Britain and Prussia.

**June 2.**—Earl Russell writes to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that "the armics hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States having for the most part surrendered or dispersed, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that neutral nations cannot but consider the civil war in North America at an end. As a necessary consequence, her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbours, or waters, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag to enter."

**3.**—This morning, at eighteen minutes past one o'clock, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Prince.

**5.**—Royal Dramatic College at Woking opened by the Prince of Wales.

— Died at Lancrigg, near Grasmere, aged 78, Sir John Richardson, F.R.S., an eminent naturalist and Polar voyager.

**7.**—Accident on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway at Rednal, resulting in the death of seven passengers and serious injury to about fifty others. After a long investigation the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but at the same time expressed their opinion that great blame was attached to the officials of the Great Western Railway in not providing sufficient break-power, and better carriages and engines for the trains.

— The marriage of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild with Miss Evelina Rothschild celebrated with great pomp at the residence of the bride's father, Piccadilly.

**8.**—Rev. Henry Edward Manning, D.D., formerly of Balliol College, Oxford, and Rector of Wood-Lavington, consecrated Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster in the church of St. Mary, Moorfields.

— Died at Rockhills, Sydenham, aged 62, Sir Joseph Paxton, designer of the Crystal Palace.

— Questioned on the subject of the Irish Church, Mr. Gladstone writes to the Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond (Dr. Hannah): —“ It would be very difficult for me to subscribe to any interpretation of my speech on the Irish Church like that of your correspondent, which contains so many conditions and bases of a plan for dealing with a question apparently remote, and at the same time full of difficulties on every side. My reasons are, I think, plain. First, because the question is remote, and apparently out of all bearing on the practical politics of the day, I think it would be for me worse than superfluous to determine upon any scheme or basis of a scheme with respect to it. Secondly, because it is difficult, even if I anticipated any likelihood of being called upon to deal with it, I should think it right to take no decision beforehand on the mode of dealing with the difficulties. But the first reason is that which chiefly weighs. As far as I know, my speech signifies pretty clearly the broad distinction which I make between the abstract and the practical views of the subject. And I think I have stated strongly my sense of the responsibility attaching to the opening of such a question, except in a state of things which gave promise of satisfactorily closing it. For this reason it is that I have been so silent about the matter, and may probably be so again; but I could not as a minister and as member for Oxford allow it to be debated an indefinite number of times and remain silent. One thing, however, I may add, because I think it a clear landmark. In any measure dealing with the Irish Church, I think (though I scarcely expect ever to be called on to share in such a measure) the Act of Union must be recognised and must have important consequences, especially with reference to the position of the hierarchy.” The letter concluded with a hope that Dr. Hannah would “ see and approve my reasons for not wishing to carry my own mind further into a question lying at a distance I cannot measure.”

**9.**—While the accident on the Shrewsbury and Chester line was engaging public attention, the feeling of insecurity was again aroused this day by another alarming occurrence on the South-Eastern line, near Staplehurst. The first tidal train timed to leave Folkestone at 2.30 P.M. started with about 110 passengers, and proceeded all right for about thirty miles. At Staplehurst the line crosses a stream which, in summer, shrinks to the proportions of a rivulet. On the bridge itself the line was under repair, the rails being

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lifted and an opening of some width made in the soil. Into this gap the train dashed at full speed, and eight of the fourteen carriages were thrown into the ravine beneath. The destruction was so complete that the broken fragments did not occupy a greater space than one entire carriage. The injury to life and limb was of the most appalling character. Ten of the passengers were dragged to the bank bruised to death or drowned in the stream, and twenty others maimed so frightfully that it was with great difficulty they could be removed from the scene of disaster. The most immediate assistance was given by the passengers in the carriages which remained on the line, prominent amongst them being Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. S. Reed of the *Illustrated News*. The evidence produced before the coroner showed that the regulation of the company for the safety of the passengers had been neglected, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Joseph Gallimore, district inspector, and Henry Benge, foreman platelayer.

**14.**—The French Courts pronounce a decision in the case of the Countess de Civery against the Duke of Brunswick. About a year ago the Countess—who represented herself as the daughter of the Duke—and “Lady Charlotte Colville” made a demand upon him for 35,000 francs for board and lodgings. Mr. Allan, who appeared for the defendant, stated that “Lady Colville” was simply a beauty of the *demi-monde* named Charlotte Munden, and that the Duke had met her in the green room of Drury-lane Theatre. The Court declared the claim set up by the Countess to be unfounded, and dismissed the suit.

— Mr. Göschen’s Oxford Test Abolition Bill read a second time by a majority of 206 to 190.

**16.**—Explosion of fire-damp in the New Pit Colliery, Tredegar, causing the death of twenty-six workmen.

**19.**—Died, Richard Thornton, Esq., one of the most daring and successful merchants of the city of London. He left a fortune estimated at between two and three millions sterling.

— The Lord Chancellor lays on the table a bill for completing the revision of the statute-law and expurgation of the Statute-book. The noble Lord said that the statutes of the realm at present filled forty-four quarto volumes. The bills presented by him on former occasions carried the revision and expurgation down to the reign of James II. inclusive, and the bill which he had now the honour to introduce completed the entire work of revision. If it passed into a law, the new edition of the whole of the living statutes which would follow would probably be comprised in ten volumes only, of the same average size as at present. The next step would be to arrange the statute-law in the form of a digest, under the most appropriate heads, forming a complete analytical arrange-

ment, and then to revise and expurgate the unwieldy and still increasing mass of the decided cases, reducing them to such as constituted the body of existing authorities, and which might in their turn be digested and arranged.

**21.**—Mr. Samuel Baker, the African traveller, writes from Khartoum:—"There is no longer any mystery connected with the Nile, nor any necessity for expeditions on that head, unless it be desired to explore the great lake I have discovered—the Albert Nyanza. This can only be done by building a vessel for the purpose on the lake. I shall never undertake another expedition in Africa. For the last three years I have not had one day of enjoyment, nothing but anxieties, difficulties, fatigue, and fever... I should not have been contented to see a foreigner share the honour of discovering the Nile-sources with Speke and Grant; it happily belongs to England."

**24.**—The Prussian Government fix upon Kiel as the principal station for their new fleet.

**26.**—The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs intimates to the Papal Nuncio that his Government had now determined to recognise the new kingdom of Italy, and so put an end to the isolation of Spain from other European Courts on Italian questions.

\*—Alsens attacked by the Prussians; surrendered on the 29th.

— The ship *William Nelson*, with 448 emigrants on board, burned in latitude  $41^{\circ} 20'$ , long.  $52^{\circ} 23'$ . Passengers and crew were nearly all consumed or lost in the sea in their attempt to escape to the boats. A few survivors were picked up by the *Lafayette*, and landed at Havre.

**27.**—The Committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court Inquiry present their report to the House of Commons. So far as the Lord Chancellor was concerned, they entirely exonerated him from any intention of appointing his son to Leeds; they were also satisfied "that no imputation can fairly be made against the Lord Chancellor with regard to the appointment of Mr. Welch; and they further consider that no improper motives are to be imputed to the Lord Chancellor in connexion with the resignation of Mr. Wilde and the granting him a pension, although they believe the pension was granted hastily and without due examination." In the debate which ensued on the presentation of the Report, Lord Palmerston said he thought the Lord Chancellor had not got fair play.

— Treaty of peace and commerce concluded between Great Britain and Madagascar.

— The cattle-plague or "Rinderpest" begins to be noticed spreading in the dairies at Islington and Lambeth. In the former district one cowkeeper lost 106 animals.

— The Russians in Central Asia make

another advance towards Bokhara, by seizing the important stronghold of Tachkend.

**28.**—Discovery of the Nile-source Albert Nyanza. Earl Russell causes intimation to be made to the Geographical Society that letters had been received from Khartoum, dated 10th May, stating that Mr. Baker had succeeded in discovering the second great source of the Nile—second not in importance, but only in the order of discovery, to the Victoria Nyanza of Speke. Mr. Consul Stanley, from Alexandria, spoke of the discovery as that of "The second and main source of the Nile, at Lake Albert Nyanza, north latitude  $2^{\circ} 17'$ ."

— Died at Stanford Rivers, aged 77, Isaac Taylor, member of an old literary family, and a contemplative essayist of great reputation.

**29.**—Fire at Sotheby & Co.'s auction rooms, destroying literary property of great value, including the Biblical portion of Mr. Ossor's library, then being disposed of.

**30.**—The Derby won for the first time by a foreign horse—Count Lagrange's *Gladiateur*.

**July 3:**—Disaster to Mr. Coxwell's balloon, *Research*, ascending with a party from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Belfast. The balloon continued its course with success, till an endeavour was made to effect a landing on ground which turned out not to be suitable for the purpose. Here the car got a good deal knocked about, and at Mr. Coxwell's suggestion a leap was made by the voyagers for their lives. Three reached the ground, bruised and frightened, when the balloon, lightened of its weight, shot up with great rapidity, before the other two could escape. One of them was subsequently thrown out, and fell a distance of about twenty feet; while the other was again borne upwards and carried through the clouds for hours, vainly endeavouring during a portion of the time to pierce the silk for the purpose of letting the gas out. Ground was at one time neared, at Glengariff, but the balloon again ascended with velocity, and shaped a course towards the Irish Channel. Seizing an opportunity when it was bumping along the coast, the solitary occupant of the car, Mr. Runge, threw himself out, fortunately at a spot where the fall was broken by a hedge. The balloon was found torn to pieces on the shore of Islay.

— Commenced before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, the trial of Dr. Edward William Pritchard, Glasgow, charged with poisoning his wife and mother-in-law, in the course of the months of February and March last. The apprehension of the prisoner on his return from burying Mrs. Pritchard, in Edinburgh, excited an interest which increased in intensity as step by step the complicated succession of cruelties came to be unravelled. The leading facts brought out in evidence by the Crown were, that Mrs. Pritchard was seized with illness, the symptoms being constantly recurring sickness and vomiting. In

November last she went to Edinburgh, on a visit to her parents, and while there recovered tolerable health. On returning to her husband's house, a few days before Christmas, she had a relapse of the old complaint, which continued at intervals with greater or less severity down to the day of her death. On the 10th of February Mrs. Taylor came from Edinburgh to nurse her daughter. Two days afterwards that lady had an attack of sickness on eating some tapioca which had been prepared for her daughter; and on the evening of the 25th was suddenly seized with an illness, which terminated her life within four or five hours. Dr. James Paterson, who had been sent for to see the old lady on her death-bed, declined when called upon to grant a certificate, and sent a letter to the Registrar, intimating that in his opinion the death was sudden, unexpected, and mysterious. The Registrar took no action in the matter beyond applying to Pritchard, who forthwith gave a certificate, falsifying at once the cause of death and the duration of illness. Three weeks later Mrs. Pritchard herself died, her symptoms having been the same as those she had exhibited throughout. The examination of her body showed that the illness which Pritchard described as gastric fever was in reality due to the oft-repeated administration of tartarised antimony, which the prisoner was known to have purchased in large quantities. It was shown, too, that throughout his wife's illness he had been in close attendance upon her. The poor woman's food had sometimes been taken to her by his hands; sometimes it had been prepared under his supervision; and at all times he had had easy access to her cup and platter. The servant girls, on tasting food prepared for their mistress—but which in some way or other had passed through their master's hands—were seized with sickness; while other inmates of the house suffered in the same way, probably in consequence of using dishes in which poisoned food had been served. In the case of Mrs. Taylor, it was proved that she too had been dosed with antimony, but the symptoms manifested just before her death were shown to be the effects of aconite, a poison, which the prisoner had in his possession, and which was discovered by Dr. Penny to have been introduced into a bottle of Battley's mixture used by the old lady. At the time all this slow poisoning was going on in the prisoner's household his circumstances were in a state rendering the removal of his victims in the highest degree advantageous to him. Another feature brought out in evidence was the unparalleled combination of consummate hypocrisy with relentless cruelty shown by the prisoner's letters and diaries. In a letter to his father-in-law, dated 3d March, the prisoner wrote—"We found dear Mary Jane (his wife) had been very sick between two and three o'clock. . . . No sleep came to her longing wish last night—and oft she woke me—to know why no slumber came. This is very trying to her, and more heartrending to

me." Again, on the 6th of the same month: "Mary Jane has had no sleep—still I am in great hopes she is somewhat better otherwise, not being so sick, and feeling more strength." In a letter to his daughter, dated 13th March, he wrote: "I am so sorry to tell you dearest mamma is too weak to write to-day, and did not like you should have no letter." Then, in subsequent letters to Mr. Taylor, occurred such expressions as the following:—"I am vexed and grieved deeply that dear Mary Jane seems making little progress," and "We are all in grief at Minnie's wretched nights—no sleep, and the sickness has been worse yesterday and to-day." Still more significant were such entries as the following:—"March 2, Th : Buried Mrs. Taylor, poor dear grandma, in Grange Cemetery;" or, "18th, Sat. : At 1 A.M., Mary Jane, my beloved, passed away;" or again, "18th Saturday : Died here, at 1 A.M., Mary Jane, my own beloved wife, aged 38 years—no torment surrounded her bedside—but, like a calm, peaceful lamb of God, passed Minnie away. May God and Jesus, Holy Ghost, One in Three, welcome Minnie. Prayer on prayer till mine be o'er, everlasting love. Save us, Lord, for thy dear Son."—The principal witnesses for the Crown were servants in the prisoner's family, with one of whom he had formed an improper intimacy—and chemical experts, who revealed with rare exactness and clearness the manner in which the crime had been accomplished. An attempt was made in cross-examination to weaken their testimony, but no scientific witnesses were called in the prisoner's favour. In summing up the Lord Justice Clerk commented in severe terms on the carelessness of Dr. Paterson in not making known his suspicion as to the poisoning of Mrs. Taylor. On the fifth day of trial the jury returned a verdict of Guilty on both charges as libelled, and the prisoner was thereafter sentenced to be executed at Glasgow, on the morning of the 28th instant. Between the date of his conviction and execution Pritchard made a variety of confessions with reference to his crimes—first that his wife's death was the result of an overdose of chloroform which he wilfully administered in a moment of excitement; and that Mrs. Taylor's death was the result of an overdose of Battley's solution of opium, with which he had nothing more to do than placing the aconite in the bottle after death to prevent suspicion, should any inquiry take place. A second confession was so untruthful that it was never made public; a third, given out ten days before his execution, admitted the perpetration of both crimes, and the justice of his sentence. He was hanged in front of Glasgow-gaol in presence of an immense crowd.

**3.—Censure of the Lord Chancellor by the House of Commons.** After a lengthened debate, in which various attempts were made to modify its terms, Mr. Ward Hunt carried the following resolution in its original form as

against "the previous question," by a majority of 177 to 163 :—"That the evidence taken before the Committee of this House on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, discloses that a great facility exists for obtaining public appointments by corrupt means ; that such evidence, and also that taken before a Committee of the House of Lords in the case of Leonard Edmunds, and laid before this House, shows a laxity of practice and a want of caution on the part of the Lord Chancellor in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions to public officers over whose heads grave charges are impending, and in filling up the vacancies made by retirement of such officers, whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices ; and that such laxity and want of caution, even in the absence of any improper motive, are, in the opinion of this House, highly reprehensible, and calculated to throw discredit on the administration of the high offices of State."

**5.**—Royal assent given to Earl Granville's bill based on the Report of the Royal Commissioners for relaxing the subscription to certain clerical oaths. In lieu of the old form pledging his "assent and consent" to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, the Declaration proposed by the Bill to be made before Ordination, was as follows :—"I assent to the Thirynine Articles of Religion and the Book of Common Prayer, and of the ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. I believe the doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland as therein set forth to be agreeable to the Word of God ; and in public prayer and administration of the Sacraments, I will use the form in the said Book prescribed, and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority." An attempt was made by the Archbishop of Dublin to postpone the bill till Convocation in Ireland had been consulted ; but the measure, as proposed, passed through both Houses.

— In consequence of the refusal of the Prussian Chamber to vote supplies, the King issues a Royal decree, countersigned by all the Ministers, intimating that he placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine a sum not to exceed 500,000 thalers for the construction of heavy cast steel guns for the fleet, and the Minister of Marine and Finance would require to account to him for the employment of the sum used at the end of the year.

— Resignation of Lord Chancellor Bethell. He took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock, and proceeded at once to make his statement: "I have deemed it my duty," he said, "out of the deep respect I owe to your Lordships, to attend here to-day that I may in person announce to you that I tendered the resignation of my office yesterday to her Majesty, and that it has been by her Majesty most graciously accepted. My Lords, the step which I took yesterday only, I should have taken several

months ago, if I had only followed the dictates of my own judgment—(cheers)—and acted on my own views alone. But I felt that I was not at liberty to do so. As a member of the Government I could not take such a step without the permission and sanction of the Government. As far as I was myself personally concerned, possessing, as I had the happiness to do, the friendship of the noble Lord at the head of the Government, and of the members of the Cabinet, I laid aside my own feelings, being satisfied that my honour and my sense of duty would be safe if I followed their opinion rather than my own. My Lords, I believe that the holder of the Great Seal ought never to be in the position of an accused person ; and such unfortunately being the case, for my own part, I felt it due to the great office that I hold that I should retire from it, and meet any accusation in the character of a private person. But my noble friend at the head of the Government combated that view, and I think with great justice. He said it would not do to admit this as a principle of political conduct, for the consequence would be that whoever brought up an accusation would at once succeed in driving the Lord Chancellor from office. With regard to the opinion which the House of Commons has pronounced, I do not presume to say a word. I am bound to accept the decision. I may, however, express the hope that after an interval of time calmer thoughts will prevail, and a more favourable view be taken of my conduct. I am thankful for the opportunity which my tenure of office has afforded me to propose and pass measures which have received your Lordships' approbation, and which, I believe—nay, I will venture from experience to predict—will be productive of great benefit to the country. With these measures I hope my name will be associated. (Cheers.) I regret deeply that a great measure which I had at heart—I refer to the formation of a digest of the whole law—I have been unable to inaugurate ; for it was not until this session that the means were afforded by Parliament for that purpose. That great scheme, my Lords, I bequeath to my successor. As to the future, I can only venture to promise that it will be my anxious endeavour, in the character of a private member of your Lordships' House, to promote and assist in the accomplishment of all those reforms and improvements in the administration of justice which I feel yet remain to be carried out. I may add, in reference to the appellate jurisdiction of your Lordships' House, that I am happy to say it is left in a state which will, I think, be found to be satisfactory. There will not be at the close of the session a single judgment in arrear, save one in which the arguments, after occupying several days, were brought to a conclusion only yesterday. In the Court of Chancery, I am glad to be able to inform your Lordships, that I trust there will not remain at the end of the present sittings, one appeal unheard, or one judgment

undelivered. I mention these things simply to show that it has been my earnest desire, from the moment I assumed the seals of office, to devote all the energies I possessed, and all the industry of which I was capable, to the public service. (Cheers.) My Lords, it only remains to thank you, which I do most sincerely, for the kindness which I have uniformly received at your hands. It is very possible that by some words inadvertently used, some abruptness of manner, I may have given pain, or exposed myself to your unfavourable opinion. If that be so, I beg of you to accept the expression of my regret, while I indulge in the hope that the circumstance may be erased from your memories. I have no more to say, my Lords, except to thank you for the kindness with which you have listened to these observations." (Loud cheers.)

**6.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. At twelve o'clock the Lords Commissioners entered the House. Sir Augustus Clifford having summoned the Commons to be present, Earl Granville read the Royal Speech. The House was then prorogued to the 12th instant. The two Houses having formally saluted each other, the Commons returned to their own Chamber, where the Speaker, standing at the table, read the Royal Speech. The members present, headed by Mr. Brand, then advanced to the table, shook hands with Mr. Denison, and exchanged congratulations upon the termination of the Session. This Parliament (the twenty-eighth of Queen Victoria) was dissolved by a Royal Proclamation made public the same day.

—Numerous election addresses published from candidates for the new Parliament. To Tiverton the Premier writes:—"How long the Ministry of which I have the honour to be a member may continue to direct the affairs of this great nation must depend upon the will of the Parliament now about to be elected; but I think I may be allowed to say for myself and my colleagues that a just judgment of our past administration will entitle us to the same measure of goodwill which has been extended to us by the Parliament now dissolved." — To Birmingham Mr. Bright writes:—"The Administration which, in 1859, climbed into office under the pretence of its devotion to the question of Parliamentary Reform has violated its solemn pledges. Its chiefs have purposely betrayed the cause they undertook to defend, and the less eminent members of it have tamely acquiesced in that betrayal. The Ministry have for six years held office, which, but for promises they made, and which they have broken, they could not have obtained possession of even for a day. . . The Parliament is about to expire—the Ministry will soon undergo such changes as will make it totter to its fall; but the question of Reform lives, and at this moment in the eyes of its opponents takes a more distinct shape than at any other period since the passing of the bill of 1832. I

trust the result of the coming general election will show that, notwithstanding the treachery of official statesmen and the indifference of the expiring Parliament, the cause of freedom based on a true representation of the nation is advancing with an irresistible force to its final triumph." To Cambridge University Mr. Walpole said:—"The Conservative principles which have always guided me in my public conduct—combining, as they do, a firm determination to maintain in their integrity our invaluable institutions both in Church and State, with a sincere desire to improve and amend them, so as to secure them, in their utmost efficiency, for those who came after as well as for ourselves—are, I believe, and am happy to think, steadily and constantly gaining ground, and that, too, notwithstanding the efforts which have recently been made to democratize, if possible, by organic changes, our mixed form of government, and to undermine the basis of our National Church Establishment in England and Ireland."—Mr. J. S. Mill, writing from Avignon, gave a lengthy exposition of his principles to the electors of Westminster:—"With regard to Reform Bills, I should vote at once both for Mr. Baines's bill and for Mr. Locke King's, and for measures going far beyond either of them. I would open the suffrage to all grown persons, both men and women, who can read, write, and perform a sum in the rule of three, and who have not, within some small number of years, received parish relief. At the same time, utterly abominated all class ascendancy, I would not vote for giving the suffrage in such a manner that any class, even though it be the most numerous, could swamp all other classes taken together. In the first place, I think that all considerable minorities in the country or in a locality should be represented in proportion to their numbers. What other adjustments of the electoral system to a universal, or nearly universal, suffrage might prove practically the best adapted to secure to every portion of the community its just share of influence, while preventing any class from acquiring an unjust degree of preponderance either by means of property or of numbers, is a question which n'ty be answered in many different ways, and which will require much sifting and public discussion before the best can be selected. In the meanwhile I should be prepared to support a measure which would give to the labouring classes a clear half of the national representation."

**7.**—Payne, Azteroth, Harrold, and Mrs. Surratt, executed at Washington for their share in the assassination of President Lincoln.

**10.**—The Court of Queen's Bench give judgment in the case of Dr. Therry and another v. Lord Fermoy and another—an action brought to recover 30,000/, half in cash and half in shares, the alleged price of a concession from the Austrian Government for establishing a Bank in Vienna obtained by the plaintiffs, and assigned to the defendants. The Lord Chief

Justice, in delivering the decision of the court for the plaintiffs, said they were to have been paid 10,000*l.* in cash and 10,000*l.* in shares ; but as these were now valueless, it was impossible to fix an amount of damage in respect of them. Consequently, the judgment of the court would be substantially for 10,000*l.*, and the amount of expenses agreed upon between the parties that had been incurred in obtaining the definite concession.

**11.**—The first election for the new Parliament took place this day. In the city of London, Göschen, Crawford, Lawrence, and Rothschild, all Liberals, were elected, over Fowler and Lyell, Conservatives. In Westminster, Mr. Mill was at the head of the poll ; the numbers being—Mill, 4,384 ; Grosvenor, 4,379 ; Smith, 3,812. In Lambeth, Hughes and Doulton were successful. Walpole and Selwyn were returned unopposed for Cambridge, and F. Peel ejected at Bury. In Edinburgh the contest was unusually keen, and resulted in the defeat of the old member, Mr. Adam Black. The numbers there were—M'Iaren, 4,354 ; Moncrieff, 4,148 ; Black, 3,797 ; Miller, 3,721. Of the 657 members returned to the new Parliament, 367 were described as Liberals, and 290 as Conservatives. In the change, the Liberals lost 33 seats, and gained 57. There was one double return for the county of Dumbarton, and Mr. Cathorne Hardy was returned for two places—Leominster and Oxford University. At Cheltenham, one man was shot during an election brawl.

**12.**—At the nomination at Birmingham, Mr. Bright made a pointed attack on Mr. Disraeli. “Five millions of grown-up men,” he said, “had no direct representation in the House of Commons, in a country whose great foundation of government was a representative system, and the representative principle. What was the answer made to this claim? The Prime Minister answers it by contemptuous silence. He has not referred to it in that long and carefully-written address he has issued not only to the electors of Tiverton, but to the electors of the United Kingdom. But what says Lord Derby, speaking through the mouth of his prophet Disraeli? Why, he says, lateral extension of the franchise is what is wanted. He says to the great body of working men—to these five million men—it is true you are shut out ; the Reform Bill was not satisfactory ; the representation may be amended ; your complaint is just, and we will admit—somebody else. Now, Mr. Disraeli is a man of brains, of genius, of a great capacity of action, of a wonderful tenacity of purpose, and of a rare courage. He would have been a statesman if his powers had been directed by any ennobling principle or idea, but, unhappily, he prefers a temporary and worthless distinction as the head of a decaying party, fighting for impossible ends, to the priceless memories of services rendered to his country and to freedom, upon which only in our age an enduring fame can be

built up. (Loud cheers.) The ‘fancy franchise’ has failed. The lateral extension will also fail ; we who advocate honest, open, clearly-understood and definite measures—we shall succeed.”

**13.**—In his speech from the hustings at Aylesbury, Mr. Disraeli took occasion to ask what Mr. Gladstone had done with the Terminable Annuities. “Nobody knows. It has been kept a profound secret ; but as Parliament has been dissolved, I will tell you. It was a most wonderful thing. Parliament was assembled, the House was very full, as it always is when Mr. Gladstone is going to make a great speech, or to perform some considerable feat. We knew that he was going to perform some considerable feat that night. He had 2,200,000*l.* of taxation which was dying a natural death. It was a fund to which Englishmen had been looking for relief for half a century. There was not a sore or distressed interest in the country which did not say to itself, ‘Ecod, when these terminable annuities fall in we shall have a chance.’ The men who paid income-tax said, ‘Well, Peel took us in about that ; he told us we should only have it for four years, and now it’s increased, but there is an end to the longest lane, and when those terminable annuities fall in we shall have a good cut at the income-tax.’ My friend thought that the malt-tax payers would get a chance. Well, what did Mr. Gladstone do with them? It was afeat of legerdemain which exceeded any conjuring of M. Robert. He took one million and turned it into ducks, then he took another million and turned it into drakes, and for half-an-hour these ducks and drakes flew cackling about the House of Commons, until at last we got ashamed of one another, and we ordered strangers to withdraw, and determined to keep it a profound secret until Parliament was dissolved.” (Laughter.)

**14.**—Emma, ex-Queen of the Sandwich Islands, arrives at Southampton, on a visit to this country for the purpose of obtaining aid to erect a Christian Church at Honolulu.

— Fatal occurrence on the Matterhorn. Mr. E. Whymper, the Rev. Charles Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, members of the Alpine Club, set out from Zermatt, on the 13th, all equally desirous of conquering the peak of the Matterhorn, or Mont Cervin, hitherto inaccessible. Mr. Hudson had brought from London wire cables to facilitate the ascent, but finding Mr. Whymper ready to start he left them at the hotel, and set off with his unexpected comrades. They passed the night of the 13th on the snow at the foot of the Cervin, with their guides, Michael Croz, of Chamounix, Peter Taugwalder, of Zermatt, and his son. Lord Francis Douglas, who was but nineteen years of age, alone slept, overcome by fatigue ; the others remained awake. At daybreak they pursued their journey, and finding the ascent much easier than they expected, pushed on,

and reached the summit about two o'clock in the afternoon. At that time they were distinctly seen from Zermatt with the aid of a telescope; they remained on the summit till three o'clock, when they began to descend. The story of the disaster was thus told by Mr. Whymper:—"The greatest care was being taken. Only one man was moving at a time; when he was firmly planted, the next advanced, and so on. The average distance between each was probably twenty feet. I was detached from the others, and following them; but after about a quarter of an hour Lord F. Douglas asked me to tie on to old Taugwalder, as he feared, he said, that if there was a slip Taugwalder would not be able to hold him. This was done hardly ten minutes before the accident, and undoubtedly saved Taugwalder's life. As far as I know, at the moment of the accident, no one was actually moving. I cannot speak with certainty, neither can the Taugwalders, because the two leading men were partially hidden from our sight by an intervening mass of rock. Poor Croz had laid aside his axe, and in order to give Mr. Hadow greater security, was absolutely taking hold of his legs and putting his feet, one by one, into their proper positions. From the movements of their shoulders, it is my belief that Croz, having done as I have said, was in the act of turning round to go down a step or two himself; at this moment Mr. Hadow slipped, fell on him, and knocked him over. I heard one startled exclamation from Croz, then saw him and Mr. Hadow flying downwards: in another moment Hudson was dragged from his steps, and Lord F. Douglas immediately after him. All this was the work of a moment; but immediately we heard Croz's exclamation, Taugwalder and myself planted ourselves as firmly as the rocks would permit; the rope was tight between us, and the shock came on us both as on one man. We held, but the rope broke midway between Taugwalder and Lord F. Douglas. For two or three seconds we saw our unfortunate companions sliding downwards on their backs, and spreading out their hands endeavouring to save themselves; then they disappeared one by one, and fell from precipice to precipice on to the Matterhorn Glacier below, a distance of nearly 4,000 feet in height. For the space of half an hour we remained on the spot without moving a single step. The two men, paralysed by terror, cried like infants, and trembled in such a manner as to threaten us with the fate of the others. . . . For more than two hours afterwards I thought every moment that the next would be my last; for the Taugwalders, utterly unnerved, were not only incapable of giving assistance, but were in such a state that a slip might have been expected from one or the other at any moment. I do the younger man, however, no injustice, when I say that immediately we got on to the easy part of the descent he was able to laugh, smoke, and eat, as if nothing had happened. There is no occasion to say any more about the

descent. I looked frequently, but in vain, for traces of my unfortunate companions, and we were in consequence surprised by the night when still at a height of 13,000 feet. We arrived at Zermatt, at 10.30 on Saturday morning, July 15."—On the following morning three of the bodies were discovered; that of Lord Francis could not be found. As it was thought impracticable to remove the remains, they were buried in the snow with a brief service, but afterwards brought down and interred in the cemetery at Zermatt. Later in the season portions of the body of the young nobleman were discovered through the exertions of Lord Queensberry.—The feeling of regret occasioned by this Alpine disaster was greatly deepened by the intelligence received about the same time that the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Fellow of Trinity, had lost his life on the Riffelberg.

**16.**—At the Winchester Assizes, George Bloomfield, a person of considerable means, was sentenced to death for shooting Caroline Colborne, at Shirley. He endeavoured to destroy himself at the same time, but the shots were not directed against any vital part. A defence of insanity was set up, but Mr. Justice Keating ruled that the aberration would require to be of such an extent as to disable the prisoner from distinguishing between right and wrong, with reference to the nature and guilt of the act which he had committed.

**18.**—Defeat of Mr. Gladstone at the University of Oxford. The polling commenced in the Convocation House at nine o'clock on the morning of the 13th. At the close of the first day Mr. Gladstone was in a minority of 6 below his opponent, Mr. Gathorne Hardy. On Saturday the minority had increased to 74, and on Monday to 230. On this day a circular, signed by Sir J. T. Coleridge, chairman of Mr. Gladstone's Committee, was issued to the electors still unpledged, intimating that there was reason to fear the seat was in danger, and pressing upon them the duty of recording their votes in his favour. "The Committee do not scruple to advocate his cause on grounds above the common level of politics. They claim for him the gratitude due to one whose public life has for eighteen years reflected a lustre on the University herself. They confidently invite you to consider whether his pure and exalted character, his splendid abilities, and his eminent services to Church and State, do not constitute the highest of all qualifications for an academical seat, and entitle him to be judged by his constituents as he will assuredly be judged by posterity." On the 18th (Thursday), the last day of polling, the contest was less exciting than at the commencement, as it was certain Mr. Gladstone had little chance of success. He managed, however, to lessen the majority against him, the numbers at the close being,—Heathcote, 3,236; Hardy, 1,904; Gladstone, 1,724; majority of Hardy over Gladstone, 180. The total number of voters who polled was 3,850—a number nearly double that on any

former occasion. In the course of the contest Mr. Gladstone received 415 plumpers; Heathcote, 43; and Hardy, 16. The votes split between Gladstone and Heathcote were 1,307; between Heathcote and Hardy, 1,886; between Gladstone and Hardy, 2. Balliol gave 107 votes to Gladstone, and 90 to Hardy; Christ Church, 206 to Gladstone, and 291 to Hardy. Of the 3,669 who actually voted, 689 voted in person, and 2,980 by voting-papers; 2,532 clergymen voted, and 1,137 laymen. Of the former, 1,166 voted for Gladstone, and 1,328 for Hardy. The latter had also a majority of 18 in the laity. At a meeting held in the Theatre, after the close of the poll, Sir W. Heathcote and Mr. Gathorne Hardy were declared duly elected. "Gentlemen," wrote Mr. Gladstone from Hawarden, "after an arduous connexion of eighteen years, I bid you respectfully farewell. My earnest purpose to serve you, my many faults and shortcomings; the incidents of the political relation between the University and myself established in 1847, so often questioned in vain, and now at length finally dissolved, I leave to the judgment of the future. It is one imperative duty, and one alone, which induces me to trouble you with these few parting words—the duty of expressing my profound and lasting gratitude for indulgence as generous, and for support as warm and enthusiastic in itself, and as honourable from the character and distinction of those who have given it, as has, in my belief, ever been accorded by any constituency to any representative."

**18.**—Mr. Gladstone a candidate for South Lancashire. He was nominated on the 17th with other candidates at the little town of Newton. "I appear before you," he wrote, "as a candidate for the suffrages of your division of my native county. Time forbids me to enlarge on the numerous topics which justly engage the public interest. I will bring them all to a single head. You are conversant—few so much so—with the legislation of the last thirty-five years. You have seen—you have felt its results. You cannot fail to have observed the verdict which the country generally has, within the last eight days, pronounced upon the relative claims and positions of the two great political parties with respect to that legislation in the past, and to the prospective administration of public affairs. I humbly, but confidently—without the least disparagement to many excellent persons from whom I have the misfortune frequently to differ—ask you to give your powerful voice in confirmation of that verdict, and to pronounce with significance as to the direction in which you desire the wheels of the State to move. Before these words can be read I hope to be among you in the hives of your teeming enterprise." Mr. Gladstone made his appearance in Manchester in the afternoon of this day, and addressed a crowded meeting in the Free-trade Hall. "At last, my friends," he said, "I am

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come among you—and I am come, to use an expression which has become very famous, and is not likely to be forgotten, I am come among you 'unmuzzled.' (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.) After an anxious struggle of eighteen years, during which the unbounded devotion and indulgence of my friends maintained me in the arduous position of representative of the University of Oxford, I have been driven from my seat. I have no complaint to make of the party which has refused to me the resumption of that place. I cannot say that I am glad of it, but they are the majority, and they have used their power. As they have used it, I appeal to you, the men of my native county, to know whether that which has disqualified me from representing the University of Oxford has also disabled me from representing you. But, gentlemen, do not let me come among you under false colours, or with false pretences. I have loved the University of Oxford with a deep and passionate love, and as long as I breathe that attachment will continue; if my affection 'is of the smallest advantage to that great, that ancient, that noble institution, that advantage such as it is, and it is most insignificant, Oxford will possess as long as I live. But don't mistake the issue which has been raised. The University has at length, after eighteen years of self-denial, been drawn by what I might, perhaps, call an overweening exercise of power, into the vortex of mere politics. Well, you will readily understand why, as long as I had a hope that the zeal and kindness of my friends might keep me in my place, it was impossible for me to abandon them. Could they have returned me by a majority of one, painful as it is to a man of my time of life, and feeling the weight of public cares, to be incessantly struggling for his seat, nothing could have induced me to quit that University to which I had so long ago devoted my best care and attachment. But by no act of mine I am free to come among you. (Great cheering.) And, having been thus set free, I need hardly tell you that it is with joy, with thankfulness, and enthusiasm, that I now, at this eleventh hour, a candidate without an address, make my appeal to the heart and the mind of South Lancashire, and ask you to pronounce upon that appeal. (Renewed cheers.) Mr. Bazley and Gentlemen,—As I have said, I am aware of no cause for the votes which have given a majority against me in the University of Oxford, except the fact that the strongest conviction that the human mind can receive, that an overpowering sense of the public interests, that the practical teachings of experience, to which from my youth Oxford herself taught me to lay open my mind—all these had shown me the folly, and, I will say, the madness, of refusing to join in the generous sympathies of my countrymen, by adopting what I must call an obstructive policy." The polling took place on the 20th, when Mr. Gladstone was

returned third, the numbers being :—Egerton, 9,171; Turner, 8,806; Gladstone, 8,786; Legh, 8,476; Thompson, 7,703; Heywood, 7,653. The first, second, and fourth, stood as Conservatives; the third, fifth, and sixth, as Liberals.

**18.**—Earthquake on the slope of Mount Etna, destroying the village of Fondi di Macchia, with considerable loss of life.

**20.**—The foundation-stone of the new Blackfriars Bridge laid by the Lord Mayor, in presence of the Corporation and chief civic dignitaries.

**21.**—Came on at Salisbury Assizes, before Mr. Justice Willes, the trial of Constance Emilie Kent, charged on her own confession with the murder of her brother, Francis Saville Kent, on the night of 29th June, 1860. The prisoner appeared in the dock dressed in deep mourning, and having on a thick veil. She first went to the back of the dock and had some conversation with her solicitor; she then put up her veil and came to the front. The Clerk of Assizes stated the nature of the indictment, and asked the prisoner, "How say you, Constance Emilie Kent, are you guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner in a low voice said, "Guilty." Mr. Justice Willes: "Are you aware that you are charged with having wilfully, and intentionally, and with malice, killed your brother?" Prisoner made no reply. After a pause, the Judge proceeded: "Do you plead guilty to that?" No reply. The Judge: "What is your answer?" Prisoner was understood to say "Yes." The Judge: "I repeat, you are charged with having wilfully, intentionally, and with malice, killed your brother. Are you guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner: "Guilty, my Lord." The Judge: "The plea must be recorded." Mr. Coleridge, as counsel for Constance Emilie Kent, acting in her behalf under her own direct instructions, said: "I desire to say two things before your Lordship passes sentence. First, solemnly in the presence of Almighty God as a person who values her own soul, she desires me to say that the guilt is hers alone; that her father and others who have so long suffered most unjust and cruel suspicions are wholly and absolutely innocent. Next, she desires me to say that she was not driven to this act, as has been asserted, by any unkind treatment of her mother-in-law; she met with nothing at home but tender, forbearing love. I hope I may add, my Lord, not improperly, that it gives me a melancholy pleasure to be made the organ of these statements, because, on my honour, I believe them to be true." The learned judge in the usual terms, but deeply affected, passed the awful sentence of the law upon the prisoner, who, after standing for a short time in the dock, covered her face with her veil and was conducted back to her cell.

**23.**—A splice having been made with the shore end of the Atlantic Cable off Valentia,

the *Great Eastern* sets out on her paying-out voyage across the Atlantic, accompanied by the *Sphinx* and *Terrible*. Faults were discovered next day, when 84 miles had been paid out; and again on the 29th, 707 miles; but on each of these occasions the cable was recovered from the bed of the ocean and the defects made good.

**24.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales and party descend Botallack Mine, near the Land's End, and inspect the workings at the 200-fathom level.

**25.**—Mary Jane Harris, aged 23, and Charlotte Winsor, aged 45, again brought up at Exeter Assizes, on the charge of murdering the infant child of the first-mentioned prisoner. This time it was resolved that Harris should be admitted as Queen's evidence. She made a revelation which not only shocked the Court, but sent a thrill of horror through every household in the kingdom. "In February last," she said, "I was a servant at Mrs. Wansey's, Tamar Villas, Torquay. Before I went there I had been confined of a male child. I took the child to Mrs. Winsor's, near Shipley Bridge. As we were taking the child there I said there had been one child picked up in the country. The prisoner said, 'I wonder I had not got myself into it once before.' She had put away one for a girl who was confined at her house, who had promised to give her 3*l.*, but she did not give it her. I asked her how she did it. She said she put her finger under the jugular vein. She said she had stifled one three weeks old for Elizabeth Darwin, and thrown it into Torbay, and when it was picked up it was nearly washed all to pieces; that she had put away one for her sister. While her sister was staying at the house, she had directed a letter to be left at the Jolly Sailor for the father of the child, and she received a 5*l.* note by return of post. She said she only gave her 2*l.*, but that when her husband returned from sea, she would make her a handsome present; but she had not done it. I then went on with her to her house and had tea. I asked her if she was not afraid. She said, 'To — with you; it's doing good,' and she would help any one that would not split upon her. I was leaving, and she said, 'I'll do whatever lays in my power for your child.' I said, 'All right,' and went away. I saw my child a fortnight after in Mrs. Wansey's kitchen. The prisoner brought it. She said if I would give her 5*l.* she would do away with the child. I said I had not 5*l.* to give her. She asked me to give her a note to the father of the child. I said I could not do that. She said, 'Get it anyhow else; I'll put them all by for thee if thee hast forty.' I said I should not do any such thing. She said she did, and I could do the same." A little while after the women met again, and Mrs. Winsor renewed her offer:—"She said if I would give her the 5*l.* she would do away with the child. I said she might if she liked. I asked her how she could do it; she

said she could get something at the chemist's. On the 8th of February I asked leave to go out, but I went out on the 9th to the prisoner's, and got there at half-past three; the baby was tied in the chair, and the grand-daughter playing with it. The prisoner was sitting on a stool. After talking a little time she sent the little girl out. After she was gone the prisoner said she did not do it before I came out, because if I told on her I must tell on myself, for one would be as bad as the other. I said I would never tell if we were never found out. She asked me if she should do it. I asked her how she would do it. She said, put it between the bed ticks. She then took the child into the girl Pratt's bedroom. I did not go. She stayed there ten minutes, then came back without the baby. She asked me to look in; she said it would soon die. I looked in, and saw the bed made, but no child. The child did not cry. The prisoner's husband came in, and asked, 'Where's the boy?' She said her aunt had been and taken it away. He said, 'Oh!' She brought him a pail and he fastened the handle. He went away, and the prisoner said to me, 'Did you hear the child cry?' I said, 'No.' She said, 'I did, and I was afraid my husband would hear it.' The girl Pratt came back and stayed a short time, but was sent out again by the prisoner to fetch some buns. The girl went out, and the prisoner said she must make haste, as her girl would soon be back. She went out of the room, and came back with the baby. It was dead. She undressed it, and we went into the bedroom and opened a box. I took out the things it contained. She wrapped the child up in newspapers, and then she put it into the box. I put down the lid, and she locked it and put the key in her pocket." The jury now found Winsor guilty; and Mr. Justice Keating sentenced her to death, holding out no hope of mercy. Without seeking to justify the frightful crimes proved against her, this wretched woman's case was afterwards taken up on constitutional grounds, Lord Wensleydale urging it to be without parallel that any person should be tried twice for the same offence. The question was solemnly deliberated upon by the Judges at Westminster, the capital sentence being from time to time deferred till a decision could be arrived at. This decision was in favour of the conviction, but the criminal had been so often reprieved that it was thought public justice would be satisfied with inflicting a punishment short of the original sentence. She was, therefore, consigned to a prison for the term of her natural life.

**26.**—A meeting of the subscribers to the Colenso fund held in the Freemasons' Tavern, and 3,300*l.* presented to the Bishop as a token of respect on leaving for his distant diocese.

— Gallimore and Benge tried at Maidstone Assizes on the charge of manslaughter in connexion with the late accident at Staplehurst. No evidence was led against the first mentioned,

and he was discharged. Benge was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

**29.**—Meeting of members of the Guild of Literature and Art, at Stevenage, to celebrate the completion of three houses erected by the Guild on land given by Sir E. B. Lytton. At the dinner which followed at Knebworth, the host described the new buildings as comprising "three houses, for the artist, the scholar, and the man of letters, modest in themselves, but of such a character that a gentleman may inhabit them with a small but well-assured pension. I associate," he continued, "with the toast of the evening the name of a man whose writings are equally the delight of the scholar and the artisan; whose creations dwell in our hearts as familiarly and fondly as if they were our own kinsfolk, and who has united an unrivalled mastery over the laughter and the tears of millions with as genial and sweet a philosophy as ever made the passions move at the command of virtue." Mr. Dickens replied, speaking in the handsomest terms of the genius of their accomplished host. "The ladies and gentlemen," he said, "whom we shall invite to occupy the houses we have built will never be placed under any social disadvantage. They will be invited to occupy them as artists, receiving them as a mark of the high respect in which they are held by their fellow-workers. As artists I hope they will often exercise their calling within those walls for the general advantages; and they will always claim on equal terms the hospitality of their generous neighbours."

**31.**—Meeting of the London cowkeepers to establish a national society for the prevention of cattle-diseases.

— The Inman steamer *Glasgow* destroyed by fire on her voyage from New York to Liverpool. The passengers and crew were saved, with the ship's plate and a portion of the luggage. The fire had its origin in the accidental fall of a lamp among the cotton in the steerage.

**August 2.**—The Privy Council cause intimation to be given to the President of the Royal Agricultural Society, of the steps they had taken for checking the spread of the cattle-plague, and of the symptoms by which the disease might be detected.

"A sad and memorable day," writes Mr. W. Russell, "in the annals of Atlantic telegraphy. After midnight the wind rose, accompanied by heavy showers of rain and dense drifts of fog, and increased to a strong gale from the south-west, but the ship scarcely felt it, and went on paying out cable without let or hindrance at a high rate of speed—seven knots an hour. At 8 A.M., when in about 2,000 fathoms water, and with 1,186 miles of cable paid out, a serious fault was discovered to exist about six miles from the ship." To recover this portion the *Great Eastern* was

stopped, and the cable passed from the stern to the bow of the ship. After getting in two miles,—the fault being still overboard,—the engine's eccentric gear and the picking-up machinery got out of order, and the cable unfortunately snapped asunder. “The machinery was still in motion, the cable and the rope travelled aft together, one towards the capstan, the other towards the drum, when, just as the cable reached the dynamometer, it parted, thirty feet from the bow, and with one bound leaped, as it were, over and flashed into the sea. It is not possible for any words to portray the dismay with which the sight was witnessed and the news heard. It was enough to move one to tears, and when a man came aft with the inner end still lashed to the chain, and one saw the tortured strands, torn wires, and lacerated core, it is no exaggeration to say that a strange feeling of pity, as though for some sentient creature mutilated and dragged asunder by brutal force, passed through the hearts of the spectators. But of what avail was sentimental abstraction, when instant strenuous action was demanded? Alas, action! There, around, spread the placid Atlantic, smiling in the sun, and not a dimple to show where lay so many hopes buried.” It was at once resolved to put the *Great Eastern* over the track of the cable, and if possible lift it with the powerful grapnel apparatus on board. It was hooked on the 3d, and when 2,200 yards of the rope had been hauled in, a swivel in the latter gave way, and 2,800 yards of rope were lost, the cable having been lifted 1,200 yards from the bottom. On the 4th, a buoy was moored with flag and ball to mark the place—lat.  $51^{\circ} 35'$ , long.  $38^{\circ} 42' 30''$ . Another attempt was made on the 10th, which failed on account of the grapnel chain having fouled the flukes of the grapnel. The last attempt, on the 11th, was in N. lat.  $51^{\circ} 24'$ ; W. long.  $38^{\circ} 59'$ . “At 5.20 A.M. the grapnel was hauled up on deck, and it was discovered that the chain to which the shank was attached had taken a half hitch round one of the flukes, so as to have prevented the instrument catching on the bottom. It appeared from the length of wire-rope covered with ooze that there was not more than 1,950 fathoms when it was down. A host of amateurs, more or less scientific, scraped out the sand and bottled it with assiduity. It appeared like liquid putty in colour, and such imperfect microscopes as were on board failed to show any organic substance in it. The ship's head varied from W.N.W. to W. by S., and as the rope came in the screw was set gently to work at times to keep it to the wind, which had increased somewhat, accompanied by showers of rain. The dynamometer index rose higher and higher, till it reached 80 cwt., and once, as a shackle came through the machinery, flew up to 106 cwt. It was a certainty that the Atlantic cable had been caught for the third time, and was fast held in the grapnel coming up from its oozy bed. Is there

need to say that the alternations of hope and fear which agitated all on board reached their climax? There was an intensity of quiet excitement among us, such as men feel when they await some supreme decree. Some remained below, others refused to go forward, where the least jar of the machinery put their hearts in their mouths; others walked in the saloon or upon the after deck abstractedly. In the bows Captain Anderson, Mr. Canning, Mr. Clifford, and their men toiled on, and thence came constant signals through an acoustic tube and whistle to the bridge to go ahead with the screw or to stop, as the strain on the dynamometer indicated. I had come up from dinner, leaving many at table, and was walking forward from the bridge, when I heard the whistle blow, and a cry of ‘Stop it’ from the bow. Captain Moriarty had just come up from below with the information that we must certainly have gone over the cable, but the commotion in the bow, and exclamations of grief and regret, told us our last bolt had been sped. At 9.40 P.M., Greenwich time, just as 765 fathoms had been got in, a shackle on the hemp hawser passed through the machinery, and in a moment afterwards the rope parted near the capstan, and flew over the bow with a whistling sound like the rush of a round shot. In all the crowd of labourers not one was touched, because the men held on to their stoppers, and kept the end straight, but the danger appeared so great that with the shout ‘It is gone’ mingled the eager demand from Mr. Canning and others, who rushed to the bow, Is any one hurt? None. But there lay the cable beneath us, once more buried under coils of rope and wire, to which had just been added 1,750 fathoms more. Signal was at once made to the *Terrible*, orders were given to get up steam, and all haste made to return from the disastrous spot, which will bear no monument of such solicitous energy, such noble toils, such ill-requited labours. The buoys which mark the place where so much went down will soon be waifs and strays in the strong seas of autumn, and nothing will be left of the expedition but entries in log-books, ‘Lat.  $51^{\circ} 24'$ , long.  $38^{\circ} 59'$ , end of cable  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles N., 50 W.’ and such memories as strengthen those who have witnessed brave fights with adverse fortune and are encouraged to persevere in the sure conviction that the good work will be accomplished in the end.” After a parting salute from the *Terrible*, the *Great Eastern* turned homeward, and reached Crookhaven on the 17th, and Sheerness on the 20th.

4.—Died at Blackhills, near Elgin, W. E. Aytoun, Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh, and author of “Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,” &c.

— Frightful ravages by the cholera at Constantinople; as many as 2,000 are said to have died to-day.

**8.**—Stephen Forwood, *alias* Ernest Southey, murders three children of a woman with whom he cohabited, and then shot his own wife and child. Three children, boys, were brought by Southey on the 6th, to a coffee-house in Red Lion-street, Holborn, to be provided with beds for a night or two preparatory to their leaving for Australia. On Tuesday evening, the 7th, he saw them off to bed, the two youngest, aged six and eight, in one room; the eldest, aged ten, in another. He returned to the house soon after this, asked for a candle to see that the children were all right, remained upstairs with them a short time, and went away, promising to return in the morning. In the morning the children did not come down, and on the chambermaid entering the room, she found them all dead—apparently suffocated. Steps were immediately taken to discover the man who had brought the children to the coffee-house, but he was not apprehended before he had greatly aggravated the horror of his crime. The children, it appeared, were not his own, but belonged to a woman named White, who lived away from her husband, and with Southey. His own wife was living in distress with her daughter at Ramsgate. Thither Southey went the morning following, and, gaining access to the room which they occupied, shot both wife and daughter dead at the fireplace. He was immediately taken into custody, when it was found that he was the person "wanted" for the triple murder in Red Lion-street. Southey was known to have been living a loose blackguard life lately, frequenting gaming-houses, and trying to entrap thoughtless players into his toils. He now threw the blame of his crimes on "Society." "I took the three children," he said, "whom I claim as mine by the strongest ties, to Starr's Coffee-house, Red Lion-street, Holborn. I felt for these children all the affection a parent could feel. I had utterly worn out and exhausted every power of mind and body in my efforts to secure a home, training, and future for those children, also the other five persons I felt hopelessly dependent on me. I could struggle and bear up no longer, for the last support had been withdrawn from me. My sufferings were no longer supportable. My very last hope had perished by my bitter and painful experience of our present iniquitously defective social justice, and for this I shall be charged with murder, for criminal murder as well in the truest, strongest sense of the charge. I deny and repudiate the charge, and charge it back on many who have, by their gross and criminal neglect, brought about this sad and fearful crisis. I charge back the guilt of these crimes on those high dignitaries of the State, the Church, and Justice, who have turned a deaf ear to my heartbroken appeals; who have refused me fellow-help in all my frenzied efforts, my exhausted struggles; who have impiously denied the sacredness of human life, the mutual dependence of man, and the fundamental and sacred principles on

which our social system itself is based." Southey was committed to Maidstone Gaol on the verdict of the coroner's jury, and tried at the assizes in December, for the murder of his wife and daughter. An attempt was made to feign madness, and even to prove it in evidence, but the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty. The murderer was executed at Maidstone on the 11th January, 1866.

**10.**—Mr. Secretary Seward, in acknowledging the receipt of an interlocutory decree pronounced by the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of the United States against Prideaux and others, to recover 1,356 bales of cotton, writes to Mr. Adams:—"The United States do not admit that the combination of disloyal citizens, which have raised the standard of insurrection is now, or at any time has been, a Government *de facto*, or in any sense a political power, capable of giving, taking, holding, or maintaining corporate rights in any form, whether municipal or international."

**11.**—Died, at his house in Wimpole-street, Joseph Parkes, Esq., Taxing Master in Exchequer, a Liberal politician of much influence, and the compiler of an ingenious argument identifying the author of the Junius Letters with Sir Philip Francis.

— Major De Vere, of the Royal Engineers, shot in the barrack square, Chatham, by Private John Curry, from an upper window. The murderer was seen to give a smile of satisfaction when the victim of his revenge dropped into the arms of a brother officer, and permitted himself quietly to be taken into custody. He was tried for the crime at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty, and executed at Maidstone October 12.

**12.**—Died at Kew, aged 80, Sir William Hooker, F.R.S., Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens.

**14.**—Treaty of Gastein, dividing the Danish Duchies between Prussia and Austria—the latter to occupy one, Prussia to defend both. Austria agreed to cede Lauenberg to Prussia for 2,500,000 Danish dollars; Kiel to be made a Federal harbour for the new German fleet. Concerning this treaty, Earl Russell wrote, "All rights, old or new, whether based upon a solemn agreement between Sovereigns, or on the clear and precise expression of the popular will, have been trodden under foot by the Gastein Convention, and the authority of force is the sole power which has been consulted and recognised. Violence and conquest, such are the chief bases upon which the dividing Powers have established the Convention." The smaller German States manifested their opposition to the Convention in the Diet at Frankfort.

**15.**—Bishop Colenso leaves England for Natal.

— The English fleet visits Cherbourg, and is received with great honour and hospitality.

**16.**—Prince Alfred's cook stabbed by Count Eulenberg, in a street-brawl in Bonn.

**17.**—The Brazilian allies defeat the Paraguays, and march upon Corrientes.

**20.**—Interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Salzburg. Convention of Gastein confirmed.

— The emigrant ship *Eagle Speed*, wrecked on Roy Mullah sands, Calcutta, with 497 passengers, principally coolies, on board, 265 of whom were lost principally through the carelessness and inhumanity of the crew.

**23.**—Esther Lock, Bankside, Southwark, while labouring under great mental depression, murders her three children by cutting their throats.

— Constance Kent makes a further detailed confession as to the manner in which she accomplished the murder of the infant Richard Saville Kent. She was examined by Dr. Bucknill and Mr. Rodway, her solicitor, with the permission of the Lord Chancellor. The former reported that "A few days before the murder she obtained possession of a razor from a green case in her father's wardrobe, and secreted it. This was the sole instrument which she used. She also secreted a candle, with matches, in a corner of the closet in the garden, where the murder was committed. On the night of the murder she undressed herself and went to bed, because she expected that her sister would visit her room. She watched until she thought all the household were asleep, and soon after midnight she left her bedroom, went down stairs, and opened the drawing-room door and window shutters. She next went up into the nursery, withdrew the blanket from between the sheet and counterpane, and placed it on the side of the cot. She then took the child from his bed and carried him down stairs. She had on her night-dress, and in the drawing-room put on her goloshes. Having the child in one arm, she raised the drawing-room window with the other hand, went round the house and into the closet, lighted the candle, and placed it on the seat. The child was wrapped in the blanket and still asleep, and while he was in this position she inflicted the wound in the throat. She says that she thought that the blood would never come, and that the child was not killed; so she thrust the razor into its left side, and put the body, with the blanket round it, into the vault. The light burned out. The piece of flannel which she had with her was torn from an old flannel garment placed in the waste-bag, and which she had taken some time before and used in washing herself. She went back into her bedroom, examined her night-dress, and found only two spots of blood on it. These she washed out in the basin, and threw the water, which was but little discoloured, into the pan in which she had washed her feet. She put on another of her night-dresses and got into bed. In the morning her night-dress had become dry

where it had been washed. She folded it up and put it into the drawer. Her three night-dresses were examined by Mr. Foley, the police superintendent, and she believes also by Mr. Parsons, the medical adviser of the family. She thought the blood stains had been effectually washed out, but on holding the dress up to the light a day or two afterwards, she found that the stains were still visible. She secreted the dress, moving it from place to place, and eventually burned it in her own bedroom, putting the ashes or tinder into the kitchen grate. It was about five or six days after the child's death, that she burned the night-dress. On the Saturday morning, having cleaned the razor, she took an opportunity of replacing it unobserved in the case in the wardrobe. She abstracted her night-dress from the clothes-basket when the housemaid went to fetch a glass of water. The stained garment found in the boiler hole had no connexion whatever with the deed. As regards the motive of her crime," says Dr. Bucknill, "it seems that, although she entertained at one time a great regard for the present Mrs. Kent, yet if any remark was at any time made which in her opinion was disparaging to any member of the first family, she treasured it up and determined to avenge it. She had no ill-will against the little boy except as one of the children of her stepmother." She said she had not said her prayers for a year before the murder, and that the circumstance which revived religious feelings in her mind was thinking about receiving sacrament when confirmed. She stated, too, that if the nursemaid had been convicted she should at once have confessed. Dr. Bucknill said that the circumstances of her early life indicated a peculiarity of disposition and great determination of character, which foreboded that for good or evil her future life would be remarkable. Although he advised her counsel that at the time of her trial she was sane, Dr. B. is "of opinion that owing to the peculiarities of her constitution, it is probable that under prolonged solitary confinement she would become insane. The validity of this opinion is of importance now that the sentence of death has been commuted to penal servitude for life; for no one could desire that the punishment of the criminal should be so carried out as to cause danger of a further and a greater punishment not contemplated by the law."

**25.**—The Privy Council issues an Order prohibiting the importation of cattle into Ireland. Another Order was issued on the 26th, giving powers not previously conferred for appointing veterinary inspectors in any place where the authorities shall have reason to apprehend the approach of the disease. A fine of 20*l.* was also authorized to be inflicted for transgressing Orders formerly issued.

**26.**—Theed's bronze statue of Prince Albert inaugurated by the Queen at Rosenau, the Prince's birth-place.

— Charles Christopher Robinson, a young

man of good prospects, murders his sweetheart, Harriet Seagar, at Wolverhampton, and then attempts to commit suicide.

**27.**—Tradé's Demonstration at the Crystal Palace, in favour of opening the national art museums on Sunday afternoons.

— Died, at Gordon House, Isleworth, aged 69, Judge Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick," and other novels illustrative of American life.

**28.**—The French fleet visits Portsmouth, and is received with great honour and rejoicing by the chiefs of the Admiralty and officers of the Channel Squadron. On the 31st the French Minister and officers of the French squadron were entertained by the corporation of Portsmouth, and on the 1st September by the Lords of the Admiralty, at the Royal Naval College.

**September 2.**—Died, at Dunsink Observatory, aged 60, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Professor of Astronomy in Trinity College, Dublin.

— Died, aged 74, Johann Franz Encke, astronomer.

**5.**—Fire at Constantinople, destroying 15,000 houses, besides mosques and other public buildings.

**8.**—Earl Granville writes to the *Times* concerning the ravages made by the cattle-plague on a farm which he hired at Golden-green, Finchley-road. When he left England for Germany a month since, there were 130 milch-cows in four sheds. Yesterday, in the two largest and best managed, he found only one. Experiments were freely permitted with the diseased animals, but in no case were any of the remedies prescribed effectual.

**9.**—The Emperor and Empress of the French visit the Queen of Spain at San Sebastian.

**11.**—Statue of Dr. Jenner inaugurated at Boulogne.

— Thomas Wood, cashier in the Bank of London, examined before the Lord Mayor on a charge of embezzling 3,570*l.*, the property of his employers.

**13.**—The Princess of Wales visits the Tower of London for the first time.

**15.**—The Dublin police quietly surround the office of the *Irish People*, a Fenian organ, seize the material, and arrest all the men on the establishment, together with two or three others who were recognised by the detectives when they made their appearance in the crowd which followed the prisoners to the station. Other arrests were made at Cork and Enniscorthy. On the 16th, 100*l.* reward was offered for such information as would lead to the apprehension of James Stephens, a noted conspirator.

**16.**—Herr von Bismarck created a Count.

**21.**—The Emperor of Austria suspends the Constitution of the Empire, preparatory to bringing the Hungarian and Croatian Diets

within the Fundamental Law promulgated by the February Patent concerning the representation of the people.

**22.**—Died, aged 71, John Frederick Herring, a popular animal painter.

**26.**—Numerous deaths from cholera in Marseilles, Toulon, and other cities in the south of France.

**27.**—The Pope issues an allocution, condemning Fenianism and Freemasonry.

**30.**—At the examination of the Fenian prisoners, in Dublin, the following letter from O'Keeffe to Lubly was read:—"The Duke of Leinster with his 70,000 acres, the Earl of Ormond with 100,000, and the Earl of Sligo with 50,000 acres, may be regarded as the officers of that great army of exterminating landlords who banish the Irish people from their native country. They may not exterminate themselves, but they are not the less the *sous et origo* of extermination. The French knowing this, exterminated their aristocracy, and every honest revolution must imitate that of France. We must do the same. But you asked me, How are we to get them down by the pens of their Voltaires, and then slay them by the hands of their *Sans-culottes*? We can do as much. Revolution—as it is understood on the Continent—as it is understood in every country where men are sane—has no other object but the subversion of aristocracy. It is nonsense to assert that many of the titled class may be excellent men, and should be received by the people as useful recruits of the popular cause. My reply is, *Tineo Danaos et dona ferentes*. I even fear The O'Donoghue, believing him to be a tool of the aristocracy. The Irish aristocracy must be pounded down by the Liberal press, and slain afterwards by the hands of an aroused and infuriated people. This is the only way to liberate Ireland. Everything else is nonsense." The principal witness against the Dublin Fenians was an informer, named Nagle, who spoke to the circulation of treasonable documents, the collection of money, and secret drilling.

Numerous Fenian arrests this month, and seizure of arms and ammunition.

**October 1.**—The *Morning Star* publishes a pretended list of Confederate bondholders, which leads to explicit denial of the imputation being made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Delane of the *Times*, and others.

**4.**—Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the cattle-plague. They presented their first report on November 13, and ten days thereafter an Order in Council consolidating all previous Orders was issued.

**5.**—The Emperor of Mexico issues a proclamation denying to the Republican troops the rights of belligerents, and ordering their execution, wherever found, within twenty-four

hours after capture. The American Senate and House of Representatives thereupon resolved, "(1) That we contemplate the present condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico with the most profound solicitude; (2) that the attempt to subject one of the Republican governments of this continent by a foreign Power, and to establish on its ruins a monarchy sustained solely by European bayonets, is opposed to the declared policy of the United States Government, offensive to our people, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions."

5.—John Hunter, a sculptor's assistant, residing at the Grange, near Edinburgh, murders his mother and sister, by beating them with a iron rod while labouring under a fit of mental derangement.

6.—Died, aged 91, Dr. Chas. Richardson, author of a "New Dictionary of the English Language."

7.—Outbreak of negroes in Jamaica. About 150 men, armed with sticks, came this day (Saturday) to Morant Bay with the avowed purpose of rescuing a person who was to be tried there for some trifling offence. The apprehension of one of their number for disorderly conduct in the Court House led to great fighting and confusion, and compelled the Custos of the district, Baron von Ketelholdt, to issue warrants for the apprehension of twenty-eight of the more prominent of the rioters. On endeavouring to take one Paul Bogle into custody, he was surrounded and protected by a large company of armed blacks, who seized the policemen and compelled them to take an oath that they would act against the Government. On the 11th an encounter took place in the square of the Court House, the rioters overpowering the few volunteers present, and setting fire to the building. They then commenced a wild murderous onslaught on the white people, killing and mutilating in the most shocking manner all whom they came across, and even extending the area of their excesses to the plantations bordering on Morant Bay. "Skin for skin," wrote Paul Bogle, "the iron bars is now broken in this parish, the white people send a proclamation to the Governor to make war against us, which we all must put our shoulders to the wheels and pull together. The Maroons sent the proclamation to meet them at Hayfield at once without delay, that they will put us in a way how to act. Every one of you must leave your house, take your guns; who don't have guns take your cutlasses down at once. Come over to Stony Gut, that we might march over to meet the Maroons at once without delay. Blow your shells! roll your drums; house to house take out every man; march them down to Stony Gut; any that you find take them in the way; take them down with their arms; war is at us, my black skins! war is at hand from to-day till to-morrow. Every black man must turn at once, for the oppression is too

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great, the white people are now cleaning up their guns for us, which we must prepare to meet them too. Clear, men, clear, in heart we looking for you a part of the night or before daybreak." When the news reached Governor Eyre at Spanish Town, he caused a body of troops to be sent by sea to Morant Bay, and issued a proclamation declaring that martial law prevailed throughout the entire county of Surrey, except in the city of Kingston. He proceeded to Morant Bay himself in the *Cornwall*, and saw the commanding officers met to summary justice to the persons concerned most prominently in the revolt. Short trials followed in most instances by shooting or hanging, went on for many days in succession. Five tried on board the *Wolverine* were hanged on the stone archway of the burnt Court House, where the worst of the massacres had taken place. Throughout his tour, the Governor wrote, "I found everywhere the most unmistakable evidence that George William Gordon, a coloured member of the House of Assembly, had not only been mixed up in the matter, but was himself, through his own misrepresentation and seditious language addressed to the ignorant black people, the chief cause and origin of the whole rebellion. Mr. Gordon was now in Kingston, and it became necessary to decide what action should be taken with regard to him. Having obtained a deposition on oath that certain seditious printed notices had been sent through the post office, directed in his handwriting, to the parties who had been leaders in the rebellion, I at once called upon the Custos to issue a warrant and capture him. For some little time he managed to evade capture, but finding that sooner or later it was inevitable, he proceeded to the house of General O'Connor and there gave himself up. I at once had him placed on board the *Wolverine* for safe custody and conveyance to Morant Bay." He was tried by court-martial there, and hanged on the morning of the 23d. "I have seen," writes Governor Eyre, "the proceedings of the court, and concur both in the justice of the sentence and the policy of carrying it out." Besides Gordon, the Governor wrote that the persons prominently concerned in the outbreak were black people of the Baptist persuasion connected with him, political demagogues and agitators, a few Baptist missionaries, and a portion of the press. Humanly speaking, he said he believed that the promptitude and vigour of action which had at once grappled with and punished the rebellion, had been the saving of Jamaica. Although the steps taken by Governor Eyre met with the entire approval of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, it was thought by many persons in this country that he had shown undue haste and severity in his treatment of the rebels, and Government resolved to suspend him, at least till inquiry could be made into the extent and character of the outbreak. Sir Henry Storks was sent out as temporary Governor, and a

Royal Commission of Inquiry was issued at the close of the year.

**11.**—Publication in the *Gazette* of the neutrality correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, the American Minister. As comprehending the whole duty of this country the former submitted:—“Her Majesty’s Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a Commission to which shall be referred all claims arising out of the late civil war which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners.”

**12.**—Died, aged 50, W. Vincent Wallace, Esq., composer of “*Maritana*” and other operas.

**13.**—Great Fenian Congress at Philadelphia, continuing over several days. There were 600 delegates present, presided over by “Head Centre” Colonel J. O. Mahoney of the 99th New York Militia.

**17.**—Illness of Lord Palmerston. The following bulletin was issued at 5 P.M.:—“In consequence of having taken cold, Lord Palmerston has been seriously ill, but he has steadily improved during the last three days, and is now much better.” At 9 A.M. next morning:—“Lord Palmerston’s condition altered suddenly for the worse in the evening of yesterday, and he is now gradually sinking.”

**18.**—Died at Brockett Hall, Henry John Temple, third and last Viscount Palmerston, K.G., Prime Minister of England. He was within two days of completing his eighty-first year, and had sat in the House since 1806, when he entered it as member for Horsham. He was buried with public honours in Westminster Abbey on the 27th. The death of the Premier caused a fall of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in Consols.

**23.**—H.M.S. *Bulldog* grounded in the harbour of Cape Haytien, whither she had been sent in vindication of certain outrages perpetrated on the British flag. She was subsequently blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. A court-martial found that negligence had been shown by Captain Wake and Mr. Behena. Both were reprimanded, and the former was dismissed the ship.

**25.**—Writing from Morant Bay, Lieutenant Adcock reports to Brigadier-General Nelson the result of his pursuit of the rebel blacks. “I have the honour to inform you that on the morning of the 23d instant I started with thirty men for Duckinfield, and visited several estates and villages. I burnt seven houses in all, but did not even see a rebel. On returning to Golden Grove in the evening, sixty-seven prisoners had been sent in by the Maroons. I disposed of as many as possible, but was too tired to continue after dark. On the morning of the 24th I started for Morant Bay, having first flogged four and hung six rebels. I beg to state that I did not meet a single man upon the road up to Keith Hall; there were a few prisoners here, all of whom I flogged, and then proceeded to John’s-town and Beckford. At the latter place I burned

seven houses and one meeting-house; in the former four houses. We came so suddenly upon these two villages that the rebels had no time to retire with their plunder; nearly 300 rushed down into a gully, but I could not get a single shot, the bushes being so thick. We could all distinctly hear their voices in the wood all round, but after the first rush not a man was to be seen, and to follow them with any advantage was impossible.” Captain Ford writes on the same subject:—“We made a raid with thirty men, flogging nine men and burning their negro houses. We held a court-martial on the prisoners, who amounted to about fifty or sixty. Several were flogged without court-martial, from a simple examination. . . . This is a picture of martial law. The soldiers enjoy it—the inhabitants here dread it. If they run on their approach they are shot for running away.”

**28.**—The cattle attacked with rinderpest during the past week, so far as came under the notice of the Inspectors, were 1,873. Since the outbreak the total number reported to be attacked were 17,673; killed, 6,866; died, 7,912; under treatment, 2,047; recovered, 848.

**31.**—Explosion of a gasometer in the works of the London Gas Company, Nine Elms. A large building called the meter-house was completely destroyed and ten of the workmen killed. Those who saw the explosion described it as one vast upheaving of flame, shooting high in the air with a burst which shook everything around. People nearly a mile off were thrown violently down, and persons who lived in houses adjacent were severely scorched. The flames mounted so high that even though it was the middle of the day, they guided the firemen to the scene from long distances.

— The Commission appointed to investigate the origin, nature, and extent of the disease prevailing among cattle, make their first report. Appended to the document was a series of practical suggestions drawn up by three members of the Commission who were professionally qualified to deal with sanitary subjects, and which it was thought might be useful at this time to owners of cattle. A majority only of the Commissioners assented to the following paragraph:—“Against a disease which is highly contagious, undiscernable at a certain stage, and too widely diffused for an army of inspectors to cope with it, there is clearly but one remedy which would be certainly and absolutely effectual. That remedy is to prohibit everywhere, for a limited time, any movement of cattle from one place to another. Enforce this, and within a time which cannot last very long the disease is at an end. It must stand still and it must starve for want of nutriment. This great sacrifice would certainly eradicate the evil; we cannot say so of any sacrifice less than this.”

**November 1.**—Mr. Gladstone visits Glasgow, and is presented with the freedom of the city. In his reply, he made a touching allusion  
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sion to the heavy losses which the country had recently sustained in the ranks of official life. "It has been my lot to follow to the grave several of those distinguished men who have been called away from the scene of their honourable labours—not, indeed, before they had acquired the esteem and confidence of the country, but still at a period when the minds and expectations of their fellow-countrymen were fondly fixed upon the thought of what they might yet achieve for the public good. Two of your own countrymen—Lord Elgin and Lord Dalhousie—Lord Canning, Lord Herbert, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, and the Duke of Newcastle, by some singular dispensation of Providence, have been swept away in the full maturity of their faculties and in the early stages of middle life—a body of men strong enough of themselves in all the gifts of wisdom and of knowledge, of experience and of eloquence, to have equipped a Cabinet for the service of the country. And therefore, my Lord, when I look back upon the years that have passed, though they have been joyful years in many respects, because they have been years in which the Parliament of this country has earned fresh and numerous titles to the augmented confidence of its citizens, they are also mournful in that I seem to see the long procession of the figures of the dead, and I feel that those who are left behind are, in one sense, solitary upon the stage of public life." (Cheers.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer visited Edinburgh on the 3d, and delivered to the students his valedictory address as Rector of the University, the subject selected for illustration being—"The Place of Ancient Greece in the providential Order of the World."

**1.**—Died at Acton-green, aged 66, John Lindley, F.R.S., an eminent botanist and landscape-gardener.

**4.**—Dr. Beke leaves London on a mission to Abyssinia, in connexion with the Abyssinian Captives' Liberation Fund.

**5.**—The Master of the Rolls gives judgment in a case which had come before the Court in various forms as to a bequest of a sum of about 60,000/. in the will of the late Lord Henry Seymour. The will was made in France, and written in the French language; the passage causing the controversy being—"Aux Hospices de Paris et de Londres." The question the English courts had to determine was, what institutions were included under the word "hospices." After examining a number of French definitions of the word, his Honour held that such a word, and the gift covered by it, did not include "hospitals" as generally understood in this country, but must be confined to such institutions as gratuitously received within their walls and permanently provided for persons incapacitated from taking care of themselves, either from old age combined with poverty, or neglected infancy, or mental incapacity, or from bodily ailments not sus-

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ceptible of cure. Such a gift did not include such hospitals as discharged their patients when cured or when incurable, such as Bartholomew's and St. George's Hospitals; or hospitals merely for the relief of sickness, and not admitting inmates, such as dispensaries. The gift must be construed and confined strictly within the meaning of the French word "hospice," and the various claimants must be marshalled accordingly.

**6.**—The Confederate cruiser, *Shenandoah*, arrives in the Mersey and is deserted by her officers and crew. According to the statement of Captain Waddell, she disarmed and started for England as soon as authentic intelligence was obtained of the close of the war. The vessel was delivered over to the Consul of the United States on the 9th.

— The *Gazette* announces the accession of Earl Russell to the office of First Lord of the Treasury, vacant by the death of Lord Palmerston. The Earl of Clarendon succeeded to the Foreign Office. In the other offices there was no change from the Palmerston Cabinet.

**11.**—Mr. Carlyle elected Rector of Edinburgh University by a majority of 657 to 310 over Mr. Disraeli.

— James Stephens, the Fenian head centre, captured and lodged in Richmond Bridewell, Dublin.

**15.**—Conference between prelates of the Anglican and Greek Churches to promote harmonious intercourse.

— Disorderly proceedings in Highgate Cemetery, on the occasion of the funeral of Tom Sayers, the pugilist, which was attended from his residence in Camden Town, by a long procession of costermongers, dog-fanciers, professional fighters, and thieves. They overpowered the police at the cemetery gates, took forcible possession of the ground, and kept up a scene of fighting and disorder, which, it was feared, might end in some cases fatally.

**16.**—Meeting of Oxford University in the hall of Oriel College, to consider the question of the extension of the University, with a view especially of the education of persons needing assistance, and desirous of admission to the Christian ministry. After some discussion, it was resolved that each college and hall should name one member to make up a committee to consider what steps should be taken with a view to the extension of the University.

**24.**—Through the connivance of a warden, the Fenian head centre, James Stephens, escapes from Richmond Prison, Dublin. A reward of 1,000/. was offered for his apprehension.

— Came on for hearing in the Divorce Court, the case of Broadwood *v.* Broadwood and the Duke of St. Albans, a suit instituted by the petitioner for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from the respondent on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent and others,

known as "the Colonel" and "O." The respondent, in her pleas, denied the adultery, and charged the petitioner with conduced thereto by his own cruelty, neglect, and adultery with a Mrs. Plunkett, with whom he was at present living. Before her marriage, the respondent appeared to have introduced herself to the young Duke of St. Albans as "a fast and very loose young female, up to every vice under the sun, except humbug, and well worthy of your notice." The jury found that the respondent had been guilty of adultery with the co-respondent and others, and that Broadwood himself had been guilty of adultery. The Judge dismissed the petition with costs as against Mrs. Broadwood, but made no order as against the Duke of St. Albans.

**27.**—Came on in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of the Queen *v.* Cobbett, the defendant being charged under fifty-five counts with engaging subjects to serve in arms against a foreign Power not at war with England. He was captain of the *Sea King*, which left London ostensibly for Bombay, but put into Madeira, where she was boarded by Confederate officers, and equipped as a cruiser, under the name of the *Shenandoah*. On the main question, whether the defendant induced any person to enlist in a foreign service, or prevailed upon any of his crew to remain after the vessel was sold, the jury returned a verdict of Not guilty.

**30.**—Fenian trials commenced at Dublin, before the Special Commission. Thomas Clarke Luby, of the *Irish People*, was first placed at the bar on the restricted charge of treason-felony. The informer, Nagle, said that at certain meetings in the *People* office, drill-forms were produced. "There was a blank space in which the name of the captain, or B, was entered; the squares then showed how the captain, the sergeant, or C, and the rank and file, or D, were armed; also the strength of the company. A V signified a man armed with a rifle; the inverted V signified a man armed with a gun or pistol. A stroke signified that the man was armed with a pike. A circle signified a man not armed at all. I learned from Mulchay that the object of the society was to overthrow the Queen's Government in Ireland, and when that was done the Republic was to be established." Mr. Best addressed the Court for the prisoners, but called no witnesses. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and Luby was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. John O'Leary was sentenced to penal servitude for a similar term. O'Donovan (Rosa) was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

An important question in the law of international copyright heard before the Lords Justices, in the form of an appeal from a judgment pronounced by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., publishers, instituted the suit to restrain Messrs. Routledge and Co., publishers, from printing, publishing, or selling

the work by Miss S. Cummins, entitled "Haunted Hearts," which was published by Messrs. Low and Co. in May 1864. Miss Cummins, a native of the United States, resided at Montreal at the time of the assignment of the copyright to the plaintiffs, and also at the time of their entry of the assignment at Stationers' Hall, and they submitted that, though she was an alien and a native of a country between which and the United Kingdom no international law of copyright subsists, her residence within British dominions at those periods, and the publication of her work for the first time in England, were sufficient to meet the objection of the defendants, that being a native of the United States she could neither possess nor assign copyright in her work. The Vice-Chancellor decided in favour of the plaintiffs: hence this appeal by the defendants. Lord Justice Turner gave judgment at considerable length, remarking, in conclusion, that the question in this case was not what were the rights of the authoress in Canada, but what were her rights in this country, and the law of the country left no doubt upon that question. The 25th section of the Act under consideration enacted that all copyright should be deemed to be personal property, and it was decided that an alien might by common law acquire within this realm, by gift or other lawful means, personal property, and might maintain an action in respect of it. Therefore he agreed with the Vice-Chancellor, and the appeal must be dismissed. Lord Justice Knight Bruce was of the same opinion. The appeal was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

**December 4.**—In the annual Message to Congress, President Johnson makes allusion to the differences with Great Britain, arising from the damage committed upon American commerce by Confederate cruisers—"The formal accordancce of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. . . . The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal already made to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great Powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament, but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined."

— Commenced in Edinburgh, before Lord Jerviswood and a jury, the case of Longworth (*Mrs. Yelverton v. Beresford Hope and Cooke*), being an action for an alleged libellous article inserted in the *Saturday Review*, regarding the

plaintiff. "We have no notion," wrote the critic, "of making a heroine of such a person as Miss Longworth. She is out of keeping with society, both as it is and as it ought to be. She is an adventuress, launched into the world nobody knows how, with a previous history which has never been told. She is a *sœur de charité*, but she meets and courts adventures little in keeping with her semi-conventional dress and office. She sinners it and saints it by turns or at once. She is made up of passion and prudence, of hard intellectual vigour, and sensuous thoughts and feelings. She writes as no modest woman writes, and she schemes as no modest woman would scheme. She has religious scruples, but they do not restrain her from provoking at least to sin. The best that can be hoped for her is that she will abandon that world which will act most kindly by forgetting her, and forgiving her offence against society." The jury, by a majority of nine to three, returned a verdict for the defendants.

**8.**—The judges of the Court of Session, in Edinburgh, decide unanimously against the Rev. G. H. Forbes, who had appealed against the authority of the recent canons adopted by the Scottish Church, declaring the Communion Office in the English service to be of primary use, and permitting the Scotch Office only under certain restrictions. Lord Neaves gave an elaborate judgment, tracing the history of Episcopacy in Scotland from the Revolution to the present time.

— Mr. Secretary Cardwell having desired on behalf of her Majesty's Government that Governor Eyre should furnish more exact information than he had yet done concerning the military shootings and hangings at Morant Bay, the Governor now writes:—"It is very probable that some occurrences may have taken place which cannot be justified during the prevalence of martial law, and where so much was necessarily left to the discretion of, or where an unforeseen responsibility was by circumstances forced upon, subordinate authorities, differing greatly in character, ability, temper, experience, and judgment. Such cases can only be sincerely deplored. It would have been impossible, under the excitement and urgency of the circumstances attending the outbreak, to have either guarded against or prevented their taking place. It must be remembered, too, that the threatening accounts received from the other districts of the colony, and the limited means of meeting any difficulties which might arise there, made it a matter of simple self-defence that the outbreak in the east should both be put down with the least possible delay, and be punished in the most summary manner. The safety, in fact the preservation of the colony, made this imperative. As regards the general features of, and mode of carrying out, the retribution which was so necessarily and justly dealt to those who were principals in this most cruel and

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unprovoked insurrection, I do not doubt but that ample justification will be forthcoming by the officers under whose immediate directions and supervision it took place. Those officers were Major-General O'Connor, in Kingston; Brigadier-General Nelson, in the districts east of Morant Bay; and Colonel Hobbs, in the district north-west of Morant Bay."

**10.**—Died, at Lacken, Brussels, Leopold, first King of the Belgians, in his 75th year.

**11.**—Meeting held in Exeter-hall to denounce Governor Eyre and his subordinates, for the excessive severity used in suppressing the Jamaica insurrection.

— Miss Mary Eyre, sister of the Governor of Jamaica, indignant at the course pursued by the Abolition party in this country, wrote to the *Star*,—"It is not fair, sir, it is not English to publish only letters abusing a man, and stigmatizing him as 'a wholesale murderer and a Robespierre,' who ought to be hung with the same rope with which he hung Gordon, and none in his defence. His sister surely may say a word for him." This brought down on her a number of anonymous communications, two of which she sent to the *Times*:—"Madam, you have done a smart thing, no doubt, trying to defend your bloody murderous brother, who deserves a rope if any one ever did, and I hope he will get it. The so<sup>l</sup>. you speak of makes his character the blacker. It is stolen goods; plunder from the poor blacks. A greater scoundrel never walked the earth, and to help him he got the bloody Nelson and others to work, and 'rum'd' the sailors, that they might cut up the poor people because they are black and coloured. The curse of the nation and the world will ever rest upon your family for those bloody crimes. 'Blood cries for vengeance upon you all.'—"Madam, I have just read your silly letter, and just as sure as your dastard of a brother murdered poor Mr. Gordon, so shall he swing for it at the Old Bailey."

— Sir Henry Storks appointed temporary Governor of Jamaica. He left England on the 18th with the Commissioners (Messrs. Gurney and Maule) appointed to inquire into the recent disturbances.

**12.**—Exhibition of Arts and Industry opened at Glasgow by the Duke of Argyll. It continued a source of considerable attraction till the close of March 1866.

**13.**—The *Sampshire* mail-steamer, plying between Dover and Calais, run into by the American barque *Fanny Buck*. Several of the passengers were drowned.

**14.**—The Emperor of Austria opens the Hungarian Diet at Pesth, and announces that after the settlement of certain questions affecting the Constitution, the representatives might discuss the programme of the coronation.

**15.**—The cattle-plague inspectors report that the number of animals attacked during the past week had risen to 6,054. The number now reported as attacked since the outbreak

was 73,549 ; killed, 13,931 ; died, 41,491 ; under treatment, 11,082 ; recovered, 7,045.

**19.**—Count Eulenberg sentenced to four months' imprisonment for his participation in the fatal attack on M. Ott, Prince Alfred's cook.

**20.**—The *Ibis* steamer, trading between London and Cork, lost on the Julien Rock, near the harbour of the latter port. Her machinery first broke down, and then the rope of the *Sabrina*, by which she was taken in tow, snapped asunder.

— Explosion of fire-damp in the Upper Gethin coal-pit, Merthyr Tydvil, causing the death of thirty men and boys, nearly all who were on the heading at the east level when the disaster occurred.

**23.**—Died, at Pisa, aged 72, Sir C. L. Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy.

**28.**—The eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Westminster Abbey celebrated by special service, the sermon being preached by Dean Stanley.

## 1866.

**January 1.**—Fire in St. Katherine's Dock, consuming portion of two bonded warehouses, and a large quantity of tallow and oil.

**3.**—In an address at Rochdale on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Bright remarked that he had seen a paragraph the other day cut from an Indian newspaper which, describing the immensely extensive household of a native prince, stated that there were hundreds of what were called prophesying Brahmins in his establishment. “A Brahmin is a Hindoo priest, and is of great authority. Now, I have no doubt whatever that there are prophesying Brahmins in the great Whig House somewhere, and I dare say they are foretelling all sorts of evils that may come from the passing of this bill. I venture to foretell Lord Russell that their counsels, if followed, will be not only perilous, but I believe they will be fatal counsels to him and to his Government. There is in an old poem that I read with great pleasure many years ago—the ‘Faery Queen’—a line which I think may teach us something in our present position, ‘No fort is fencible, no wall is strong, but that continual battery may rive.’ I feel certain that the fort of selfishness and monopoly cannot be held for ever, and that the walls of privilege cannot through all time resist the multitude that are gathering to the assault. In all the nations of the world of this day, I believe the powers of Good are gaining steadily on the powers of Evil. I think it is eminently so in this country. Let us take courage then. We are endeavouring by constitutional means to compass a great constitutional end ; to make Parliament not only the organ of the will, but the honest and faithful guardian of the interests of all classes in the country. It is a great and

noble purpose which we have set ourselves to do, but it is a purpose which cannot fail, if we are true to it and to ourselves.” (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

**3.**—Crewe Hall, Cheshire, the seat of Lord Crewe, destroyed by fire. From the moment the flames were discovered on the top of the eastern wing, the progress of the fire was extremely rapid ; and before anything like combined efforts could be made to arrest it the flames had spread along the marble hall, picture gallery, drawing-room, and chapel.

**4.**—The Bank of England raises the rate of discount from 7 to 8 per cent.

**8.**—A member of the *Pall Mall* staff of writers (Mr. James Greenwood) passes this night in the casual ward of Lambeth workhouse, and reveals in a graphic narrative the irregularity, neglect, and disorder which prevailed in such places. The revelations made led to casual wards being placed under the control of the police.

— M. du Chaillu attends a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, and details the adventures which had befallen him in the course of his second journey into Western Equatorial Africa. He described the existence of a race of dwarves averaging from four feet four to four feet five inches in height, in the existence of which the chairman, Mr. Crawford, felt himself compelled to state he entirely disbelieved.

**9.**—Commenced in the Admiralty Court, the pleadings in the great Banda and Kirwee Prize-money case, involving the distribution of a sum estimated at 800,000/. The claimants were the respective armies, divisions, or columns under General Sir George Whitlock, Sir Hugh Rose, General Robinson, General Smith, Sir Thomas Hamilton, General Wheeler, General Carthew, the Futtehpore column (which was afterwards under General Maxwell), General Sir J. Roberts, and lastly the executors of the late Lord Clyde, who was Commander-in-chief in India at the time. The proceedings in the suit were printed, and filled seven folio volumes, some of them containing upwards of three hundred pages, and there were between thirty and forty counsel (including twelve Queen's Counsel) engaged in the case. The questions to be decided were whether the actual captors—Sir George Whitlock and his army—were entitled to the whole of the booty, or whether the other columns supporting the military movements which made the capture possible were entitled to share to any extent, and also whether the executors of the late Lord Clyde were entitled to a share. On one of the days of hearing, Mr. Bovill brought forward a Scriptural argument bearing on the division of prize-money. In the Book of Samuel, it was narrated that David, with a part of his army, pursued the Amalekites, and took much spoil ; and since some portions

of David's army had been left on the road in charge of the baggage while the remainder pursued the enemy, the question was raised whether the pursuers alone should take the booty, or share it with those who remained behind. King David decided that the whole army should share the spoil, because those who had been left behind on duty formed a necessary part of the scheme of capture. The arguments were now protracted till the 28th Feb. Dr. Lushington delivered judgment on the 30th June. He disallowed Sir Hugh Rose's claim as a constructive captor on the ground that no junction had ever been effected between his forces and those of General Whitlock. "The result of the judgment is," he said, "that I declare Lord Clyde and his staff, personal as well as general, entitled to share in the booty captured at Banda and Kirwee; and, subject to this right, I award the whole of the booty to General Whitlock and his forces, including amongst the latter the troops under General Keating, and any other troops left by General Whitlock on his march, but who, at the time of the capture, formed a portion of his division, and were still under his command. I disallow all other claims. I shall direct that the costs of the various parties be paid out of the fund." These costs, it was thought, would amount to 75,000*l.* The judgment alone filled twenty-nine printed pages.

**10.**—Severe storm in the English Channel. Off Torbay as many as thirty wrecks were observed at one time. The loss of life there and at other places along the coast was considerable. A heavy snow also interrupted for a time the greater part of the telegraphic system.

**11.**—Mr. Göschen appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and made a Cabinet Minister.

— Wreck of the iron steamship *London* in the Bay of Biscay, and loss of 220 lives. She left Gravesend on the 30th December, but met with such severe weather in the Channel that she was obliged to put into St. Helen's Road for shelter. She arrived at Plymouth on the 4th, and embarked an unusually large number of passengers. On the 7th she encountered a fierce gale, and being heavily laden sustained considerable damage. On the 8th and 9th fresh disasters occurred, the masts being carried away by the deck and also the port life-boat. Though the sea was in the wildest commotion the screw was still kept moving, and Captain Martin resolved to put back to Plymouth; but this design was frustrated by a huge sea breaking over the vessel on the night of the 10th. The hatchway over the engine-room was entirely demolished, and the fires submerged. The chief engineer remained at his post until the water had risen above his waist, when he went on deck and reported that his fires were out and his engines rendered useless. Captain Martin, with calm conviction, remarked that he was

not surprised; on the contrary, he had expected such a result. Finding his ship at length little more than a log on the water, he immediately ordered the maintop-sail to be set, in the hope of keeping her before the wind. This difficult work had scarcely been accomplished, when the force of the tempest tore the sail into ribbons, with the exception of one corner, under which the ship lay-to throughout the night. The donkey-engine (supplied with steam by a boiler upon deck) and all the deck pumps were kept going throughout the night, and the passengers of all classes, now aroused to a sense of their imminent danger, shared with the crew the most arduous labour. Notwithstanding every effort the water gained upon the pumps, and the gale continuing at its height, cross-seas with tremendous force were constantly breaking over the vessel, which at length succumbed to the unequal conflict. From this moment the motion of the ship was low and heavy, and she refused to rise to the action of the waves. At a quarter after 4 o'clock on the morning of the 11th she was struck by a sea, which carried away four of her sternposts and admitted floods of water through the breach. From this time all efforts were useless, and at daybreak Captain Martin, whose cool intrepidity had never for a moment forsaken him, entered the cuddy, where all classes of passengers had now taken refuge, and, responding to a universal appeal, calmly announced the end of all human hope. His solemn words were as solemnly received—a resigned silence prevailing throughout the assembly, broken only at brief intervals by the well-timed and appropriate exhortations of the Rev. Mr. Draper, whose spiritual services had been incessant during the last twenty-four hours. At 10 A.M., the ship still rolling deeply, an attempt was made to launch the starboard-pinnace, but a sea struck her as she reached the water, and the boat sank, leaving a crew of five men struggling for their lives. As the ship was lying-to three of them managed to scramble up the sides of the ship, and the other two were caught up by ropes thrown to them. After this the exhausted crew appeared indifferent to their fate, and no further effort at launching the remaining boats was made until 1 o'clock, when the ship was evidently settling down, and the port-pinnace was got over the side. Even at this moment the sea was so heavy that those of the passengers who were within reach of the boat appeared to prefer the frail shelter of the sinking vessel to the obvious dangers of a small boat in a raging sea. At this crisis Captain Martin, always at hand, addressing Mr. Greenhill, his chief engineer, under whose command this particular boat was rated, said, "There is not much chance for the boat. There is none for the ship. Your duty is done. Mine is to remain here. Get in and take the command of the few it will hold." Thus prompted, Mr. Greenhill, with his fellow-engineers and some few others, numbering only nineteen souls,

among whom were only three second-class passengers, quitted the ship, with only a few biscuits in the shape of provisions, and no water. The pinnace had scarcely cleared the wake of the vessel, upon the poop of which upwards of fifty of the passengers were grouped, when a tremendous sea was seen to break over the doomed circle. When the ship rose slowly again, they were discovered to have been swept into the surging waters. Another moment and the vessel herself, settling down stern foremost, threw up her bow into the air and sank beneath the waves. The pinnace having no sails on board would only keep afloat before the wind, and was repeatedly in danger of swamping. At 3 A.M. on the 12th they sighted the sails of a brig the crew of which overheard their shouts, but failing to get into the track of the boat after several fruitless attempts, she bore away. A few hours later they were sighted by the Italian barque *Adrianople*, which bore down on the drifting pinnace and rescued the miserable occupants from the dreadful fate which for so many hours had been staring them in the face. These few survivors of the great company of the *London* were landed safely at Falmouth. Among those who went down with the ship were G. V. Brooke, tragedian (who wrought with great eagerness to keep her afloat), Dr. Woolley, Principal of Sydney College, Rev. Daniel Draper, a Wesleyan minister, and Mr. Palmer, editor of the *Law Review*. The inquiry which took place did not show that any precaution to secure the safety of the vessel had been omitted, but the opinion of some of the survivors was that she was too heavily loaded with dead weight.

**18.**—Died in his 75th year, Dr. Petrie, Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, and a writer of deserved authority in the archaeology of his native country.

**19.**—Died in his 74th year, Rev. S. R. Maitland, D.D., for many years Librarian at Lambeth Palace, and author of various works in the department of theological history.

**23.**—The writ of error in the conviction of Charlotte Winsor argued before the judges in the Court of Queen's Bench. Twenty-five pleas were raised:—1. That she had not been tried and convicted according to law. 2. That the jury on the first trial were discharged without agreeing to a verdict. 3. That they were discharged without the consent or motion of the convict or the prosecution. 4. That there was no illness on the part of any of the jury, rendering it necessary to discharge them. 5. That the jurors were not any of them incapacitated from giving a verdict on the evidence. 6. There was no sufficient cause shown why the learned judge took upon himself to discharge the jury. 7. That when he found the jury could not agree, the learned judge ought to have directed the jury to return a verdict of Not guilty. 8. That the jury having been so discharged, Winsor ought to have

been discharged, and not again put in peril for the same murder. 9. was a similar objection, and the remaining allegations, though varied in form, were the same in substance, except one, that the evidence of the approver was illegal. The convict was brought up, in custody, from Newgate, where she had been confined since last term. At the close of the pleadings the Court gave judgment for the Crown, thus reaffirming the conviction of the prisoner. (See July 25, 1865.) \*

**24.**—M. de Cabrowe and his mother, French people of good birth, but in a state of extreme destitution, commit suicide together by hanging themselves in their lodgings in Paddington. Written instructions regarding the disposal of their bodies were found in the room, with a statement of the extreme sufferings they had endured.

**25.**—The Jamaica Special Commission commence to take evidence at Spanish Town.

**26.**—Died at Rome, aged 75, John Gibson, Esq., R.A., sculptor. He left £2,000. to the Royal Academy, on condition that a sufficient space was allowed for the easy exhibition of his works, open to the use of students to the Royal Academy, and exposed to the public according to such regulations as the Council might deem best.

**27.**—From the second report of the Cattle Plague Commissioners, it appeared that up to this date, out of the 120,740 cases of disease reported, 16,742 had been killed, 73,750 died, 16,086 had been under treatment, and 14,162 recovered. In Yorkshire, 19,331 cases had been reported, and in the comparatively small county of Cheshire, 17,971.

**29.**—Formation of a secret mercantile confederacy to buy up, and thereby raise the price of pig iron. It was quoted to-day at 62s.; but the purchasing operations were carried through on a scale of such magnitude, that early in April producers to keep their time-bargains had to purchase back on their own account at 81s. The amount involved in the speculation was said to be over 2,000,000.

**February 1.**—A memorial from the English Church Union on the subject of the Ritualistic innovations in the Church, signed by about 500 clergymen, presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth. His Grace assured the deputation that it was his most anxious desire to promote uniformity in public worship to the utmost of his power, and to reconcile the conflicting interests of the different parties in the Church without any sacrifice of principle.—On the same day, Earl Russell was waited upon by a deputation representing "The Association for promoting a Revision of the Prayer-book, and for securing Purity and Simplicity in the Public Worship of the Church of England." His Lordship undertook to bring the question before the Cabinet, and especially to consult with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**1.**—The new Parliament commences its labours by electing Mr. Evelyn Denison to the office of Speaker. The swearing-in of members was then proceeded with.

—Mr. Francis Grant elected President of the Royal Academy, Sir Edwin Landseer declining to accede to the wishes of a large majority that he would accept the office.

**2.**—The Convocation of the Provinces of Canterbury and York commence their sittings.

**3.**—Commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of *Fitzgerald v. Northcote and Stone*. The plaintiff was the son of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, one of the Puisne judges of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench; the defendants were Dr. Northcote, Principal of the Roman Catholic College at Ascot, near Birmingham, and Mr. Stone, the "Prefect" or disciplinary officer of that establishment. Nominally, the action was for assault and false imprisonment, and to recover a pocket-book; the real issue was whether the plaintiff's son was properly or improperly expelled the college. The defendants pleaded in justification various special pleas, the substance of which was that the youth had started a "conspiracy," as it was called among the lay boys of the college, against the clerical boys, or the boys destined for the priesthood, with the object of holding them up to ridicule and obloquy, and that it was necessary, in order to uphold the discipline of the college, to seize his pocket-book in order to find out all about the supposed conspiracy, and then to expel him; further, until he could be expelled, to separate him from the other students, and with that view to confine him in his room. Dr. Northcote himself was the principal witness for the defence, and was cross-examined with considerable humour and ingenuity by Mr. Coleridge. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages £5.

Died, at Mount Trenchard, Limerick, aged 76, Lord Monteagle—formerly Mr. Spring Rice, and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1835 to 1839.

—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The Royal Speech, which was read from the Throne by the Lord Chancellor, made reference to our friendly relations with foreign Powers, the close of the civil war in the United States, the renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil, the outbreak in Jamaica, the commercial treaties entered into with Japan and Austria, the cattle-plague, and the Fenian disturbance in Ireland. On the subject of Parliamentary Reform, it was said:—"I have directed that information should be procured in reference to the right of voting in the election of members to serve in Parliament for counties, cities, and boroughs. When that information is complete the attention of Parliament will be called to the result thus obtained, with a view to such improvements in the laws which regulate the right of voting in the election of Members of the House of Commons, as may tend to strengthen our free insti-

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tutions and conduce to the public welfare." The Address was agreed to without a division in the House of Lords. In the Commons The O'Donoghue sought to insert a paragraph calling upon Ministers to examine into and remove the disaffection in Ireland, but was defeated on a division by 346 to 25. The conduct of Governor Eyre in suppressing the Jamaica insurrection, and the policy of the Government orders on the cattle-plague, were discussed at subsequent sittings.

**6.**—Sir Charles Wood resigns the office of Secretary of State for India, and is raised to the Upper House as Viscount Halifax. He was succeeded by Earl de Grey in the India Office. The Marquis of Hartington entered the War Office.

**7.**—Several of the morning newspapers comment on an interview said to have taken place between Earl Russell and Mr. Bright, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

**12.**—Sir George Grey introduces the Government Bill for suppressing the cattle-plague. Mr. Bright objected to the compensation clauses as contrary to the principle adopted by Parliament on past occasions of public suffering to vote money out of taxes to remedy a misfortune of this kind; and it was a grievance which every tax-payer would complain of, if his money were applied to the compensation of well-to-do farmers and rich landowners who might suffer from the affliction.—Mr. Lowe said, the object was not to compensate people for what they had lost, but for what they had lost through the direct agency of the Government by the destruction of their property for the public good.—Mr. Stuart Mill did not object to compensation on principle, because no one proposed that farmers should be compensated merely for what they lost, but only for that which it was proposed to destroy under the Act; and any juster claim for compensation than that could scarcely exist. But the more reasons there were for granting compensation, the greater was the reason for taking care that that compensation should not be excessive; and he thought if the infected animal were shown not to be worth two-thirds of what, if healthy, it would fetch in the market, that proposition would be excessive. Again, the Bill did what it ought not, and did not do what it ought. It compensated an entire class of persons connected with the land for that of which they bore their share with the rest of the community; and it did not do what it ought to do in equalizing the circumstances of that class itself. For, inasmuch as the compensation was a local charge, the consequence was that those portions of the agricultural interest which had not suffered at all would have to pay least; and those who suffered most would have to pay most. On the whole, therefore, he preferred a general rate upon the land or upon cattle to any local rate.

—Earl Russell informs Lord Ebury that it is not the intention of Government to advise

the issuing of any Commission for the revision of the Liturgy. "The former Commission," he writes, "upon the terms of subscription arrived at a conclusion which gave greater freedom of opinion to every person in holy orders; but a Commission for the revision of the Liturgy would in all probability lead to heated discussion, and its report, if it framed any, would be sure to offend and irritate a large party in the Church. As her Majesty's Government are most anxious to promote peace and goodwill, and not to open the way to discord, they must decline to adopt the proposal which your Lordship and the deputation accompanying you have made."

**13.**—Sir George Grey obtains leave to introduce a bill for the purpose of reducing all the oaths taken by members of Parliament to one simple form:—"I do swear I will bear true allegiance to Queen, Victoria, and defend her to the utmost of my power from all conspiracies and treasons against her person, crown, and dignity."

— Cholera conference opened at Constantinople.

**14.**—Commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the case of Walker *v.* Milner—an action raised by Mr. Walker, jeweller, Cornhill, against the firm of Milner and Son, of Moorgate-street, for breach of a warranty on the sale of an iron safe. The declaration stated that Mr. Milner agreed to sell the plaintiff a certain iron safe, and promised that it was sufficiently strong to resist any attempt or violence that might be made upon it by thieves; and that he, relying upon that promise, bought and paid for it, but that it was not sufficiently strong to resist the efforts of thieves to break it open, and was, in fact, broken open, and property stolen therefrom to the amount of 6,000*l.* The case was chiefly remarkable for the insight it gave into the manner the robbery had been effected in Mr. Walker's premises on the 4th February last. The convict Caseley was put into the witness-box, and described with perfect frankness every detail of the burglary, from the time it was planned till its successful completion. It was this Caseley who forced the safe, and he now gave a minute account of the manner in which it was accomplished. Several points of law were raised on the part of the defendants—first, that there was no evidence of any warranty; secondly, that there was no implied authority given to the shopman to give a warranty, and that in the absence of expressed orders, none could in law be implied; thirdly, that if there was a warranty binding on the defendants, the Statute of Limitations operated, more than six years having elapsed since the plaintiff purchased the safe. He contended that the breach of warranty must be assumed to have taken place at the time of the sale, and not when the safe was broken up. The Lord Chief Justice said he thought there was no

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evidence to go to the jury on the question of warranty, but he would give leave to move the Court above upon the point as to the Statute of Limitations. Mr. Hopley, the foreman who sold the safe, being called, stated that he never gave a warranty, and was expressly prohibited in writing by his employers, Milner and Co., from giving a warranty. He produced a letter to that effect. It appeared, however, that in a prospectus issued before the burglary, the defendants had held out their safes as giving "perfect security" against thieves; but after the burglary they changed the expression to "the strongest security." The jury found that there was no warranty, which was, of course, a verdict for the defendant.

**14.**—Fire in Oxford-street, destroying a considerable portion of Laurie and Marner's carriage factory.

— The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland informs the Government that, after the most careful consideration, the time, in his opinion, had arrived for a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. "The state of affairs," he wrote, "is very serious. The conspirators, undeterred by the punishment of so many of their leaders, are actively organizing an outbreak to destroy the Queen's authority. Sir Hugh Rose details the various plans they have in contemplation, and he draws no exaggerated picture. There are scattered over the country a number of agents who are swearing-in members, and who are prepared to take the command when the moment arrives. These men are of the most dangerous class. They are Irishmen imbued with American notions, and possessed of considerable military experience. There are 340 such men known to the police in the provinces, and about 160 in Dublin. There are several hundred men who have come over from England and Scotland, who receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, and are waiting for the time of action. Any one may observe these men loitering about at the corners of the streets. As to arms, we have found no less than three regular manufactories of pikes, bullets, and cartridges in Dublin. . . . The most dangerous feature of the present movement is the attempt to seduce the troops. . . . I have watched every symptom here for many months, and it is my deliberate conviction that no time should now be lost in suspending the Act. I cannot be responsible for the safety of the country, if power is not forthwith given to the Government to seize the leaders."

**15.**—Mr. Hunt's proposal that no cattle should be moved on a railway before the 28th of March, carried in committee against the Government by 264 to 181 votes. Speaking again on the question of compensation, Mr. Lowe questioned the truth of a statement made that the English cattle producer would gain on account of a rise in prices. "Has he not," he asked, "got powerful competition, and will not advanced prices increase an importation

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of 10,000 head of cattle to 20,000? That which is to be the indemnification of the English cattle-dealer will have to be divided with all Europe, and some of the money will go to Transatlantic producers." Ms. Mill replied at once that in an article of general consumption the effect of a scarcity was generally a rise in prices out of all proportions to the extent of that scarcity. Mr. Lowe had asked if it was not to be considered absurd that because a man or any of his family is not mad, he is not to be taxed for a lunatic asylum. "Now, I ask, is there any economical law by which the patients of a lunatic asylum are compensated for the expense of their maintenance in that asylum?"

**15.**—Mr. Cardwell obtains leave to bring in a bill for the government of Jamaica similar to that now in operation at Trinidad. He proposed that an Order in Council should give it effect for three years, and if successful that it should be made perpetual.

**17.**—Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland passes both Houses of Parliament. It gave power to the Lord Lieutenant to detain in custody any suspected person whom he may have already arrested, and, with the concurrence of six members of the Privy Council in Ireland, to arrest any others between this date and the 1st of March, 1867, and detain them up to that time, the prisoners not having any legal remedy in the meantime. In the debate to which the introduction of the bill gave rise, Mr. Bright said he had never spoken in the House with a deeper sense of shame and humiliation. "It was no consolation," he said, "to learn that a great portion of the present disaffection came from America. There can be no continued fire without fuel, and all the Irish in America, and all the citizens in America, with all their organization and all their vast resources, would not in England or in Scotland raise the very slightest flame of sedition or insurrectionary movement. I want to know why they could do it in Ireland. Are you to say, as some people say of the black men in America and Jamaica, that nothing can be made of the Irishman? Everything can be made of him in every country but his own. When he has passed through the American school—I speak of his children in the second generation—he is as industrious, as frugal, as loyal, as good a citizen of the American republic, as any man born within the boundaries of that Power. Why is he not so in Ireland? Why is it that no Scotchman who leaves Scotland—as the Scotch have been taunted and jeered at for leaving Scotland to seek a better climate and a better soil—cherishes the smallest hostility to the people, the institutions, and the Government of his native country? Why does the Irishman who goes to the United States to better his condition sit down there with a feeling of ineradicable hatred to the country and institutions of England? It is not in human nature that men should be content with such

institutions as existed in Ireland; and I call on the House not to let the year pass over till it has done something to rid us of this blot, for blot it is, upon the reign of the Queen and the administration of her statesmen, upon the civilization and justice of the people of this country."

**20.**—Mr. Clay, M.P. for Hull, obtains the assent of the House to introduce a bill conferring an educational franchise. (See May 30.)

**21.**—Disorderly midnight meeting in London, called with a view of reclaiming fallen women.

**22.**—In the Prussian Chamber, a motion favoured by the Government having been rejected by a large majority, Count Bismarck read two decrees amid the breathless silence of the House, calling the Deputies to the Palace, and summarily proroguing the sitting.

—The allowance to the Princess Helena fixed at 6,000*l.* a year, and her dowry at 30,000*l.*, as in the case of the Princess Alice. The provision for Prince Alfred fixed at 15,000*l.* a year, payable from the day on which he attains his majority.

—The House of Commons agree to an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to order the erection of a monument to Lord Palmerston in Westminster Abbey.

—Revolution at Bucharest, a body of troops surrounding the house of Prince Couza, and compelling him to abdicate.

**24.**—Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, thrown from his horse between Shelford and Trumpington, and injured so severely that death resulted on the 6th March. He was born in 1795.

—Died, at his residence, St. James's Palace, the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse.

**26.**—Lord C. Paget introduces the Navy Estimates. Amount required for the year, 10,388,153*l.*

**28.**—The *Times* gives currency to a rumour that Earl Russell had tendered his resignation, and recommended the Duke of Somerset as his successor.

**March 2.**—In the Divorce Court, the jury in the case of Cavendish *v.* Cavendish (Lady Elinor) and Lord Cecil Gordon, give a verdict for the petitioner, and assess the damages on the co-respondent at 10,000*l.*

—Mr. Gregory introduces, but afterwards withdraws, a resolution, urging that it should be a recognised maxim of maritime law that private property was free from capture.

**3.**—Benjamin Coleman, editor of the *Spiritual Magazine*, fined 50*l.* for circulating libels defamatory of the character of Mr. Sothern, actor.

**4.**—Great Fenian mass-meeting at New York, presided over by Mahony, who an-

nounced that fighting had commenced in Ireland, and asked that funds might be furnished to such an extent as would enable an expedition to leave America within six weeks.

**5.**—Heard, in the Court of Probate, the testamentary suit of Bellew *v.* Bellew and others. The question was whether a document propounded by Mr. Henry Bellew as the will of his late sister, Miss Caroline (commonly called Countess) Bellew, was her will, or a forgery on the part of a Mrs. Casse, a friend and neighbour of the deceased, who lived at Stockleigh House, Regent's Park. Miss Frances Bellew, eldest sister of the deceased, opposed probate. In 1863, Mrs. Casse said the Countess called on her and expressed her intention of making out a new will, as one she had made in 1851 was lost. The proposed new will was accordingly drawn up and executed, a copy taken, and left with Mrs. Casse. This copy was now produced, no original being found, and probate asked. It disposed of about 26,000*l.*, giving her sister 500*l.* "to keep her from want," a sum of 500*l.* to Mrs. Casse, and the residue, after small legacies, to her brother. Mrs. Casse, who was now upwards of eighty years of age, admitted in cross-examination that she lived for many years with the late Lord Saltoun as his wife, and made a claim upon his estate on the faith of documents which the executor successfully resisted as not genuine. The jury now returned a verdict that they were not satisfied as to the genuineness of the will. The decision was followed by the prosecution of Mrs. Casse for forgery, and of one Verlander for perjury.

— The Marquis of Hartington moves the Army Estimates, explaining in detail how the vote of 14,095,000*l.* was to be appropriated.

**7.**—Mr. Hardeastle's Church-rate Abolition Bill carried through a second reading by 285 to 252, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressing it as his opinion that though Government were not prepared to take up the question, the time had arrived when a settlement might be made acceptable to Churchmen on the one hand and Dissenters on the other.

— Publication of the Queen's Warrant instituting a new decoration of the "Albert Medal," to be awarded in cases where it shall be considered fit, to such persons as shall endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from shipwreck or other perils of the sea.

**12.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the Government Reform Bill. Assuming in his exordium that Reform was emphatically the business of the House of Commons, he reviewed the recent history of the question, explained the difficulties and complications with which it was beset, and argued that from the time now at the disposal of the Parliament the Government were compelled to restrict their labours to a Franchise Bill alone. He proposed first to create

an occupation franchise in counties, including houses beginning at 1*l.* rental, and reaching up to 50*l.*—the present occupation franchise; secondly "to introduce into counties the provision which copyholders and leaseholders within parliamentary boroughs now possess for the purpose of county votes. The third is a savings-bank franchise, which will operate in counties and towns, but which will have a more important operation in the counties. In towns we propose to place compound householders on the same footing as ratepayers. We propose to abolish tax and rate-paying clauses, and to reduce 10*l.* clear annual value, and to bring in the gross estimate rental from the rate-book as the measure of the value, thus, *pro tanto*, making the rate-book the register. We propose also to introduce a lodger franchise, both for those persons holding part of a house with separate and independent access, and for those who hold part of a house as inmates of the family of another person. Then there is the 10*l.* clear annual value of apartments without reference to furniture. We propose to abolish the necessity in the case of registered voters for residence at the time of voting. And lastly—I say lastly, because there are some other provisions, but I do not think it needful to trouble the House with them now—we propose to follow the example set us by the right hon. gentlemen opposite, and the Government of Lord Derby, in 1859, and sustained and supported, I must say, by many great authorities, and to introduce a clause disabling from voting persons who are employed in the Government yards. . . . It issue is taken adversely on the bill, I hope it will be taken directly. I trust it will be taken upon the question whether there is or is not to be an enfranchisement downwards, or if it is to be taken at all. We have felt that to be essential to usefulness; essential to the character and credit not merely of the Government, not merely of party, but of this House, and of successive Parliaments and Governments, who all stand pledged with respect to this question of the representation. We cannot consent to look upon this large addition, considerable although it may be, to the political power of the working classes of this country, as if it were an addition fraught with nothing but danger. We cannot look upon it as the Trojan horse approaching the walls of the sacred city, and filled with armed men, bent upon ruin, plunder, and confiscation. We cannot join in comparing it with that *monstrum infelix*—we cannot say,—

Scandit fatalis machina muros,  
Fœta armis: mediæque minas illabitur urbi.

I believe that those persons whom we ask you to enfranchise ought rather to be welcomed as you would welcome recruits to your army. We ask you to give within what you consider to be the just limits of prudence and circumspection; but, having determined those limits, to give with an ungrudging hand. Consider what you can safely and justly afford to do in admitting new subjects and citizens within the

pale of the parliamentary constitution ; and, having so considered it, don't do it as if you were compounding with danger and misfortune. Do it as if you were conferring a boon that will be felt and reciprocated in grateful attachment. Give to those persons new interests in the Constitution—new interests which, by the beneficent working of the laws of nature and Providence, shall beget in them new attachment to the Constitution : for the attachment of the people to the Throne, and to the laws under which they live, is, after all, more than your gold and your silver, more than your fleets and your armies—at once the strength, the glory, and the safety of the land."

13.—The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed in a very full House by Mr. Lowe, who began by referring to the great power which had been won by the House of Commons :—" It has outlived," he said, " the influence of the Crown. It has shaken off the dictation of the aristocracy. In finance and in taxation it is supreme. It has a very large share in legislation, and it can control, unmake, and sometimes nearly make, the executive government. Probably when the time shall arrive that the history of this country shall be written as the history of that which has passed away, it may be thought that too much power, too much influence was concentrated and condensed in this great assembly, and that England put too much to hazard on the personal qualifications of those who sat in it. But, Sir, in proportion as the powers of this great assembly are great and paramount, is the exploit of amending its Constitution one of the highest and noblest efforts of statesmanship : and to tamper with it lightly, or to deal with it unskillfully, is one of the most signal marks of presumption and folly." Speaking of the present constituencies he used the following words, which were frequently commented on by the Reforming party in the subsequent agitation :—" You have had the opportunity of knowing some of the constituencies of this country, and I ask, if you want venality, ignorance, drunkenness, and the means of intimidation—if you want impulsive, unreflecting, and violent people, where will you go to look for them—to the top or to the bottom? It is ridiculous to blink the fact, that since the Reform Act, great competition has prevailed amongst the voters of between 20/- and 10/- rental—the 10/- lodging and beerhouse keepers. . . . We know what sort of persons live in these small houses ; we have all had experience of them under the name of 'freemen,' and it would be a good thing if they were disfranchised altogether. . . . The Chancellor of the Exchequer," he concluded, " though he had no time for reasons, had found time for a quotation. It was a quotation of a very curious kind : for, not finding in his large classical repertory anything that would describe the state of perfect bliss which his bill would produce, he was induced to give us one to show what the bill would not do, he said—

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*'Scandit fatalis machina muros,  
Fœta armis.'*

That, said the right hon. gentleman, is not my bill. Now, that is not a very apt quotation ; but there was a curious felicity about it which he little dreamed of. The House will remember that among the proofs of the degree in which public opinion was enlisted in the cause of Reform, he stated that this is the fifth Reform Bill which has been brought forward since 1851. Now just attend to the sequel of the quotation. I am no believer, I am happy to say, in the 'sortes Virgilianæ,' but I wish the House to hear what follows :—

*'O Divum domus Ilium, et inclyta bello  
Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portæ  
Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere.'*

But that was not all :—

*'Instamus tamen immemores cæcique furore  
Et monstrum infelix sacratæ sistimus arce.'*

(Cheers and laughter.) I abominate the passage conveyed in these last two lines ; but I mix my confidence with fear. I know that I am addressing a new Parliament, whose intentions are as yet hidden under the veil of futurity. It may be that they will not take the advice that was tendered to us with so much eloquence and authority by my right hon. friend ; it may be that we are destined to avoid this enormous danger by which we are confronted, and that, to use the language of my right hon. friend, we may not be forced to compound with danger and misfortune. But it may be otherwise. All I can say is, that if my right hon. friend succeeds in carrying this measure through Parliament, when' the passions and interests of the day have gone by, I shall not envy his retrospect. I covet not a single leaf of the laurel that may encircle his brow. Hlis be the glory, if such it be, of carrying this measure. Mine be it that, to the very utmost of my ability, I have resisted it."—Mr. Bright said Mr. Horsman was the first member of this new Parliament who had expressed his grief. " He retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, to which he invited every one who was in distress, and every one who was disconsolate. He has long been anxious to found a party in this House, and there is scarcely a member at this end of the House who is able to address us with effect, or to take much part, whom he has not tried to bring over to his party and his cabal. At last he has succeeded in hooking the right hon. gentleman the member for Calne. I know it was the opinion many years ago of a member of the Cabinet, that two men could make a party—and a party formed of two men so amiable, so genial, as both of those right hon. gentlemen—we may hope to see for the first time in Parliament, a party perfectly harmonious, and distinguished by a mutual and unbroken trust. But there is one great difficulty in the way. It is very much like the case of the Scotch terrier that was so covered with hair that you could not tell which was the head and which was the tail. (Laughter.)

Now, I said at the beginning that I did not rise to defend the bill. I rose for the purpose of explaining it. It is not the bill which, if I had been consulted by its framers, I should have recommended. If I had been a Minister, it is not the bill which I should have consented to present to the House. I think it is not adequate to the occasion, and that its concessions are not sufficient. But I know the difficulties under which the Ministers labour, and I know the disinclination of Parliament to do much in the direction of this question. I shall give it my support because, as far as it goes, it is a simple and honest measure, and because I believe if it becomes law it will give some solidity and duration to everything that is good in the Constitution, and to everything that is noble in the character of the people of these realms."

**17.**—The morning papers announce that a Conservative gathering was held yesterday at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, when it was unanimously agreed that the Government Reform Bill should be opposed.

**20.**—Day of humiliation in London, appointed by the Bishop of the diocese to be observed on account of the cattle-plague.

— Judge Wilde pronounces judgment in the case of Hyde *v.* Hyde and Woodmansee, in which the plaintiff, formerly a Mormon, sought legal release from the woman with whom he contracted a so-called marriage in Utah, but who declined to follow him when he renounced Mormonism, and betook herself to another man. The question was whether the connexion could be considered a marriage so as to be voidable by the Court, or whether it was no marriage in the eye of English law. The Judge decided that it was no marriage, and that the petition could not, therefore, be entertained.

— Earl Grosvenor gives notice that he intends to move on the second reading of the Reform Bill:—"That this House, while ready to consider, with a view to its settlement, the question of Parliamentary Reform, is of opinion that it is inexpedient to discuss a bill for the reduction of the franchise in England and Wales until the House has before it the entire scheme contemplated by Government for the amendment of the representation of the people."

**21.**—Oxford Tests Abolition Bill read a second time by a majority of 217 to 103. Mr. J. D. Coleridge in a "maiden speech" introduced the measure, and was followed by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, who also spoke for the first time, and supported the bill.

— Prince Alfred installed as Master of the Trinity House.

**22.**—Government censured by a majority of 101 against 70 for limiting the designs for the new Law Courts to six architects.

**23.**—With reference to the amendment proposed by Earl Grosvenor that it was inexpe-

dient to consider the bill for the reduction of the franchise until the House had before it the entire scheme for the representation of the people, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimates to-night that the Government would not only resist that amendment, but treat it as a vote of want of confidence. He promised, however, that after the second reading and before going into Committee, Government would be prepared to state distinctly their intentions with reference to the franchises for Scotland and Ireland, and also as to the redistribution of seats. Mr. Kinglake and Mr. Oliphant thereupon withdrew the amendments which stood in their names.

**24.**—Died at Claremont, where she had resided in quiet dignity during her long exile, Marie Amélie, ex-queen of the French, aged 84.

— Prussia forwards a circular-despatch to the minor German States, in which she points out the necessity for their taking up a definite position upon one side or other "in the struggle which the armaments of Austria seem to render more and more imminent." The note accuses Austria of having violated the Treaty of Gastein, and assumed a threatening attitude. "It is urgent for Prussia to know if, and to what extent, she may rely upon assistance in case she should be attacked by Austria or forced into war by unmistakeable menaces." The Austrian Minister at Berlin presented a despatch on the 31st, disclaiming hostile intentions.

**26.**—Reform meeting at Birmingham. A letter was read from Mr. Bright, in which he said:—"Parliament is never hearty for Reform or for any good measure. It hated the Reform Bill of 1831 and 1832. It does not like the franchise bill now upon its table. It is to a large extent the offspring of landed power in the counties and of tumult and corruption in the boroughs, and it would be strange if such a Parliament were in favour of freedom and of an honest representation of the people. But, notwithstanding such a Parliament, this bill will pass if Birmingham and other towns do their duty." Referring to the Opposition as "a dirty conspiracy," he continued: "What should be done and what must be done under these circumstances? You know what your fathers did thirty-four years ago, and you know the result. The men who, in every speech they utter, insult the working men, describing them as a multitude given up to ignorance and vice, will be the first to yield when the popular will is loudly and resolutely expressed. If Parliament-street from Charing-cross to the venerable Abbey were filled with men seeking a Reform Bill as it was two years ago with men come to do honour to an illustrious Italian, these slanders of their countrymen would learn to be civil if they did not learn to love freedom." At Manchester Mr. Bright urged an immediate organization for meetings and petitions—"as men living in a free country, with representative institutions, determined to

partake in some measure of that representation, and to be free."

**27.**—Alliance offensive and defensive between Prussia and Italy. Italy engages to declare war against Austria as soon as Prussia shall have either declared war or committed an act of hostility. Prussia engages to carry on the war until the mainland of Venetia, with the exception of the fortresses, and the city of Venice, is in the hands of the Italians, or until Austria declares herself ready to cede it voluntarily. The Prussian Government further engages to obtain for Italy the possession of the mainland of Venetia, always excepting the fortresses, and will guarantee to Italy the maintenance of her present possessions. King Victor Emmanuel, upon his part, declares that he will attack Austria upon the Mincio with 80,000 men, and will throw 40,000 across the Po; at the same time the Italian fleet will cruise in the Mediterranean, engage the Austrian men-of-war, and make an attack upon Venice. King Victor Emmanuel further promises not to lay down his arms until the Prussians shall be in legal possession of the Elbe Duchies.

**28.**—The eminent American merchant, Mr. Peabody, having added another donation to his munificent gift of last year for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor of London, her Majesty addressed to him the following autograph letter:—“The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by-himself how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer class of her subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves. The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions. It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody the assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark, by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which, when finished, can either be sent to America, or given to him on his return, which, she rejoices to hear, he meditates, to the country that owes him so much.” Mr. Peabody replied on the 3d April, from the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate:—“Madam,—I feel seriously my inability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which your Majesty has done me the high honour of transmitting by the hands of Earl Russell. On the occasion

which has attracted your Majesty's attention of setting apart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor of London, I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under your Majesty's benign rule, I have received so much personal kindness, and enjoyed so many years of happiness. Next to the approval of my own conscience, I shall always prize the assurance which your Majesty's letter conveys to me of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects. The portrait which your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me I shall value as the most precious heirloom that I can leave in the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom to a citizen of the United States.”

**29.**—Died at Bournemouth, aged 74, the Rev. John Keble, vicar of Hurstley, the amiable and accomplished author of “*The Christian Year*.”

**April 1.**—Sunday riot at Northmoor-green, Bridgewater, caused by the incumbent attempting to celebrate Easter service with great ritualistic pomp.

**2.**—Thomas Carlyle installed as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University. He was received with extraordinary enthusiasm, and delivered an extemporeaneous address, full of all his old fire and originality, to a crowded company of students and admiring friends. He began by referring to his connexion with the University fifty-six years since, counseled the students to learn, not to cram—to find out the work they were fitted for, and to regard all honest labour as the best cure for the miseries of life. He recommended the study of history—particularly the history of our own country—advised them to avoid literature as a profession—eulogized Cromwell and Knox, and spoke regretfully of the “vocality” of the present age. “It seems to me,” he said, “that the finest nations in the world—England and America—are all going to wind and tongue. This will appear sufficiently tragical by and by, long after I am away out of it. Silence is the eternal duty of a man. He won't get to any real understanding of what is complex, and what is more than any other pertinent to his interests, without maintaining silence.” Again, “We have got into the age of revolution. All kinds of things are coming to be subjected to fire, as it were: hotter and hotter the wind rises around everything. Curious to say, now, in Oxford and other places that used to seem to lie at anchor in the stream of time, regardless of all changes, they are getting into the highest humour of mutation, and all sorts of

new ideas are getting afloat. It is evident that whatever is not made of asbestos will have to perish in this world. It will not stand the heat it is getting exposed to. And in saying that, it is but saying in other words that we are in an epoch of anarchy—anarchy *plus* the constable. There is nobody that picks one's pocket without some policeman being ready to take him up. But in every other thing he is the son, not of Cosmos, but of Chaos. He is a disobedient, and reckless, and altogether a waste kind of object. A commonplace man in these epochs, and the wiser kind of man—the select, of whom I hope you will be part—has more and more to see to it, to look forward, and will require to move with double wisdom; and will find, in short, that the crooked things that he has to pull straight in his own life or round about, wherever he may be, are manifold, and will task his strength, wherever he may go." Reminding his young hearers that there was a nobler ambition than the gaining of all the gold in California or the votes on the whole planet, he urged them to attend to their health as the greatest of all temporal blessings, and to stand up to their work whatever it might be—not in sorrows or contradictions to yield—but to push on towards the goal. Delivering with tender earnestness, "a small bit of verse from Goethe—a kind of marching music of mankind," he added, "one last word, *Wir leiszen euch hoffen*" (we bid you be of good hope).

**5.**—The Emperor Napoleon announces his intention to withdraw the French troops from Mexico.

**6.**—Among the numerous meetings held during Easter-week, in England, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, the greatest interest was excited by the gathering in Liverpool, attended as it was by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several other Cabinet Ministers, and where the pledge was renewed that the Government would stand or fall by their bill. "Having produced this measure," said Mr. Gladstone, "founded in a spirit of moderation, we hope to support it with decision. It is not in our power to secure the passing of the measure; that rests more with you, and more with those whom you represent, and of whom you are a sample, than it does with us. Still we have a great responsibility, and are conscious of it; and we do not intend to flinch from it. (Here the whole audience rose in a body, and cheered for several minutes.) We stake ourselves—we stake our existence as a Government—and we also stake our political character on the adoption of the bill in its main provisions. You have a right to expect from us that we should tell you what we mean, and that the trumpet which it is our business to blow should give forth no uncertain sound. Its sound has not been, and, I trust, will not be, uncertain. We have passed the Rubicon—we have broken the bridge, and

burned the boats behind us. We have advisedly cut off the means of retreat, and having done this, we hope that, as far as time is yet permitted, we have done our duty to the Crown and to the nation."

**9.**—The Commissioners appointed to inquire on the spot into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the disturbances in Jamaica conclude their report,—finding, "1. That the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority. 2. That the causes leading to the determination to offer that resistance were manifold: (a) That a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent; (b) that an additional incentive to the violation of the law arose from the want of confidence generally felt by the labouring classes in the tribunals before which most of the disputes affecting their interests were carried for adjudication; (c) that some, moreover, were animated by feelings of hostility towards political and personal opponents, while not a few contemplated the attainment of their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island. 3. That though the original design for the overthrow of constituted authority was confined to a small portion of the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, yet that the disorder in fact spread with singular rapidity over an extensive tract of country, and that such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that, had more than a momentary success been obtained by the insurgents, their ultimate overthrow would have been attended with a still more fearful loss of life and property. 4. That praise is due to Governor Eyre for the skill, promptitude, and vigour which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection; to the exercise of which qualities its speedy termination is in a great degree to be attributed. 5. That the military and naval operations appear to us to have been prompt and judicious. 6. That by the continuance of martial law in its full force to the extreme limit of its statutory operation, the people were deprived for a longer than the necessary period of the great constitutional privileges by which the security of life and property is provided for. Lastly, that the punishments inflicted were excessive: (a) that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; (b) that the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous; (c) that the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel. All which we humbly submit to your Majesty's consideration."

**11.**—Mysterious murder in Cannon-street. The victim, a widow, named Sarah Millson, was housekeeper to, and lived on the premises of Messrs. Bevington, leather-sellers. About nine o'clock at night, when sitting by the fire in company with another servant, the street-bell was heard to ring, and Millson went down to the front, remarking to her neighbour that

she knew who it was. She did not return, although for an hour this did not excite any suspicion, as she was in the habit of holding conversations at the street-door. A little after ten o'clock the other woman—Elizabeth Lowes—went down and found Millson dead at the bottom of the stairs, the blood then flowing profusely from a number of deep wounds in the head. Her shoes had been taken off, and were lying on a table in the hall, and as there was no blood on them it was presumed this was done before the murder. The house-keeper's keys were also found on the stairs. Opening the door to procure assistance, Lowes observed a woman on the doorstep, screening herself apparently from the rain which was falling heavily at the time. She moved off as soon as the door was opened, saying in answer to the request for assistance,—"Oh dear, no; I can't come in!" The gas over the door had been lighted as usual, at eight o'clock, but was now out, although not turned off at the meter. A policeman and surgeon were soon on the premises, and removed the body. The evidence taken by the coroner showed that the instrument of murder had probably been a small crowbar used to wrench open packing-cases; one was found near the body unstained with blood, and another was missing from the premises. From documents found in possession of the murdered woman, suspicion was directed towards William Smith, living with his sister at Eton, and who was known to have been employed to recover money said to be due by Millson to an inmate of one of the work-houses. With this clue to begin the inquiry the police succeeded in weaving round Smith a web of circumstantial testimony which led to his being committed for trial.

**12.**—Debate commenced on the second reading of the Reform Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at some length on the necessity for legislating on the subject, the propriety of proceeding by stages, and defended the working classes from the charges which he said had been brought against them of ignorance, drunkenness, venality, and violence.—Mr. Lowe protested against the gross systematic and wilful perversion of his words. He had spoken, he said, entirely of the venality and violence which election committees had shown to prevail in existing constituencies:—"No man in the world has been subjected to more abuse than I have been during the last month, and that abuse has been procured by the deliberate misrepresentation of my language. I make my protest in the face of the House against this species of political warfare." Earl Grosvenor moved his amendment, which was seconded by Lord Stanley. Mr. Kinglake, Mr. J. S. Mill, and Sir George Grey were among those who spoke in favour of the Government; and Sir E. B. Lytton, Lord Robert Montague, and General Peel against.

**16.**—The Emperor of Russia fired at while entering his carriage at St. Petersburg. The

pistol was turned aside by a workman, who was ennobled for the act.

**17.**—After many stupendous and ingenious efforts to complete the launch of H.M. iron-clad vessel the *Northumberland*, a sufficiency of propelling power was this day put forth, and the huge mass glided safely into the Thames amid the cheers of a great company whom the novelty of the scientific appliances had drawn together.

—At the Guildhall Mr. George Peabody distributed the prizes gained by the successful competitors at the Working Classes Industrial Exhibition.

**20.**—Letters from Aden of this date make mention that news had been received from Captain Cameron, dated Magdala, February 26, stating that he and his fellow prisoners had been released from their chains on the previous day, and were about to proceed to Gaffat, to be given up to Mr. Rassam. The letter further reported everything as being friendly, and stated that Messrs. Stern and Rosenthal were not to be subjected to any further trial.

**21.**—In reply to an Austrian proposal to disarm, Prussia replies that she would do so when Austria herself set the example.

—Considerable excitement was created today (Saturday), by the *Times* announcing, in a prominent manner, that the Austrian Ambassador had been withdrawn from Berlin. In the next publication it was intimated that the document on which the statement was based was a forgery, though purporting to have emanated from the Foreign Office with the authority of Lord Clarendon.

**25.**—The Fellowship of Colleges Declaration Bill, brought in by Mr. Bouvierie, carried through committee in the Commons by 208 to 186 votes.

**26.**—On this the seventh evening of the debate on the Reform Bill, Mr. Lowe spoke with extraordinary vigour for two hours and a half against the measure, endeavouring to show the false principles upon which it was founded, the avowed coercion which was being brought to bear on the House of Commons, the extensive and powerful tyranny which would be exercised through the bill by trades unions, and the fatal injuries which democracy would inflict upon the English Constitution. Amid the triumphant cheers of a large portion of the House, he devoted considerable time to proving that the principle of Mr. Gladstone's measure, and the idea that, however covertly, lay at the root of all his reasoning, was the fitness of the poorer classes for the franchise, and their indefeasible claim to it as soon as they were fit—and not any conviction that the objects of good government would be materially aided by their admission. He pointed out that every one of Mr. Gladstone's plans went, not towards enfranchising 200,000 men, but towards enfranchising all,

since all were "flesh and blood—fellow-citizens and Christians—and fathers of families." "It seems to me," he said, "that we have more reason every day we live to regret the loss of Lord Palmerston. By way of a mortuary contribution, it seems to me that the remaining members of his Cabinet laid in his grave all their moderation, all their prudence, and all their statesmanship. The Government have performed an immense exploit. They have carried the great mass of their party—men of moderate opinions and views—they have carried them over from their own views and laid them at the feet of the member for Birmingham. They are brought into contact now with men and principles from which six months ago they would have recoiled. (No, and Opposition cheers.) That is what has happened to part of them. The rest of us are left like sheep in the wilderness. And after the success of this extraordinary combination—for I can give it no other name—we, who remain where we were, are charged with being conspirators and traitors. We are told that we are bound by every tie to support Lord Russell. I dispute that. I never served under him. I have served, unfortunately, for a little less than ten years under two Prime Ministers, one being Lord Aberdeen, and the other, Lord Palmerston. Both these Governments Lord Russell joined; both these Governments he abandoned; and both these Governments he assisted to destroy. I owe him no allegiance. I am not afraid of the people of this country; they have shown remarkable good sense, remarkable indeed in contrast with the harangues that have been addressed to them. Nor am I afraid of those who lead them; and here I differ from my right honourable and gallant friend the member for Huntingdon. Demagogues are the commonplaces of history; they are found everywhere where there is popular commotion. They have all a family likeness. Their names float lightly on the stream of time; they finally contrive to be handed down somehow, but they are as little to be regarded for themselves as the foam which rides on the top of the stormy wave, and bespatters the rock it cannot shake; but what I do fear, what fills me with the gloomiest misgivings, is when I see a number of gentlemen of rank, property and intelligence, carried away without even being convinced, or even over-persuaded, to support a policy which many of them in their hearts detest and abhor. Monarchies exist by loyalty, aristocracies by honour, popular assemblies by political virtue. When these things begin to fail, it is in their loss, and not in comets, eclipses, and earthquakes, that we are to look for the portents that herald the fall of states." Though he could not agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there was, happily, one common ground left them—the Second *Aeneid*. "My right honourable friend returned again to the poor old Trojan horse. I will add one more to the excerpt from the story of that noble animal, after which

I will promise to turn him out to grass for the remainder of his life. The passage which I wish to call attention to presents a sketch of the army, and not only of the army, but of the general also:—

*'Arduus armatus mediis in manibus adstans  
Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet  
Insultans, portis alii bipatenibus adsunt,  
Millia quo magnis nunquam venere Mycenis.'*

*('The fatal horse pours forth the human tide,  
Insulting Sinon flings his firebrands wide:  
The gates are burnt; the ancient rampart falls;  
And swarming myriads climb its crumbling walls.')*

I have now, Sir, traced as well as I could what I believe would be the natural result of a measure which seems to my poor imagination destined to absorb and destroy one after the other those institutions which have made England what she has hitherto been, and what I believe no other country ever was, or ever will be. Surely the heroic work of so many centuries, the matchless achievements of so many wise heads and strong hands, deserve a nobler consummation than to be sacrificed to revolutionary passion, or to the maudlin enthusiasm of humanity. But if we do fall, we shall fall deservedly. Unconstrained by any external force, not beaten down by any intestine calamity: in the plethora of wealth and the surfeit of our too exuberant prosperity, we are about, with our own rash and unconstrained hands, to pluck down on our own heads the venerable temple of our own liberty and our law. History may record other catastrophes as signal and as disastrous, but none more wanton and more disgraceful."

**27.—Fire at the West India Docks, Poplar,** destroying one of the new warehouses and about 14,000 bales of jute stored therein.

— Conclusion of the debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill. Besides the division itself, the main feature of this the eighth and last night's discussion of the measure were the speeches of Viscount Cranborne and Mr. Disraeli, and the closing reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The leader of the Opposition spoke for nearly three hours, insisting that it was impossible to fathom the effects of this Franchise Bill till the complete scheme was before them; defending Conservatives from the charges now brought against them of dealing unfairly with this and other questions; and laying down such principles as he thought ought to be kept in view in framing a Reform Bill. "These principles," he said, "are English and not American principles. It ought to proceed upon the principle that we are the House of Commons, and not the House of the people; and that we represent a great political order of the State, and not an indiscriminate multitude. And in estimating what share the working classes should possess in the power of the State—a share which I do not at all begrudge them—we ought to act and to form that estimate according to the spirit of the English Constitution."—Mr. Gladstone spoke in his

most effective style for fully two hours. Repudiating with scorn Mr. Lowe's assertion that he wished to coerce the House of Commons, he asked, "Does my right honourable friend not recollect that, in one of his plays, Aristophanes conveys, through the medium of some character or other, a rebuke to some prevailing tendency or sentiment of the time—I cannot recollect now what it was—it is too long ago since I read it—but that character, addressing the audience, says—'But now, my good Athenians, pray recollect I am not speaking of the city; I am not speaking of the public, I am only speaking of certain depraved and crooked little men.' (Laughter.) And if I may be permitted to make a metaphorical application of these epithets—doing so only metaphorically, purely in a political sense, and solely with reference to this question of Reform, I would say it was not of the House of Commons, but of 'certain depraved and crooked little men,' that I used these words; and I frankly own now in candour my right hon. friend is first and foremost among them. Had I been Earl Russell—(cheers)—there might have been some temptation to go to excess in the exercise of authority, and to apply a pressure to this House in itself unjustifiable. But I am not Earl Russell. The right hon. gentleman, secure in the recollection of his own consistency, has taunted me with the errors of my boyhood. The right hon. gentleman, when he addressed the hon. member for Westminster, showed his magnanimity by declaring that he would not take the philosopher to task for what he wrote twenty-five years ago; but when he caught one who thirty-six years ago, just emerged from boyhood, and still an undergraduate at Oxford, had expressed an opinion adverse to the Reform Bill of 1832, of which he had so long and bitterly repented, then the right hon. gentleman could not resist the temptation. He, a parliamentary leader of twenty years' standing, is so ignorant of the House of Commons that he positively thought that he got a parliamentary advantage in exhibiting me to the public as an opponent of the Reform Bill of 1832. (Cheers.) As the right hon. gentleman has exhibited me, let me exhibit myself. It is true, I deeply regret it, but I was bred under the shadow of the great name of Canning; every influence connected with that name governed the politics of my childhood and my youth; with Canning I rejoiced in the removal of religious disabilities, and in the character which he gave to our policy abroad; with Canning I rejoiced in the opening he made towards the establishment of free commercial interchanges between nations; with Canning, and under the shadow of that great name, and under the shadow of that yet more venerable name of Burke, I grant, my youthful mind and imagination were impressed just the same as the mature mind of the right hon. gentleman is now impressed. I had conceived that fear and alarm of the first Reform Bill in the days of my undergraduate career at Oxford

which the right hon. gentleman now feels; and the only difference between us is this—I thank him for bringing it out—that, having those views, I moved the Oxford Union Debating Society to express them clearly, plainly, forcibly, in downright English, and that the right hon. gentleman is still obliged to skulk under the cover of the amendment of the noble Lord. I envy him not one particle of the polemical advantage which he has gained by his discreet reference to the proceedings of the Oxford Union Debating Society. My position in regard to the Liberal party is in all points the opposite of Earl Russell's. Earl Russell might have been misled possibly, had he been in this place, into using language which would have been unfit coming from another person. But it could not be the same with me—I am too well aware of the relations which subsist between us. I have none of the claims he possesses. I came among you an outcast from those with whom I associated, driven from them by the slow and resistless force of conviction. I came among you, to make use of the legal phraseology, *in formâ pauperis*. I had nothing to offer you but faithful and honourable service. You received me with kindness, indulgence, generosity, and I may even say with some measure of confidence—and the relation between us is this—that you never can be my debtors, but that I must for ever be in your debt. It is not from me, under such circumstances, that any word will proceed that can savour of the character which the right hon. gentleman imputes to me." Mr. Gladstone closed the debate with the renewed assurance "that the Government would stand or fall by the bill. "We stand with it now," he said, "we may fall with it a short time hence, and if we do we shall rise with it hereafter. I shall not attempt to measure with precision the forces that are to be arrayed in the coming struggle. Perhaps the great division of to-night is not the last that must take place in the struggle. You may possibly succeed at some point of the contest. You may drive us from our seats. You may bury the bill that we have introduced, but for its epitaph we will write upon its gravestone this line, with certain confidence in its fulfilment—

"Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side. The great social forces which move on in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of our debates does not for a moment impede or disturb—those great social forces are against you; they are marshalled on our side, and the banner which we now carry, though perhaps at this moment it may droop over our sinking heads, yet it soon again will float in the eye of heaven, and it will be borne by the firm hands of the united people of the three kingdoms, perhaps not to an easy, but to a certain and to a not distant victory." (The right hon. gentleman resumed

his seat amid loud and long-continued cheering.)

**27.**—Scene at the division on the Reform Bill. “When Mr. Gladstone sat down, the Speaker,” writes a spectator, “put the question in the dry technical form so puzzling to strangers, ‘The question I have to put is, that the words to be left out stand part of the question. You that say Aye, say Aye.’ (A tremendous shout of assent from the Ministerial benches.) ‘You that say No, say No.’ (A still more deafening shout from the Opposition.) ‘Strangers must withdraw.’ The members then rose to their feet and made their way to their respective lobbies. Slowly the crowd filtered through the wickets, and were numbered by the tellers. The Ayes gathered in crowds at the bar, and the Noes behind the Speaker’s chair; but by degrees members found their way to their seats on the floor and in the galleries. In about twenty minutes a strange electric-like excitement began to manifest itself. Mr. Walpole passed along the front Opposition bench, and whispered to Mr. Disraeli the word ‘six.’ It was eagerly caught up, and repeated along the Opposition benches, but it was generally believed to be only a guess at the probable Ministerial majority. Mr. Brand then made his appearance. He had ‘told’ the Noes; and then the ominous figures ‘313’ flew from mouth to mouth as the number of the Opposition. It was larger than the Liberals had feared or the Tories hoped; and although the numbers for the Government were not yet known, the number of the ‘Noes’ increased the excitement on the Conservative benches. At length Mr. Childers burst through the mob at the bar, and rushing up the floor to the Treasury bench, delivered the ill-news in a half-audible whisper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He seemed to repeat the word ‘Five!’ in a tone of disappointment. The Tories did not hear this, and the House had still to wait for the appearance of the Government teller. After a movement of the crowd at the bar, and amid cries of ‘make way for the tellers,’ Mr. Adam emerged and made his way up the floor. The House was charged with electricity like a vast thundercloud; and now the spark was about to be applied. Strangers in the galleries rose in their seats—Conservative M.P.’s sat upon the edges of benches—the crowd at the bar pushed its way half up the floor—the Royal princes leaned forward in their inconvenient standing-place—and the officers of the House, participating in the universal excitement, had no eyes or ears for any breach of rule or order. The tellers range themselves in due form and order,—Mr. Brand, with the paper in his hand, on his left Mr. Adam, next him Lord Stanley, and then Earl Grosvenor. They bow and walk up the floor, and again make due obeisance to the chair. Then Mr. Brand, in loud, distinct, and manly tones, reads—Ayes to the right, 318; Noes to the left, 313. Hardly had the words left his lips, than there arose a

wild, raging, mad-brained shout from floor and gallery such as has never been heard in the present House of Commons. Dozens of half-frantic Tories stood up in their seats, madly waved their hats, and hurrahd at the very top of their voices. Strangers in both galleries clapped their hands. The Adullamites on the Ministerial benches, carried away by the delirium of the moment, waved their hats in sympathy with the Opposition, and cheered as loud as any. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech had politely performed the operation of ‘holding a candle to’—Lucifer; and he, the prince of the revolt, the leader, instigator, and prime mover of the conspiracy, stood up in the excitement of the moment—flushed, triumphant, and avenged. His hair, brighter than silver, shone and glistened in the brilliant light. His complexion had deepened into something like bishop’s purple. His small, regular, and almost woman-like features, always instinct with intelligence, now mantled with liveliest pleasure. He took off his hat, waved it in wide and triumphant circles over the heads of the very men who had just gone into the lobby against him. ‘Who would have thought there was so much in Bob Lowe?’ said one member to another; ‘why, he was one of the cleverest men in Lord Palmerston’s Government?’ ‘All this comes of Lord Russell’s sending for Götzen?’ was the reply. ‘Disraeli did not half so signally avenge himself against Peel,’ interposed another; ‘Lowe has very nearly broken up the Liberal party.’ These may seem to be exaggerated estimates of the situation; but in that moment of agitation and excitement, I daresay a hundred sillier things were said and agreed to. Anyhow, there he stood, that usually cold, undemonstrative, intellectual, white-headed, red-faced, venerable-looking arch-conspirator! shouting himself hoarse, like the ringleader of schoolboys at a successful barring out, and amply repaid at that moment for all Skye-terrier witticisms and any amount of popular obloquy! But see, the Chancellor of the Exchequer lifts up his hand to bespeak silence, as if he had something to say in regard to the result of the division. But the more the great orator lifts his hand beseechingly, the more the cheers are renewed and the hats waved. At length the noise comes to an end by the process of exhaustion, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer rises. Then there is a universal hush, and you might hear a pin drop. He simply says—‘Sir, I propose to fix the Committee for Monday, and I will then state the order of business.’ It was twilight brightening into day when we got out into the welcome fresh air of New Palace Yard. Early as was the hour, about three hundred persons were assembled to see the members come out, and to cheer the friends of the Bill. It was a night to be long remembered. The House of Commons had listened to the grandest oration ever yet delivered by the greatest orator of his age; and had then to ask itself how it happened that

the Liberal party had been disunited, and a Liberal majority of sixty 'muddled away.' There voted for the Government 318 Liberals and 2 Conservatives against 282 Conservatives and 33 Liberals. There was one pair—Roebuck and Treherne; absent, 6 Liberals and 3 Conservatives, mostly from serious illness. These, with the 11 seats vacant, and the Speaker, made up the full House of 658. The division was amongst the largest, if not the very largest, which ever took place within the walls of the House of Commons.

**28.**—Prussia makes a peremptory demand on Saxony to give an account of the reasons for increasing her army.

— Fall of a railway bridge on the Mitcham and Sutton Railway, causing the death of six men.

**30.**—O'Neill, a Dublin policeman, shot while on duty near Ormond Market.

— Collision on the South Coast Railway near Caterham Junction, a passenger train running into a train laden with chalk. Two persons were killed and several injured.

— Prussian note despatched to Vienna, declaring that Austria's proposals for disarmament were completely nullified by the measures she had taken against Italy. "The Government of his Majesty," wrote Count Bismarck, "thinks there is no reason why Austria should prepare to ward off an attack on her possessions in Italy. If Austria should not think fit to place the whole Imperial army on a real peace footing, it will not be possible for Prussia to carry on the important and momentous negotiations with the Imperial Government in any other way than by maintaining an equilibrium in the warlike preparations of the two Powers." Count Mensdorff replied, "It is our duty to provide for the defence of the Monarchy, and if the Prussian Government finds, in our measures against Italy, a motive for upholding her own readiness for war, we can but fulfil that duty which admits of no foreign control, without entering into any further discussion as to the priority or magnitude of the several military movements."

**May 1.**—Address to the Crown agreed to for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the corrupt practices prevailing at the last election of members for Totnes, Yarmouth, Reigate, and Lancaster, in all of which members had been unseated by Parliamentary Committees.

**2.**—Order issued by the Austrian Government to place the armies on a war footing.

— A bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, thrown out on a second reading by 174 to 155.

**3.**—Debate in the French Corps Législatif on the impending conflict between Italy and Austria. M. Rouher, Minister of State, said:—"We do not claim to exercise any guardian- (588)

ship over Italy. She is unfettered in her resolutions, because she is alone responsible for them; but the interest we feel towards her obliged us to explain ourselves categorically. She knows that, as we should highly disapprove of Austria making any attack upon her, so also are we thoroughly determined to throw upon her all the perils and risks of any attack she may make upon Austria. The declaration of the Government is summed up as follows:—'A pacific policy, an honest neutrality, and complete liberty of action.'—M. Thiers declared that France, which had lavished treasure and blood for Italy, had the right to prevent her from any act of aggression that she might contemplate, and that Italy was bound in gratitude to listen to France.

**3.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the annual Budget. He calculated the expenditure for the year at 66,225,000/, and the revenue at 67,575,000/. He proposed to remove the duty from timber and pepper, to modify the duty on wine in regard to the proportion of alcohol, and to reduce the stage-carriage and post-horse duty from a farthing to a penny a mile. This would absorb 562,000/ of the estimated surplus of 1,350,000/. The balance he purposed applying to the reduction of the National Debt. He showed at some length that the expense of our present armaments, and the interest on the debts which have been bequeathed to us by former wars, amount together to 83 per cent. of the national expenditure, leaving only 17 per cent. to defray the civil charges. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also referred to the debt of other countries as compared with our own, and the provisions that might require to be made for maintaining our industrial supremacy in view of the possible exhaustion of our coal-fields.

**4.**—The King of Italy issues a decree ordering the formation of twenty battalions of volunteers to be placed under the command of Garibaldi.

**5.**—The annual banquet of the Royal Academy was this year honoured with the presence of the Prince of Wales and several other royal personages. The new President, Sir Francis Grant, presided for the first time.

**6.**—In reply to an address from the inhabitants of Auxerre, the Emperor Napoleon said:—"I am happy to see that the reminiscences of the first Empire have not been effaced from your memory. Be certain that, on my side, I have inherited the sentiments of the head of my family for the energetic and patriotic populations who supported the Emperor in good and evil fortunes. I have, moreover, a debt of gratitude to pay to the department of the Yonne. It was one of the first to give me its suffrages in 1848, because it knew, like the majority of the French nation, that its interests were mine, and that, like it, I detested those treaties of 1815 which some parties of the day wish to make the sole basis of our foreign policy. I thank you for

your sentiments. In the midst of you I breathe at ease, for it is among the laborious populations of the towns and rural districts, that I find the true genius of France."

**6.**—Destruction of Scott, Inglis, and Co.'s spinning works, Bridgeton, Glasgow. Sixty thousand spindles in working order, and sixty thousand in preparation, were destroyed.

**7.**—Attempt to assassinate Count Bismarck when returning on foot along the Unter den Linden, after an audience with the King. Upon reaching the Schadow Strasse, he was fired at from behind by a man who discharged at him two barrels of a revolver. Both shots missed the Count, who immediately turned and seized the man. In the struggle which ensued between them three more shots were fired, but the Count remained unhurt, with the exception of a slight contusion. His clothes were also burned by the three last discharges. The assassin, a young student named Blind, committed suicide in prison by stabbing himself with a pocket-knife.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the Distribution of Seats Bill. By grouping together a number of small boroughs, giving one or two representatives only to each group, he gained forty-one seats, and eight others were to be reduced to one representative each, making a total of forty-nine. These he proposed to distribute among populous counties to the number of twenty-six; to give an extra representative to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Salford; to divide the Tower Hamlets into two divisions, with two members each; to create seven new electoral boroughs with one member each, and one (Kensington and Chelsea) with two; and to give seven seats to Scotland. The Scotch and Irish Reform Bills were also introduced, the former by the Lord Advocate, and the latter by Mr. Secretary Fortescue.

**8.**—The Frankfort Diet resolves to support Saxony, and to ask specific assurances from Prussia.

— Colonel Hobbs commits suicide by throwing himself from the deck of the *Tyne* on her voyage between Kingston and St. Thomas. The inquiry as to the part he had taken in suppressing the Jamaica outbreak, and the criticism to which he was in consequence subjected, had so affected Colonel Hobbs that he was pronounced of unsound mind, and was coming home invalided in the charge of an army surgeon.

**10.**—Disastrous commercial panic. Suspension of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (limited). "We regret to announce," wrote the secretary about half-past three o'clock, "that a severe run on our deposits and resources has compelled us to suspend payment, this course being considered under advice the best calculated to protect the interest of all parties." The liabilities were stated at the enormous amount of £1,000,000. When the private firm was trans-

formed into a limited company last year, the capital was set down at £5,000,000. in 100,000 shares of 50/- each, the paid-up capital being £1,500,000/. As a private firm the profits were understood to be about £250,000/ per annum. Some months back the shares touched ten per cent., but the bankruptcy of a large contractor, with heavy losses through the failure and frauds of Pinto, Percy, Ashby, and Co., operated to shake the establishment very seriously. It also got to be generally known that the firm was trading vastly beyond even its fixed capital. This (Thursday) morning the shares opened at about 3 discount, but afterwards dropped to 4½ discount, and closed at 10½ to 9½ discount. The excitement when the doors closed, and the intelligence became generally known, was intense. The Bank of England was applied to for assistance, and there appeared every disposition to afford it, but after examining the books of the company, and consulting with the heads of other banking establishments, it was found that no assistance which could be given would be effectual. The market was under the influence of a favourable telegram from Vienna when a sudden and severe fall in Overend shares completely changed its character.

**11.**—To-day, "Black Friday," the commercial panic swept over the City with most disastrous results. All descriptions of securities were indiscriminately pressed for sale with an absolute disregard of their value, and speculative engagements were closed by the brokers in the greatest possible haste, without reference to their clients, and in many cases contrary to their instructions. In some cases bank and finance shares were offered for nothing. This morning the Bank raised the rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent., and for special advance to 10 per cent. The pressure even at these terms was enormous, and it was only on an exceptional bill that accommodation could be obtained. Meanwhile disaster after disaster was reported at the Stock Exchange. First came the English Joint Stock, for 800,000/; then the great contracting firm of Peto and Betts, for 4,000,000/; followed by Shrimpton, railway contractor, for 200,000/; the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid-up capital was 500,000/; and the Consolidated Discount Company, 250,000/. All day the crowd surged along Lombard-street; banking-houses were crammed with customers having more the appearance of an unruly plundering mob than sober capitalists; and here and there speculators mustered in sullen steadiness before the closed doors of some establishment whose credit had crumbled to ruins in the storm. Further disaster was still in prospect. The shares of Agra and Mastermans' Bank, which at the beginning of the year were 33 premium, closed this day at 1 discount.

— George Wellington Green, a Bristol merchant of eminence, commits suicide by (589)

throwing himself off the Clifton Suspension Bridge.

**11.**—About midnight Mr. Gladstone intimated in the House of Commons that, as the result of numerous and protracted interviews with bank directors and the heads of other financial projects, Government had determined on authorizing the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. Through a desire to extend relief, the Bank of England had that day raised its loan and discounts to something over 4,000,000/, thereby reducing the reserves to about 3,000,000/. The necessary authority, he said, would be forwarded to the Directors in the morning. This greatly allayed the panic, though numerous failures continued to be reported day after day, chiefly in connexion with the great firms which had fallen in the first fury of the storm.

**12.**—An irruption of water from old adjoining workings takes place into the Furze-hill Wood Mine near Harrowbridge.

— Meeting at Lambeth Palace, presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Keble. It was resolved that a sum of 50,000/- be raised for the accomplishment of an object which he was known to have much at heart—namely, the establishment of a college or other institution in which young men now debarred from University education might be trained in simple and religious habits, and in strict fidelity to the Church of England, with the hope that, among other advantages, it would tend to promote the supply of candidates for Holy Orders.

**14.**—The second reading of the Redistribution Bill carried without a division, the sitting being chiefly taken up by Mr. Disraeli, who made a lengthened adverse criticism of the Government proposals.

— The cattle-plague appears in Ireland, at Drennan, County Down, but through the energetic measures adopted it was prevented from spreading.

**15.**—At the annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Earl of Shaftesbury took occasion to express the following opinion regarding the new anonymous work "Ecce Homo," which was at this time exciting a wide interest in religious circles:—"Sir," he said, "how men are deluded, how they are misled by those who should be their guides! I confess I was perfectly aghast the other day when speaking to a clergyman, and asking him his opinion of the most pestilential book ever vomited, I think, from the jaws of hell—I mean 'Ecce Homo.' When I asked him what was his opinion of that book, he deliberately told me—he being a great professor of evangelical religion—that the book had excited his deepest admiration, and that he did not hesitate to say that it had conferred great benefit upon his own soul. Why, if we are to have this miserable and uncertain teaching,—if the guides to whom we look for light and help can approve such works as that, how can

we expect that the mass of the people, the mass even of the educated middle classes, who are supposed to think for themselves, will not be led to wander out of the right way?"

**16.**—President Johnson vetoes the Bill admitting Colorado as a State of the American Union.

— Epsom.—The Derby won by Lord Lyon, and on the 18th the Oaks by Tormentor.

**18.**—At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel it was resolved to postpone the election of Bishop Colenso as vice-president. A resolution was also carried:—"That the Bishop of Capetown be requested under existing circumstances to give such episcopal superintendence, and supply for the present such Episcopal ministrations as he may be able to afford, or to obtain from any other South African bishops, to the Society's missionaries in Natal."

**19.**—Died at Paris, aged 61, Rev. Francis Mahoney, better known as "Father Prout," wit, poet, and journalist.

— New Museum at Edinburgh opened by Prince Alfred, who, a few days later, was created duke, with the name of the city for title.

**20.**—The Russian troops in Central Asia gained an important victory over the Ameer of Bokhara near Idjar. The latter fled to Djonzah, nearly eighty miles southward, being unable to rally on the rear-guard at Oratepe.

**25.**—Invitations for a Conference despatched by England, France, and Russia, to Austria, Prussia, Italy, and the German Diet.

— Fire at Ottery St. Mary, Exeter, destroying a large number of small houses and the National School.

**28.**—Government defeated by 248 to 238 on Sir R. Knightley's motion,—"That it be an instruction to the Committee on the Franchise Bill to make provision for the prevention of corruption and bribery." The motion to consider the Franchise Bill and the Distribution Bill together was adopted without discussion. The debate was adjourned on Captain Hayter's resolution—"That this House, although desirous that the subject of franchise and the redistribution of seats should be considered together, is of opinion that the system of grouping proposed in the present bill for the redistribution of seats is neither convenient nor equitable, and that the scheme is otherwise not sufficiently matured to form the basis of a satisfactory measure."

— The Consolidated Bank, which had just taken up the business of the Bank of London, suspends payment.

**30.**—Discussion on the second reading of Mr. Clay's Education Franchise Bill adjourned without a division. Mr. Clay afterwards withdrew the Bill.

**31.**—In the adjourned debate on Captain Hayter's resolution, Mr. Lowe made another speech of marked ability in opposition to the

Government proposals, closing with one more earnest protest against Democracy. "We are about to exchange," he said, "certain good for more than doubtful change; we are about to barter maxims and traditions that have never failed, for theories and doctrines that have never succeeded. Democracy you may have at any time. Night and day the gate is open that leads to that bare and level plain where every ant's nest is a mountain and every thistle a forest tree. But a Government, such as that of England, is the work of no human hand. It has grown up the imperceptible aggregation of centuries. It is a thing which we only can enjoy, which we cannot impart to others, and which, once lost, we cannot recover for ourselves. Because you have contrived to be at once dilatory and hasty, it is no reason for pressing forward rashly and improvidently. To precipitate a decision even in the case of a single human life would be cruel; it is more than cruel—it is parricide—in the case of a Constitution which is the life of this great nation. If it is to perish as all mortal things must perish, give it at any rate time to gather its robe around it that it may fall with decency and deliberation."

"To-morrow!  
Oh, that's sudden! spare it! spare it!  
It ought not so to die!"

**31.**—At the trial of the Fenian Sergeant M'Carthy in Dublin to-day, Detective Talbot stated in evidence that on the 6th January he was at Clonmel with the prisoner by appointment, with Morrisy, a working "B," and a person named Daniel, a sub-centre, and that there, in Burke's public-house in Clonmel, in company with bombardier Low of the Artillery, M'Carthy stated here was the man who had enlisted the forty-four Fenians of whatever artillery was then in Clonmel. The object of the Fenian brotherhood the witness stated to be was to make war on the Queen, to establish a republic, to seize on all property and kill every person who opposed them. They were to rise on a certain night, when arms would be distributed to them.

**June 1.**—The German Diet informed by Austria that all efforts to arrange amicably the dispute with Prussia concerning the Duchies had been fruitless.

**2.**—The Canadian Volunteers march against a party of Fenians who had crossed the Niagara river near Buffalo, and established themselves in an empty mill known as Fort Erie. The Volunteers were in the first instance unsuccessful, but being reinforced in large numbers they afterwards drove the Fenians across the river, where many of them were captured by the Federal soldiers. Six seized on the Canada side were tried by drum-head court-martial and shot. On the 7th President Johnson issued a proclamation against the Fenians, and on the same day Roberts, a head-centre, was arrested in New York. General Sweeney, the organizer of the raid, was arrested at St. Alban's on the 6th.

**4.**—As inducing him to return to the Liberal ranks and vote against Captain Hayter's motion, Earl Grosvenor said that its success might lead to the breaking up of the Government, and in the present state of European politics, it would be a great misfortune if the country were deprived of the services of Lord Clarendon.—Mr. Disraeli took occasion to comment on this, and referred to the repeated failures of the Foreign Secretary in Congresses and Conferences, charging him, among other shortcomings, with entering into a conspiracy to trammel the free press of Belgium.—The following evening Lord Clarendon brought up the subject in the House of Lords, and quoted the following as his answer to the proposition on the subject made at the Congress of Paris:—"As regards the observations offered by Count Walewski on the excesses of the Belgian press, and the dangers which result therefrom for the adjoining countries, the Plenipotentiaries of England admit their importance, but as the representative of a country in which a free and independent press is, so to say, one of the fundamental institutions, they cannot associate themselves to measures of coercion against the press of another State." "The right honourable gentleman," he continued, "either knew or did not know of the protocol from which I have quoted when he made the charge against me. If he did know of it, then I should be prepared to characterise the charge against me as it deserves; but if he did not know of what I said or did upon that occasion, I scarcely think your Lordships will believe the declaration I have made to be altogether unnecessary."—Mr. Disraeli returned to the charge on the 8th, and described the various understandings come to at the Congress of Paris as culminating in the Conspiracy Bill which drove Lord Palmerston's Government from office.

Much to the relief of the Government—which was considered in peril—Captain Hayter consents to withdraw his resolutions. A scene of great irregularity and violence took place in the division lobbies at the close of the debate, when the motion was put that the Speaker leave the chair.

**5.**—Abandonment of the proposed Conference at Paris in consequence of the refusal of Austria to assent to the programme for the settlement of disputes without hostilities, she demanding as a previous stipulation that no territorial addition should be made to any of the contending states.

— Testimonial presented to Captain Maury, at Willis's Rooms.

**6.**—Stoppage of the Agra and Mastermans' Bank, causing, from the peculiar character of its operations, and its numerous agencies in the East, a greater amount of loss and inconvenience than had yet been felt by any recent commercial disaster. Some idea of the run upon this bank may be gathered from the fact that since the commencement of the crisis, they had paid no less than 3,000,000*l.* over the

counter. The immediate cause of the failure was a run on the branches in India, produced by false telegrams from London that the mother bank had stopped.

6.—Fire in Westmoreland-street, Dublin : six persons burned to death in consequence of the breaking of the fire-escape.

— The debate on the third reading of Fellows of Colleges Declaration Bill, adjourned without a division till 18th July.

— Came on for hearing, in the Court of Probate, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Judge Wilde, and a special jury, the case of Ryves and Ryves *v.* the Attorney-General, involving important interests under the Legitimacy Declaration Act. The petitioners instituting the suit were, Lavinia Jannetta Horton Ryves, of Maitland-park, St. Pancras, and her son William Henry Ryves. The petition alleged that the petitioners were natural-born subjects of her Majesty, and that the first-named petitioner was the legitimate daughter of John Thomas Serres and Olive, his wife, the said Olive being, while living, a natural-born British subject, and that the petitioners were legally domiciled in England ; that the first-named petitioner's mother, Olive, was the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive Wilmot, his wife, respectively deceased ; and that the said Olive was born on the 3d of April, 1772 ; that the first-named petitioner's grand-parents, the said Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot, were, on the 4th of March, 1767, lawfully married in England at the house of Thomas Lord Archer, in Grosvenor-square, London, and that the said marriage was solemnized by the Rev. James Wilmot, D.D., who was the father of the said Olive Wilmot ; that the first-named petitioner was lawfully married on the 22d of November, 1822, to Anthony Thomas Ryves, from whom she was, on the 16th of February, 1841, divorced *a mensa et thoro* by the Arches Court of Canterbury, and that there was issue of the marriage William Henry Ryves, the second petitioner, and other children ; that the petitioner, William Henry Ryves, was the legitimate son of the first-named petitioner, and was born at Durham-cottage, Vauxhall, in the parish of Lambeth, on the 3d of March, 1833, and was baptized at Lambeth Church on the 30th of June, 1840. The petition prayed the Court to pronounce that Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his wife, were, on the 4th of March, 1767, lawfully married, and that the mother of the first-named petitioner, the said Olive, afterwards Olive Serres, was their legitimate child, and that she was born on the 3d of April, 1772 ; and that the first-named petitioner was lawfully married to Anthony Thomas Ryves, and that the second petitioner is their legitimate son and heir, and a natural-born subject of her Majesty. The Attorney-General had been cited in pursuance of the Act, and filed an answer denying that the first-

named petitioner's mother was the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive Wilmot, and that the said petitioner's alleged mother was born as set forth in the petition, and that Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, was lawfully married to Olive Wilmot, as set forth in the petition, and that the other allegations in the petition were true. The answer concluded with a prayer for the rejection of the petition. Issue was joined upon this answer. The case was supported by a multitude of semi-official documents, of the nature of wills, certificates, and memoranda relating to the alleged marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with Olive Wilmot, and purporting to be signed by King George III., the Earl of Chatham, Solicitor-General Dunning, Lord Brook, and the Rev. Dr. Wilmot, who was reputed to have performed that, as well as other secret Royal marriages, and whose certificates seemed planned from the beginning to connect a scheme of elaborate imposture. The documents were of the following character :—“I solemnly certify that I married Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, to Olive Wilmot, March the fourth, 1767, and that such marriage was lawfully solemnized at Thomas Lord Archer's house, at nine in the evening, in Grosvenor-square, London.—J. WILMOT. Witnesses to this marriage, BROOK, J. ADDYE. Attested before CHATHAM, J. DUNNING.” “April four, 1772. G. R. Whereas it is our Royal will that Olive, our niece, be baptized Olive Wilmot, to operate during our Royal pleasure.” “G. R. We hereby are pleased to create Olive of Cumberland Duchess of Lancaster, and to grant our Royal authority for Olive our said niece, to bear and use the title and arms of Lancaster should she be in existence at the period of our Royal demise.—Given at our Palace of St. James's, May 17th, 1773. CHATHAM, J. DUNNING.” “May 3, 1774. G. R. In the face of Almighty God we, the undersigned, solemnly certify that his Majesty gave his Royal command that Olive, the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, by Olive, his first wife, should be re-baptized as the supposed child of Robert Wilmot, of Warwick, to save her Royal father, who had committed an act of bigamy by marrying Ann Horton.—J. WILMOT, J. DUNNING.” “I solemnly certify that I privately was married to the Princess of Poland, the sister to the King of Poland. But an unhappy family difference induced us to keep our union secret. One dear child blessed myself, who married the Duke of Cumberland, March 4, 1767, and died in the prime of life of a broken heart, December 5th, 1774, in France.—J. WILMOT, Jan. 1st, 1780.” These documents had nearly all been through the law courts before, in connexion with the claim set up forty years since by the so-called Olive, Princess of Cumberland (or Serres), mother of the senior petitioner. Experts were now put into the witness-box, who gravely testified to the

genuineness of the signatures, with one or two qualified exceptions; but the weight of the evidence, as gleaned in cross-examination, was not only against their authenticity, but tended to show that the occurrences they certified could not possibly have happened. The Attorney-General treated them as the creation of a vain, disordered brain, and more than hinted that the mother of the petitioner had, in her day, been the prime mover in the absurd claim. An insurmountable technical difficulty also arose in the progress of the case. If Mrs. Ryves succeeded in making out that her mother was a Royal Princess, she would have established at the same time her own illegitimacy. The alleged marriage of the Duke of Cumberland was celebrated before the Royal Marriage Act; and, consequently, if Mrs. Serres had been the Duke's daughter, she would have been a Princess of the Blood Royal. But that Act had been passed before her marriage with Mr. Serres, and would have rendered it invalid, so that her issue would have been illegitimate. After a trial extending over seven days, in the course of which the aged petitioner herself was subjected to a close cross-examination, the petition was dismissed and the documents ordered to be impounded.

**7.**—Discussion on Lord Stanley's proposal to postpone clause 4 of the Reform Bill, relating to the county franchise, till the re-distribution clauses were settled. Negatived by 287 to 260.

**8.**—The Duke of Edinburgh takes his seat in the House of Lords.

**9.**—Inquiry into the alleged neglect and irregularity prevailing in the Strand Union Workhouse, where a poor man, Owen Daly, had been permitted to die mainly of bedsores.

**10.**—Triple collision in the Welwyn Tunnel of the Great Northern Railway, resulting in the death of a guard and fireman.

**11.**—Garibaldi arrives at Genoa from Caprera.

— In committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. Hunt moved:—"That the 14*l.* franchise in counties should be rateable value instead of gross estimated rental." This was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the debate was continued until it was moved that the Committee report progress. Negatived by 303 to 254. It was then moved that the House adjourn; but this, after a sharp debate, was negatived by 254 to 212.

— In the Commons Mr. Kinglake makes a speech on the complications which at present threatened the peace of Europe. He remarked that the Government, in consenting to enter the Conference without first ascertaining what the views of Austria were, had departed from Lord John Russell's pitiless logic of two years since. In answer to the question whether there was any ground for believing that peace might be preserved, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was afraid there was none upon which

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any solid expectations could be built, although there was a momentary arrest of the military proceedings in Prussia, and in the departure of the King from Berlin.

**11.**—In a letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Emperor of the French expresses his desire to avoid participation in the continental war, and states his opinion that Austria for an equitable compensation should cede Venetia to Italy.

**12.**—Prince Teck married, at Kew, to the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. Hussey-Vivian introduces an interesting discussion on the subject of our national coal-fields, and combats the views of Jevons and Armstrong as to their probable early extinction.

— In the House of Commons, Lord Dunkellin gives notice of his intention to move, "That the proposed 7*l.* borough franchise be a rating qualification."

— Diplomatic relations cease between Prussia and Austria. A Prussian declaration of war followed immediately thereafter, and on the 15th her armies entered Saxony and Hanover. On the 17th one division took possession of Stade, and on the 18th another entered Dresden.

**13.**—Mr. Coleridge's Test Abolition Bill passed through committee, after an amendment, moved by Sir W. Heathcote, for securing fellowships and headships of colleges against Dissenters, had been negatived by 245 to 171.

**14.**—Explosion of fire-damp in Dukinfield Colliery, near Ashton. A few were brought at once to the surface alive, but injured, others made their escape to distant portions of the workings, but the number suffocated amounted to thirty-seven, making, it was said, the dreadful total of 386 lives lost in this pit since its commencement, five years ago.

— Commenced at the Old Bailey the trial of William Smith, *alias* Denton, for the Cannon-street murder. The prisoner proved a complete alibi. About a dozen witnesses from Windsor were examined, who accounted almost minute by minute for the prisoner's time throughout the evening of the murder. He appeared to have been chiefly occupied in playing at cards for pints of beer at a local public-house. The jury, without any hesitation, found the prisoner Not Guilty. The prisoner exclaimed, "Thank you, gentlemen; I am as innocent as a baby," and the judge added that it was due to the prisoner to say that he was "not merely not guilty, but innocent." The jury said, "We think so too, my Lord."

**15.**—Austria declares her intention to afford Saxony military aid against Prussia, who accepts this as a declaration of war.

**17.**—The Emperor of Austria issues a war manifesto addressed "to my Peoples," in which he reviews the course of events which had at length compelled him to draw the

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sword. "We shall not be alone in the struggle which is about to take place. The princes and peoples of Germany know that their liberty and independence are menaced by a Power which listens but to the dictates of egotism, and is under the influence of an ungovernable craving after aggrandizement; and they also know that in Austria they have an upholder of the freedom, power, and integrity of the whole of the German Fatherland. We and our German brethren have taken up arms in defence of the most precious rights of nations. We have been forced so to do, and we neither can nor will disarm until the internal development of my Empire and of the German States which are allied with it has been secured, and also their power and influence in Europe." General Benedek was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Austrian army of the North, and his forces were distributed along the frontier separating Moravia from Saxony and Silesia. The plan of the Prussian campaign was arranged by General von Moltke in Berlin. They were also greatly indebted to their needle-guns (*Zündnadelgewehr*), a breech-loading musket, which enabled them to fire with terrible rapidity, and at times almost paralysed the Austrians.

**18.**—Government defeated on Lord Dunkellin's amendment in favour of a borough franchise based on rating instead of rental, by a majority of 315 to 304. "Frequent as had been the exciting divisions during the session, this scene," says the *Times*, "surpassed them all in the frantic enthusiasm with which the defeat of the Government was received. When Lord Dunkellin took from the clerk the paper containing the numbers, the storm of cheers prevented him reading them out for a good minute; and when the decisive character of the majority became known, it was again accompanied by the waving of hats, clapping of hands, not only by members, but by strangers, and other unparliamentary demonstrations." Mr. Gladstone fixed the renewal of the Committee for the evening sitting at six o'clock, adding the significant intimation, that no Government business would now be taken at the twelve o'clock sitting."

tion to the Bishop of London presents a petition to the Lords from Miss Burdett Coutts, praying that the same may be allowed.

clergy in the  
and British  
given to her Majesty's Bill legal effect might be  
constituting the sees of the royal letters patent con-  
stituted, and that, in case any of the colonies respectively;  
sees should be surrendered by the bishops of the said  
funds forming the letter his letters patent, the  
might be applied to the endowment of his bishopric  
of the former according to the intentions  
founder under thereof or else revert to the  
the p. A debate ensued, which resulted in  
quicjly appointment of a Select Committee to in-  
quire into this and other petitions of a similar  
character.

**19.**—Earl Russell in the House of Lords, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Commons, intimate that, in consequence of the result in the division yesterday on Lord Dunkellin's motion, they had communicated to her Majesty (then at Balmoral) the result of their deliberations at the Cabinet Council held in the afternoon. Both Houses adjourned to Monday the 25th.

— The armies of Prince Frederick Charles and of the Crown Prince of Prussia receive orders to march against Austria.

**20.**—Italy declares war against Austria.

**21.**—Prince Frederick Charles issues from Görz a general order to the First Army:—"Soldiers! Austria, faithless and regardless of treaties, has for some time, without declaring war, not respected the Prussian frontier in Upper Silesia. I therefore, likewise without a declaration of war, might have passed the frontier of Bohemia. To-day I have caused a public declaration to be sent, and to-day we enter the territory of the enemy in order to defend our own country. . . . We rely on the God of our fathers, who will be mighty in us, and will bless the arms of Prussia. So forward, with our old battle-cry,—'With God for King and fatherland! Long live the King!'"

**22.**—Mr. Gladstone's sinking fund scheme abandoned, and a supplementary estimate of 495,000<sup>l.</sup> voted.

— The Italian army, numbering between 80,000 and 90,000 men, crossed the Mincio on their march against the Austrians. They were met at Custoza next day by Archduke Albert, and defeated after a severe engagement of two hours' duration.

**23.**—Fire at Newcastle, destroying property valued at 70,000<sup>l.</sup> and damaging the lower road way of the high level bridge.

**24.**—Intimation made in both Houses of Parliament that Ministers had tendered their resignation, but that her Majesty, hesitating to accept the same till she could have personal communication with them, was then journeying towards Windsor, and had appointed tomorrow at one o'clock for an audience.

**25.**—The Court of Session, Edinburgh, gave judgment in the case of *Campbell v. Campbell*, involving the succession to the earldom and estates of Breadalbane. Judgment was given by ten to two for Campbell of Glenfalloch, and against Campbell of Boreland, who challenged the legitimacy of Glenfalloch's father.

— Engagement between the First Prussian Army and the Austrians, near Reichenberg. The latter fell back upon Münchengrätz, which they made an unsuccessful attempt to defend on the 28th.

— The Queen sends for Lord Derby and entrusts him with the formation of a Ministry.

— Earl Russell makes a statement of the steps taken by Ministers since the late defeat.

On tendering their resignation to her Majesty, she desired them to reconsider their determination, as it appeared to her that they had only been defeated on a point of detail; and it was further urged that the present state of the Continent made it very inexpedient that a change of Government should take place. Subsequent communication with her Majesty led her to attach more importance to the defeat, and the construction of a new Ministry would now be entrusted to other hands. Earl Russell complained that the treatment which the Reform Bill had received was hardly in accordance with the voluntary promise of Lord Derby that his friends would offer it no factious opposition.—Lord Derby repudiated this charge with great warmth, and stated that he had never advised any of his friends to meet the bill with more than reasonable opposition. It had been defeated, he said, not by the opponents of the noble Earl, but by those whom he included among his political supporters. The House adjourned till Friday the 29th.—In the Commons Mr. Gladstone explained the circumstances which led the Government to determine that they would stand or fall by their measure. "It was a pledge," he said, "a Government should rarely give. It was the last weapon in the armoury of the Government: it should not be lightly taken down from the walls; and if it is taken down, it should not be lightly replaced, nor till it has served the purposes it was meant to fulfil." The pledge had been given, however, under the deepest conviction of public duty, and had the effect of making them use every effort in their power to avoid offence, to conciliate, support, and unite, instead of distracting." The House adjourned till next day, on the understanding that a further adjournment might then take place. There was considerable excitement in Palace Yard to-night on the assembling of the House.

**27.**—The Second Prussian Army under the Crown Prince defeats the Austrians at Nachod, but their advance was for a time checked by the Austrian Ramming Brigade and a division of heavy cavalry. The Crown Prince opportunely arrived to relieve his leading columns, and a hotly-contested battle ensued, in which the Austrians were said to have lost in killed and wounded about 4,000 men. A successful action was fought the same day by the Crown Prince at Trautenau.

**28.**—Earl Derby having sought to include in the new Ministry certain members of the Liberal party, Earl Grosvenor waits upon him this day and intimates that those members who had attended a meeting called to consider the proposal had resolved unanimously not to accept office, though some of them might give him an independent support.

—Reform demonstration in Trafalgar-square, attended by about 10,000 people. A resolution was passed declaring Earl Russell deserving of censure for not having advised her Majesty to dissolve the present anti-Reform

(595).

Parliament, and declaring that the people would not in future support any measure of Reform short of registered manhood suffrage. It was also declared that "the meeting views with alarm the advent of the Tories to power, as being destructive to freedom at home and favourable to despotism abroad." The Reformers then proceeded to Carlton-gardens, where the loud cries of "Gladstone for ever" brought Mrs. Gladstone to the balcony, accompanied, in the absence of her husband, by some members of her family. They afterwards traversed Pall Mall hooting and cheering as they passed the different club-houses on their route.

**29.**—The Austrian Archduke Leopold engages the Prussians before Skalitz, but is compelled to retire and leave the town in possession of the enemy. Count Clam Gallas with the First Austrian Corps d'Armée attacks Prince Frederick Charles, but is beaten back through the town of Gitschin. This exposed the left flank of General Benedek, at Dubenee, and he therefore ordered his army to fall back in the direction of Königgrätz. The Prussians were at this time not only on his left but in his rear, and at the same time another great army was marching to effect its junction with them where he was altogether exposed. He instantly wheeled back his left and centre, and then retiring his left took up a line at Königgrätz, at right angles to the line he had occupied to the west of Josephstadt. Alarmed at the position which he felt himself compelled to take up, Benedek is said to have telegraphed to the Emperor, at Vienna:—"Sire, you must make peace."

**30.**—The King of Prussia sets out from Berlin for the seat of war.

—The *Great Eastern* leaves the Medway for Berehaven, with the new Atlantic cable on board.

**July 2.**—Reform demonstration in Trafalgar-square.

**3.**—Battle of Sadowa or Königgrätz—the greatest engagement of the war and the most disastrous for Austria. "It was ten o'clock," writes Licut, Hozier of the *Times*, "when Prince Frederick Charles sent General Stulpnopl to order the attack on Sadowa, Dolniitz, and Mokrowens. The columns advanced covered by skirmishers, and reached the riverbank without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inch of their way. The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in forces, and fired first upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance but slowly along the narrow ways and against the defences of the houses, and the volleys weeping through the ranks seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents; but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees, and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the villages. Sheltered by this the

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Austrian Jägers fired blindly where they could tell by hearing that the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prussians in their close formations ; but the latter improved their position, though slowly, and by dint of sheer courage and perseverance, for they lost men at every yard of their advance, and in some places almost paved their way with wounded. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous havoc among the houses." In the wood above Benatek the 27th Prussian regiment went in nearly 3,000 strong with 90 officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men standing ; all the rest were killed or wounded. The Austrians were pressing hard and successfully against their enemy, when about half-past one o'clock the nature of the engagement was entirely changed by the arrival of the Crown Prince of Prussia with the First Army, and who at once made a harassing attack on the Austrian right. "Suddenly," says another *Times* correspondent who viewed it from the tower of Königgrätz, "a spattering of musketry breaks out of the trees and houses of Klum right down on the Austrian gunners, and on the columns of infantry drawn up on the slopes below. The gunners fall on all sides, their horses are disabled—the firing increases in intensity—the Prussians press on over the plateau : this is an awful catastrophe ; two columns of Austrians are led against the village, but they cannot stand the fire, and after three attempts to carry it retreat leaving the hill-sides covered with the fallen. It is a terrible moment. The Prussians see their advantage ; they here enter into the very centre of the position. In vain the staff officers fly to the reserves and hasten to call back some of the artillery from the front. The dark blue regiments multiply on all sides, and from their edges roll perpetually sparkling musketry. Their guns hurry up, and from the slope take both the Austrians on the extreme right and the reserve in flank. They spread away to the woods near the Prague road and fire into the rear of the Austrian gunners. . . The lines of dark blue which came in sight from the right seemed from the vales below as if the earth yielded them. They filled the whole background of the awful picture of which Klum was the centre. They pressed down on the left of the Prague road. In square, in column, deployed, or wheeling hither and thither—everywhere pouring in showers of shot with deadly precision—penetrating the whole line of the Austrians. Still they could not force their stubborn enemy to fly. On all sides they met brave but unfortunate men ready to die if they could do no more. At the side of the Prague road the fight went on with incredible vehemence. The Austrians had still an immense force of artillery, and although its concentrated fire swept the ground before it, its effect was lost in some degree by reason of the

rising ground above, and at last by its divergence to so many points to answer the enemy's cannon. . . . Chesta and Visa were now burning, so that from right to left the flames of ten villages, and the flashes of guns and musketry, contended with the sun that pierced the clouds for the honour of illuminating the seas of steel and the fields of carnage. It was three o'clock. The efforts of the Austrians to occupy Klum and free their centre had failed, their right was driven down in a helpless mass towards Königgrätz, quivering and palpitating as shot and shell tore through it. '*Alles ist verloren!*' Artillery still thundered with a force and violence which might have led a stranger to such scenes to think no enemy could withstand it. The Austrian cavalry still hung like white thunder-clouds on the flanks, and threatened the front of the Prussians, keeping them in square and solid columns. But already the trains were steaming away from Königgrätz, placing the Elbe and Adler between them and the enemy."

**3.**—Garibaldi attacks the Austrians at Monte Scutto, but is compelled to retire after receiving a wound in the thigh. He crossed the frontier into the French district on the 14th.

**5.**—The *Moniteur* makes public the important announcement that Austria had ceded Venetia to France. At the Bourse a scene of indescribable confusion took place. Entrance into the building became impossible from the multitude of speculators of all classes who thronged its precincts, eager to realize the profits of the expected rise. The advance in prices proved to be beyond all former precedents. Italian Five per Cents, which lately stood at 36, opened at once at 59, and rose during the day to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The shares of the Crédit Mobilier rose nearly 200 fr. In London Italian stock advanced from 40 to 64.

— The marriage of the Princess Helena with Prince Christian solemnized at Windsor Castle.

**6.**—In the House of Commons new writs were ordered for the seats occupied by members of the new Ministry. \*

— At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor to the King and Queen of the Belgians, Mr. Disraeli returns thanks for the toast of the new Ministers.

**8.**—Meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.

**9.**—In the House of Lords Earl Derby explains the circumstances connected with the formation of his new Ministry, and the policy it would support. Without desiring to give it anything of the character of a coalition, he had at first attempted to construct one on an enlarged basis, by including within it some members of the Liberal party who had helped to bring about the present crisis ; but he had been unable to accomplish this, and was therefore compelled to construct the Ministry out

of his own more immediate supporters. Disputing a report now being widely spread that a Conservative Government was necessarily a warlike Government, he said it would be their earnest endeavour to keep this country on terms of goodwill with all surrounding nations, and not to entangle it with any single monopolizing alliance; neither to interfere vexatiously, nor to volunteer unasked advice. On the subject of Reform, he described himself and his colleagues as entirely unpledged, and they were not likely to introduce any measure without having a fair prospect of carrying it. "Nothing," he said, "would give me greater pleasure than to see a very considerable portion of the class now excluded admitted to the franchise; but on the other hand I am afraid that the portion of the community who are most clamorous for the passing of a Reform Bill are not that portion who would be satisfied with any measure such as could be approved of by the two great political parties in the country. I do not mean to say it is an argument against introducing it, but I greatly fear that any such measure would not put a stop to the agitation which prevails, and would only be made a stepping-stone for further organic changes. As I said before, I reserve to myself the most entire liberty as to whether the present Government should or should not undertake in a future session to bring in a measure for the amendment of the representation of the people." After a short discussion the House adjourned to allow time for the re-election of Ministers.

10.—Collision in the English Channel between the steam sloop-of-war *Amazon* (Comm. Hunter, R.N.) and the screw steamer *Osprey*. As the vessels neared each other, about one o'clock A.M., the *Amazon* put her helm hard a-starboard, and exhibited the green light, while the *Osprey* put her helm hard a-port, and exhibited the red light. The result was that the *Amazon* ran into the *Osprey* on her port quarter, striking her at about one-third of her length from the stern. As it was seen from the first there was no hope of keeping her afloat, a few of the crew and passengers managed to creep along the bowsprit of the *Amazon*, and the boats of the latter also picked up a number who threw themselves overboard. The whole of the saloon passengers—mostly women and children—went down with the *Osprey*. An inspection of the *Amazon* now revealed the appalling fact that it was not likely she could be kept afloat for many minutes, a large hole forward letting in water in such quantities as drowned the fires, and even forced the engineers to abandon the engine-room. Under the orders of Captain Hunter six boats were launched with the greatest order and regularity; the survivors of the *Osprey* and her own officers and crew filled them, under safe direction, to the water-edge; and the entire company put off as the *Amazon* was beginning to settle in the sea, though the actual sinking could not be noticed on account of a slight fog. They were at this time eighteen

miles off Dartmouth. No provisions, water or property of any kind could be taken with them. The survivors made for the land, and fortunately met with three fishing smacks, who took on board as many as possible to lighten the boats. They all reached Torquay about four P.M. on the 11th. At the inquiry which subsequently took place, the court pronounced an opinion that the *Amazon* was lost by a grave error of judgment on the part of Sub-Lieut. Loveridge, the officer of the watch, in putting the helm to starboard instead of port when first sighting the *Osprey*. Commander Hunter had his sword returned, and received the praise of the court for his energy, promptness, and humanity.

10.—Manifesto issued by the Emperor of Austria:—"To my people! The heavy misfortunes which have befallen my Army of the North, notwithstanding its most heroic resistance to the enemy, the increased dangers thereby menacing the Fatherland, the calamities of war with which my beloved kingdom of Bohemia is being desolated, and which threaten other parts of my empire, and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families, have moved to its inmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fathfully a feeling for the good of my peoples. But the reliance which I expressed in my manifesto of the 17th June—a reliance on your unalterable and faithful devotion and readiness for any self-sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune cannot subdue—a reliance upon God and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single moment. I have addressed myself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but, with the noble intention of preventing any further bloodshed, he even of his own accord offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities, and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honourable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war. But I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great Power would be shaken: sooner than that this should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity; and in this I am sure of my people's approval. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered and the large enrolment of volunteers called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down. My people! have confidence in your Emperor. The people of Austria have never shown themselves greater than in misfortune. I will follow the example of my forefathers, and will lead you on with determination, perseverance, and unshaken confi-

dence in God.—FRANCIS JOSEPH. Given at my residence in the capital of Vienna, this tenth day of July, 1866."

**12.**—Volunteer dinner at Wimbledon to the Belgian riflemen.

**13.**—In the course of a discussion in Committee of Supply, General Peel intimates that it is the intention of Government to furnish the army with breech-loaders.

— The *Great Eastern* commences paying out the Atlantic telegraph off Valentia, the track taken being about midway between the lines of 1858 and 1865. By noon next day she had gone 136 miles, and lowered 145 knots of cable. In the course of the evening a telegram was received on board from the seat of war in Venetia, announcing that the Austrians had evacuated the whole country between the Mincio and the Alps. On this occasion nothing occurred to mar the steady progress of the expedition.

**14.**—The Birmingham Banking Company, established in 1829, suspends payment, with liabilities estimated at 2,000,000.

— The German Federals defeated at Aschaffenburg by the Prussians.

**15.**—The new Cabinet Ministers take their seats in the Commons after re-election. The only one unseated was the Scotch Lord Advocate (Paton) at Bridgewater.

— Sir J. P. Grant appointed Governor of Jamaica in room of Lieutenant Eyre. He was sworn into office at Kingston on the 6th of August.

**16.**—Mr. Clay withdraws his bill for an educational franchise.

— Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, attends a meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Fund, held in Willis's Rooms. Her Majesty left England the following week on a visit to America.

**17.**—Discussion in both Houses on the present condition of affairs on the continent of Europe. In the Commons Lord Stanley delivered his "maiden speech" as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and defended the proceedings of the Government in taking conjoint action with France to secure a cessation of hostilities.

— Referring to the prohibition issued against holding political meetings in Hyde-park, the new Home Secretary (Walpole) stated to-night in the Commons:—"There is nothing in the notice signed by Sir Richard Mayne to imply that processions, orderly conducted, are illegal—there is nothing in that notice to prevent persons from holding meetings in the usual way for the purpose of discussing politics, or any other subject; but I think that any one holding the office which I have the honour to hold is bound to attend to the public peace of this metropolis; and if he believes that the parks, which are open by the

permission of her Majesty for the benefit of all her Majesty's subjects, are likely to be devoted to any purpose that would interfere with the quiet recreation of the people, and might lead to riot and disorderly demonstrations, he would be most blameable if he did not issue an order similar to that which I have given."

**20.**—In expressing his inability to be present at the Reform Meeting in Hyde-park, Mr. Bright thus writes to the Council of the League regarding the resolution come to by Government to prevent the meeting being held where it was proposed:—"You have asserted your right to meet on Primrose-hill and in Trafalgar-square. I hope after Monday night no one will doubt your right to meet in Hyde-park. If a public meeting in a public park is denied you, and if millions of intelligent and honest men are denied the franchise, on what foundation do our liberties rest, or is there in the country any liberty but the toleration of the ruling class? This is a serious question, but it is necessary to ask it, and some answer must be given to it."

— Naval engagement off Lissa, in which the Austrian fleet under Admiral Tegethoff defeats the Italian fleet under Admiral Persano. The former consisted of 7 iron-clads, 6 frigates, 1 line-of-battle ship, 9 gun-boats, and 3 paddle steamers—in all 26 sail; the latter was more numerous, there being 11 ironclads, a steam-ram, the *Affondatore*, on board of which the Admiral hoisted his flag, and a line-of-battle ship. The *Palestro* was blown up with all on board when approaching to assist the *Re d'Italia*, when hard pressed by the Austrian ironclads. The engagement lasted two hours.

**21.**—First meeting of the Cobden Club at Richmond. Mr. Gladstone presided, and passed a warm eulogium on the great free-trade statesman. Earl Russell took advantage of the opportunity to defend his home and foreign policy, and censured Ministers for being a party to an arrangement with France regarding Venetia, which could not but be offensive to the Italians.

**22.**—Armistice for five days agreed upon between Prussia and Austria.

**23.**—Riot in Hyde Park, arising out of an order by Government prohibiting its use by the Reform League for a great political demonstration. Early in the afternoon a notice signed by Sir Richard Mayne was extensively posted throughout London, stating that the park gates would be closed to the public at five o'clock. The Committee of the Reform League met in the afternoon to conclude their arrangements, and resolved not to abandon what they considered their line of duty. The numerous processions were to march with banners and music to the Marble Arch, where properly appointed persons would demand admittance on their behalf if necessary.

By five o'clock thousands were standing near the chief entrances. The police were at first posted inside the gates; but a few missiles, now a stone and then a stick, being thrown, the men were marched outside. A line of ordinary policemen, in a semicircle, stood before the gates, protected in front by mounted constables. As soon as the banners of the first procession were seen, a cheer was raised, and a space was opened for the leaders to pass along to the gates. Mr. Edmond Beales, Colonel Dickson, Mr. George Brooke, and other prominent members of the Reform League, alighted from the foremost carriage, and, addressing the nearest mounted officer, Mr. Beales requested a quiet admittance to the Park: the officer told him he could not go in, and in answer to Mr. Beales' question, "Why?" he said, "I have authority to prevent you." Mr. Beales asked who gave him the authority, and the reply was, "Our Commissioner." The leaders of the Reform party, thus repulsed, stepped back into their carriages amidst loud cheering, and a little murmuring on the part of those whose curiosity would, perhaps, have been better satisfied had resistance been carried further. As much of the procession as could be organized in the dense mass, variously estimated at from a hundred to two hundred thousand persons, followed the carriages of the Committee towards Oxford-street, along which they proceeded. At length the head of the demonstration reached Trafalgar-square, where the speaking was brief, and confined to the proposing and seconding of two resolutions, urging the prosecution of lawful and constitutional means for the extension of the franchise, and thanking Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and others, for being faithful to the cause, while others had basely deserted it. While the leaders were marching to Trafalgar-square, however, more exciting work engaged the attention of the crowds who remained in Hyde Park. A large portion finding a forcible entry by the gate prevented, moved westward, and in one bold dash smashed in the railings of the park in sight of the police, and entered the ground cheering and waving handkerchiefs. The railings at Park-lane were broken in about the same time, and in a few minutes several thousands had entered the park. Encounters between the police and mob now became rife, the former using their truncheons freely, and the latter stones and other missiles. Before long several prisoners and wounded persons were removed; and the most serious consequences were apprehended when a detachment of Foot Guards arrived, under the command of Colonel Lane Fox. The Guards were cheered by the mob, and took up a position near the gate, where they remained throughout. A body of the Life Guards soon after arrived, and were cheered in the same manner. They, however, galloped off to some other part of the park. When the police were left to themselves, they were again pelted and attacked by the mob, and one or two

of their number unhorsed. After a series of charges against the mob the police were reinforced by a second detachment of Foot Guards, drawn up in front of the gate, and who, with the first detachment, received orders to be in readiness to fire should it become necessary. Encounters between the police and the mob then became less frequent, and finally quiet was restored when another body of Life Guards augmented the soldiery, and combined to help in removing the mob from the park.

**25.**—In compliance with a wish expressed by the Home Secretary, a deputation from the Reform League, consisting of Mr. Beales, Colonel Dickson, and others, wait upon the right hon. gentleman at the Home Office, with reference to the recent disturbances in Hyde-park. Mr. Beales said it was impossible to overrate the gravity of the present crisis, and, as an essential means of restoring quiet, advised the Government to withdraw the police and military from the park. On their part they would do what they could to soothe the exasperation under which the public were naturally labouring. Mr. Walpole:—"I have to thank you in the first place for coming here, and in the second for the conciliatory tone you have all used in reference to the present unhappy proceedings." The right hon. gentleman paused for a few seconds, evidently much affected. He then went on to say that if he had been previously informed they intended to try their right to the use of the park in a legal way, Government would have given them every facility for doing so. On condition that they would not insist on their presumed right in the meantime, and would assure their friends that Government had only one desire, namely, to meet them in the frankest manner, and further on condition that there was no disturbance and no attack on property, the Home Secretary undertook that there should be no display of military or police in the park. Mr. Beales and his friends thereupon proceeded to the park, and caused intimation to be given that no further attempt would be made to hold a meeting there "except only on next Monday afternoon (July 30) at six o'clock, by arrangement with the Government."

**27.**—Completion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. This evening, at about five o'clock, English time, the cable was completed between Europe and America. Conversation had been carried on throughout the day between the electricians Gooch and Glass, until word was sent to Valentia to cease signalling, as they were about to make the splice with the shore-end at Trinity Bay. This was completely effected on the 28th. Lord Stanley was at once informed "that the most perfect communication had been established between England and America." Messages passed from the Queen to the President, expressing a hope that it would be an additional bond of union between the two nations; and the Earl of Car-

narvon caused her Majesty's congratulations to be conveyed to Viscount Monk, at Ottawa, on the successful completion of the undertaking. On the 31st messages passed along the cable and across the American continent to Vancouver's Island.

**30.**—John Richard Jeffrey murders his son, a child about six years of age, by hanging him with a handkerchief in a cellar in Seven Dials. The murderer gave himself up; though not till evidence had been obtained clearly connecting him with the crime. He was tried for the offence before Mr. Justice Willes, on the 20th of September, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 9th of October.

— With reference to the severe visitation of cholera in the Bethnal-green district, Mr. Glaisher, the meteorologist, records this day:— “On looking from the grounds of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, under the trees towards the boundary walls of the park, I saw the same dense blue mist, which has continued without intermission to the present time, though somewhat less in density this morning. Ordinary mists pass away when the wind blows with a pressure of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. on the square foot. Since last Monday we have had pressure of the wind varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 9 lbs. blowing continually for sixty to seventy hours, yet there has been no change in this blue appearance. I have examined the atmosphere daily for this blueness, particularly during the last twelve months, and have never seen anything like it since 1854. This blue mist is apparent on all sides; it extends fully to the top of the trees, though it is not then so easy to distinguish. It is most easily discernible through as much atmosphere as possible, viewed from under a tree, looking under other trees. Thus seen, the boundary walls of Greenwich Park, and all objects near them, are coloured blue; or through gaps in trees, if there are others at a sufficient distance to form a background, when it resembles thin smoke from a wood fire. The intensity of the blue is increased when viewed through a telescope with a low power. It is of great importance to know whether it is general over the country. The only other tint of mist I know connected with the prevalence of epidemic is that of a yellow mist, perceptible in like manner, when scarlatina is prevalent: in neither case is there any excess of humidity in the air.”

**31.**—Mr. Chas. Buxton brings the Jamaica disturbances before the House of Commons, and moves a series of resolutions, the effect of which, as he explained, was to condemn what was done after the disturbances were suppressed, and to award compensation to persons who had relations killed or property destroyed. After a debate, one resolution, expressing in general terms regret at the occurrence of the outbreak, was agreed to.

**August 1.**—Mr. Gladstone's Compulsory (600)

Church Rate Abolition Bill read a second time, the understanding being that it would not be carried further.

**2.**—The Queen subscribes 500/- to the Bishop of London's Fund for relieving the cholera sick and suffering of the East end of London. “The sufferings,” wrote her Majesty, “of a large number of poor persons from cholera in a particular district of London, though fortunately as yet only in a limited one, have most painfully attracted the Queen's attention; and her Majesty consequently learnt with satisfaction the proposal contained in your letter published this morning, to arrange with the Metropolitan Relief and District Visiting Association, of which your Lordship is President, for the proper administration of a special Cholera Fund.” Mrs. Gladstone also originated a scheme to provide a temporary home for children whose parents had died of the epidemic.

— A bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland from the 1st September to 1st March passed through Committee by 105 to 31 votes, and passed its final stage in the House of Lords on the 8th.

**3.**—Came on for hearing in Edinburgh, before the Lord President and a jury, the Esk pollution case, involving important interest to manufacturers and residents along the banks of rivers. The prosecutors were the Duke of Buccleuch, owner of Dalkeith Park, and Viscount Melville, owner of Melville Castle, who proceeded against the owners of eight paper mills on the banks of the North Esk in Mid Lothian. On their behalf numerous witnesses were called to prove that twenty or thirty years ago the stream had been a good troutling river, that the water was fit and was used for domestic purposes, for the watering of cattle, &c., whereas now, owing to the enormous increase of the paper trade, and the consequent increase of pollution, the fish could not live in the river, and the water was not only unavailable for domestic uses, but emitted putrescent odours, and was covered with froth, while in the bed there was a deposit of precipitated organic matter, which, whenever stirred from any cause or when the river was low, gave off offensive effluvia. Medical testimony was adduced to prove the quantity of organic matter emanating from the paper mills, and the effects on the comfort and health of the inhabitants. For the defence it was observed that the paper mills had been in the river since 1709. Professional witnesses of eminence gave evidence that the organic matters from the paper mill discharges were inconsiderable, and that the oxidizing power of the atmosphere and the flow of the river had a rapid effect upon them, so that the water practically recovered itself in the run between one mill and another. It was also sought to be shown that the sewage of a populous locality admitted to the river was much more noxious than the mill discharges. The great interest of the case to the paper manufacturers was also dwelt upon,

their mills being the chief source of employment to the villagers. The success of the prosecution in this case, it was said, would extinguish the paper trade on the North Esk, at present supplying several thousand persons. The jury, after three hours' absence, by a majority of nine to three gave a verdict against the mills.

**4.**—Rev. Professor James Martineau (Unitarian) having been brought forward as a candidate for the vacant chair of Mental Philosophy and Logic in University College, London, the Council this day, by a majority of five to four, agree to a motion proposed by Mr. Grote, that they "consider it inconsistent with the complete religious neutrality proclaimed and adopted by University College to appoint to the chair of the Philosophy of Mind and Logic a candidate eminent as a minister and preacher of any one among the various sects dividing the religious world."

— During the past week 1,053 deaths from cholera were reported in London.

**5.**—On opening the Berlin Chambers the King returned thanks "for God's gracious goodness, which has assisted Prussia amid heavy but successful sacrifices, not only in averting from our frontiers the danger of hostile attack, but in enabling the army of the country, by a rapid career of victory, to add fresh laurels to its inherited fame, and to smooth the course for the national development of Germany."

**8.**—In consequence of the large territorial additions made to Prussia in terms of the late treaty with Austria, the Emperor Napoleon makes a demand for a rectification of the frontier of France in accordance with the treaty of 1814. The territory claimed included Sarrelouis and Laudun. Prussia at once refused, and the Emperor withdrew his demand.

— Reform meeting in the Guildhall, presided over by the Lord Mayor (Phillips). With the exception of the heads of the League the chief speakers were working men. The ordinary resolutions were carried concerning residential and registered manhood suffrage and the ballot.

— Lieut. Brand, R.N., of Jamaica Court-martial notoriety, writes to Mr. Chas. Buxton, M.P., who had charged him with recklessly causing the death of upwards of 200 persons:—"You may be a very fine *buckra* among the polished gentlemen at Exeter Hall who wanted Mr. Eyre suspended with a rope, and the old ladies of Clapham; but when you come with your peculiar little assertions in print, and such barefaced lies too, I think it is time for the trampled worm to turn. If you have a spark of gentlemanly or generous feeling left, you will contradict your letter relative to my court, or I shall expect you to give me satisfaction in a way more suited to my tastes. And you know, Sir, that it is a damned cowardly thing for you to write officers (who did their best, and whose acts were fully approved by their superiors) down, when you well know that they are

not allowed to write to a newspaper. However, England and the Admiralty are my judges, not Buxton and Co. P.S.—I have written 'private' on this by advice, as my friends say, 'He was not ashamed to write falsehoods about the beardless boy, so he may sneak into the Admiralty and say he is afraid of him;' but you need not be so. We have a new Admiralty, my friend." In reply to an offer that the disgrace of publication might be avoided if an apology were offered, Brand wrote by the following mail from Jamaica:—"You may publish this too if you like, also your answer to my first; it will only be telling the world of your own cowardice. Only do not clip them at all. Fair play is my motto, and true blue my colour. Please do not write any more, as I am very nervous, and you frighten me." Having satisfied themselves of the authenticity of the letters, the Admiralty suspended Lieutenant Brand, and caused him to be sent home.

**9.**—Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to York. On the 11th 25,000 Volunteers were reviewed in their presence by the Duke of Cambridge, and on the 12th the ceremonial unveiling took place of the Prince Consort memorial window in the Guildhall.

**10.**—Parliament prorogued by commission. The Royal Speech made reference to the war between Prussia and Austria, Fenian disturbances in Ireland and Canada, recent commercial disasters, the lessening severity of the cattle-plague, and the spread of cholera.

**11.**—The Emperor Napoleon makes offer of Venetia to Italy. "My purpose has always been to restore it to itself, so that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Mistress of her own destinies, Venetia will soon be able to express her will by universal suffrage. Your Majesty will recognise that in these circumstances the action of France has again been exercised in favour of humanity and the independence of population."

**12.**—Ex-Governor Eyre arrives at Southampton from Jamaica.

**13.**—Several persons killed in the crowd at the Emperor's fête in Paris.

**16.**—After ninety-seven days, the longest interval by far of so high a rate, the Bank Directors, this morning, reduced the minimum rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent. In 1857 10 per cent. was sustained for forty-two days. Previously the highest rate had been 8 per cent. for twenty-eight days, in 1847.

— A Royal message laid on the table of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, for the incorporation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort. Bills were immediately introduced, establishing universal suffrage, and providing for a deputy to every 100,000 electors.

— Calcutta letters of this date record that there are sights to be witnessed in that city which would lead the stranger to believe that it was perishing of famine and pestilence. "Since the famine has been allowed to reach

such hideous proportions in the rural districts, it is inundating the capital. All who can crowd from the interior afflicted subdivision of Jehawabad, in the rich country of Hooghly, and the misery of what was once the flourishing indigo district of Meddea, as well as from the more wretched Midnapore and distant Orissa, flock to the charities of Calcutta. Official reports, giving statistics, show that at twenty-two places 17,475 poor are daily fed, in addition to the sick in the hospitals; and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day, it may be said that 20,000 starvelings are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta. The number of pauper bodies buried at one ghat alone rose from fifty, at which it stood last year, to 329 in the first nine days of this month."

**16.**—Concluded at Philadelphia the meetings of the great National Convention convened to support President Johnson in his determination to permit Constitutional freedom in the Southern States.

—Bribery Inquiry Commissioners commence their sittings. Great Yarmouth was opened to-day, Reigate on the 22d, Totnes on the 23d, and Lancashire on the 27th.

**17.**—The King of Italy grants an amnesty to the Aspromonte offenders.

**18.**—Collision off Aldborough, between the screw steamer *Haswell* and the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bruiser*. The latter had on board 128 persons, 99 of whom were taken on board the *Haswell*. The others went down with the *Bruiser*, which sunk within fifteen minutes after the collision.

**21.**—Ex-Governor Eyre entertained at a public banquet at Southampton. Professor Kingsley and Earls Cardigan and Hardwicke made speeches in praise of the energy, humanity, and wise discretion of their guest.

**22.**—The British Association commences its sittings at Nottingham. The President, Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C., delivered an inaugural address on "Continuity" which gave rise to considerable criticism and controversy. At this meeting the Association consented to make a new department for the discussion of the various questions arising out of the researches of Anthropologists. In the Geographical section, Sir S. W. Baker and Mr. Falgrave gave an account of the countries visited by them.

—The *Tornado*, of Glasgow, seized off Madeira by the Spanish frigate *Geronia*, on pretence that she was destined as a vessel of war for the Chilian service. Her owners, Isaac Campbell and Co., at once communicated with Lord Stanley, stating that the vessel "was British built, carries a British register, is manned by a British crew, and is owned by ourselves, who are British subjects. She was cleared from the port of Leith on the 9th inst. for Rio Janeiro by her Majesty's Custom authorities, and by the Brazilian consul. She is, moreover, totally unarmed, and carries nothing but coals, provisions, and stores necessary for

the voyage." Lord Stanley instructed our minister at Madrid to inquire into the circumstances of the seizure, and report without loss of time.

**23.**—Treaty of peace executed at Prague between Prussia and Austria. The Emperor accedes to the union of Venetia with Italy, recognises the dissolution of the hitherto-existing Germanic Confederation, and consents to a new organization of Germany without the participation of the Austrian empire. By Article 11 the Emperor engages, in order to cover part of the costs incurred by Prussia in the war, to pay the King the sum of forty million Prussian dollars, subject to a deduction to be made for the war costs in Schleswig, and the free provisioning of the Prussian army until the conclusion of peace.

—Writing in reply to many communications addressed to him as the presumed chairman of the Eyre Defence Fund, Mr. T. Carlyle writes:—"For my own share, all the light that has yet reached me on Mr. Eyre and his history in the world goes steadily to establish the conclusion that he is a just, humane, and valiant man, faithful to his trusts everywhere, and with no ordinary faculty of executing them; that his late services in Jamaica were of great, perhaps of incalculable value, as certainly they were of perilous and appalling difficulty—something like the case of 'fire' suddenly reported in the ship's powder-room in mid-ocean, where the moments mean the ages, and life and death hang on your use or misuse of the moments; and, in short, that penalty and clamour are not the things the Governor merits from any of us, but honour and thanks, and wise imitation, should similar emergencies arise, on the great scale or on the small, in whatever we are governing. The English nation have never loved anarchy, nor was I wont to spend its sympathy on miserable mad seditions, especially of this inhuman and half-brutish type, but always loved order, and the prompt suppression of seditions, and reserved its tears for something worthier than the promoters of such delirious and fatal enterprises who had got their wages for their sad industry. Has the English nation changed, then, altogether? I flatter myself it has not—not yet quite; but only that certain loose superficial portions of it have become a great deal louder, and not any wiser, than they formerly used to be. At any rate, though much averse at any time, and at this time in particular, to figure on committees, or run into public noises without call, I do at once feel that as a British citizen I should and must make you welcome to my name for your Committee, and to whatever good it can do you; with the hope only that many other British men, of far more significance in such a matter, will at once or gradually do the like; and that, in fine, by wise effort and persistence, a blind and disgraceful act of public injustice may be prevented, and an egregious folly as

well—not to say, for none can say or compute what a vital detriment throughout the British empire, in such an example set to all the colonies and governors, the British empire has."

**23.**—The new Lord Lieutenant (the Marquis of Abercorn) makes a triumphal entry into Dublin.

**24.**—Treaty signed between Austria and France respecting the cession of Venetia.

**26.**—Holland and Hareland's saw mills and workshops, Bloomsbury, destroyed by fire.

**27.**—Reform demonstration at Birmingham, the number attending being estimated by newspapers favourable to the movement at 250,000. An immense procession left the city for Brook Fields, where various platforms were erected to accommodate the speakers who addressed the crowds. The rain fell heavily during the greater part of the proceedings, but the Reformers determined in carrying out their original programme, and kept the gathering together till the afternoon. The principal resolution carried was to the following effect :—"That the present House of Commons has, by its rejection of the very moderate measure of Parliamentary Reform proposed by the late Government, proved itself utterly unworthy of our confidence and support, and that it in no sense represents the wishes of the Commons of Great Britain. We, therefore, hereby pledge ourselves to demand, to agitate for, and use all lawful means to obtain registered residential manhood suffrage, as the only just basis of representation, and the ballot to protect us from undue influence and intimidation at elections." A meeting for a similar purpose was held in the Town-hall in the evening, and was addressed by Mr. Bright, Mr. Scholefield, and Mr. Beales—the last of whom made publication of the fact that, for the part he had taken in this agitation, he had been removed from the office of Revising Barrister for Middlesex. Mr. Bright was especially severe on Mr. Lowe, whom he accused of maligning the working classes in his speech of 13th March last, and urged his hearers to press on in their agitation for restoring the British Constitution with all its freedom to the British people.

**28.**—The Turks gain a victory over the Cretans at Aghios Myron.

**29.**—First meeting of a committee formed to establish an Eyre Defence Fund, Mr. T. Carlyle in the chair. The following evening a meeting composed chiefly of working men was held at Clerkenwell-green, at which the ex-Governor was denounced as a monster and murderer, and burnt in effigy.

**31.**—After a stormy meeting of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway in St. James's Hall, it was agreed to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the company.

**September 1.**—The new Cannon-street terminus of the South Eastern Railway opened for passenger traffic. There was some con-

fusion and delay incident to the despatch of an extraordinary number of trains for the first day, but no serious casualty occurred.

**1.**—Thomas Grimes executed in Liverpool for the murder of James Barton at the Bokeburn Colliery, near Wigan, in January 1863. The unfortunate victim in this case, after being robbed, was thrown into the furnace, whether before or after death was never clearly established, and nothing could be found belonging to him except a few buttons among the ashes. The circumstances of the crime were now brought to light by a confederate who turned upon Grimes and put the police on the track of the murdered man's watch, found in the canal. Grimes himself was at the time undergoing penal servitude for another offence, but his friends readily admitted that they had seen the watch produced in his possession immediately after the murder. He made various criminatory statements after his conviction, but died this morning affirming his innocence.

**2.**—As Eliza Hawkins, one of the sect of Plymouth Brethren, was preaching to a crowd in the immediate neighbourhood of the ruins of the late fire at Ottery St. Mary's, Devon, a tottering chimney fell, killing six, and more or less injuring twelve.

—The Great Eastern succeeds in raising the Atlantic cable of 1865. "Precisely at 12.50 this (Sunday) morning" (writes the Secretary) "the cable made its appearance upon the grapnel, and, save when the voices of Captain Anderson and Mr. Canning were heard giving an order, one could almost hear a pin drop, such was the perfect silence which prevailed. No excitement, no cheering, as there was on the Sunday when we lifted it before. All was calm and quiet, the men scarcely spoke above their breath. The cable hands having had the bow-lines slipped over them, the men were lowered down over the bows, and placed huge hamper stoppers on the cable, which was speedily attached to 5-inch ropes, one being placed to protect the eastward side of the bight, and the other the westward. This took the best part of three-quarters of an hour. It was then found that the bight was so firmly caught in the springs of the grapnel, that one of the brave hands who put on the stoppers was sent lower down to the grapnel, and, with hammer and marlinspike and other implements, the rope was ultimately freed from the tenacious grip of the flukes. The signal being given to haul up, the western end of the bight was cut with a saw, and grandly and majestically the cable rose up to the frowning brows of the *Great Eastern*, slowly passing round the sheave of the bow, and then over the wheels on the forepart of the deck. Even then there was no excitement, but now men were seen to cross the platform and to touch the rope in order to feel satisfied that success had been achieved. The greatest possible care had to be taken by Mr. Canning and his assistants to secure the (603)

cable by putting stoppers on between the V wheel and the pick-up machinery, and to watch the progress of the grapnel rope and shackles round the drum, before it received the cable itself. This occupied a considerable time, and now it became evident that ere long the end would be passed down as far aft as the electrician's room. There awaiting its arrival were Mr. Gooch, M.P., Mr. Cyrus Field, Captain Hamilton, Mr. Canning, Mr. Clifford, Professor Thompson, Mr. Deane, and others. At last, Mr. Willoughby Smith, the chief electrician, made his appearance at the door with the end of the cable in his hand, and the connexions having been made he sat down opposite the instrument. A breathless silence prevailed. Not a word was spoken, all eyes being directed upon the experienced operator, whose expression of countenance indicated the deep anxiety he felt in making the test. At the expiration of some ten minutes he relieved our suspense by stating that, as far as he had then gone, he believed the tests to be perfect; but another minute had scarcely elapsed when he took off his hat and gave a cheer, which, as can be easily understood, was lustily taken up in the room, and having been heard outside, was echoed from stem to stern of the ship." A successful splice having been effected with the cable on board, the paying-out process was recommenced and continued without mishap or interruption till the 8th, when the great ship entered Trinity Bay, and a perfect connexion was formed with the American continent.

**2.**—M. Drouyn d'Lhuys resigns the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to the French Government, and is succeeded by the Marquis de Moustier.

**3.**—The amount received at the Mansion House up to this evening for the relief of the sufferers from cholera was 17,000/. Of this sum 7,000 had been dispensed in grants to local committees, and 5,000/., set apart for the maintenance of children made orphans.

— The Welsh hold a national Eisteddfod at Chester, where competitive performances take place on the harp, and in the recitation of Welsh songs. Apologizing for not being present, Mr. Matthew Arnold wrote to the Chairman of the Social Science Section, that the cultivation of Celticism was an antidote to the English vice of Philistinism. "A representation," he wrote, "to the University of Oxford from the Eisteddfod urging the importance of establishing a chair of Celtic at Oxford could not, I think, but have weight with the University. . . . We in England have come to that point, when the continued advance and greatness of our nation is threatened by one cause, and one cause above all—far more than by the helplessness of an aristocracy whose day is fast coming to an end—far more than by the rawness of a lower class whose day is just only beginning—we are imperilled by what I call the Philistinism of our middle classes. On the side of beauty and taste, vulga-

rity; on the side of morals and feelings, coarseness; on the side of mind and spirit, unintelligence—'this is Philistinism.'"

**4.**—Died, at Stratton, Hants, aged 70, Lord Northbrooke, formerly Sir Francis Baring, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Ministry of Lord Melbourne.

— Close of the great annual ocean race from Foo-chow-foo to London. The *Serica*, *Ariel*, and *Taeping* passed Foo-chow-foo bar, for London, on the 30th of May. The *Fiery Cross* sailed from the same place on the previous day, and the *Taitsing* left on the 31st. The next heard of them was from Anger, Straits of Sunda, as follows:—*Fiery Cross* passed through on the 19th of June; the *Ariel*, *Serica*, *Taiping*, and *Taitsing* on the 23d June, all within a few hours of each other—running the distance from Foo-chow-foo, about 2,750 miles, in twenty-three days. Yesterday, Lloyd's agent telegraphed the arrival of three of the ships in the Downs. The *Ariel* and *Taiping*, arrived at 8 A.M., and the *Serica* passed Deal at 1 P.M. They had all steam-tugs in attendance, and were pushing on for the river with all expedition. The distance, 14,060 miles, was run in 99 days; and it appeared that the *Ariel* and *Taiping* ran almost neck and neck the whole passage, the *Serica* following close in their wake. The *Ariel* and *Taiping*, which had lost sight of each other for 70 days, found themselves yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, off the Lizard, running neck and neck up the Channel, under every stitch of canvas that could be set, with a strong westerly wind. During the whole day the two ships kept their position, dashing up Channel side by side in splendid style, sometimes almost on their beam ends, every sea sweeping their decks. On approaching the pilot station off Dungeness the next morning, they each fired blue lights to signalize their position. At daybreak the pilots boarded them at the same moment, and the race was continued in the most exciting style till they arrived in the Downs, where they took steam-tugs to tow them up the river. The *Taiping*, however, was fortunate enough to have a superiority in the power of the steam-tugs, and reached Gravesend some time before the *Ariel*. The *Serica* followed closely upon them. She passed Deal at noon, and got into the river with the same tide which carried the *Taiping* and *Ariel* up the river to the docks, when the result of this extraordinary race was declared to be as follows:—*Taiping*, docked in London Docks 9.45 P.M.—1; *Ariel*, docked in East India Docks 10.15 P.M.—2; *Serica*, docked in West India Docks 11.30 P.M.—3. The *Taiping*, therefore, was winner of the premium, about 5,000/., to be paid to the first sailing vessel in dock with new teas from Foo-chow-foo.

**7.**—In reply to an address from the inhabitants of Salisbury Mr. Gladstone delivered a political speech defending the proceedings of

the Government with reference to the introduction and management of the late Reform Bill, and promising that a fair consideration would be given to any well-digested scheme brought forward by their successors—provided it was introduced promptly and showed a spirit of moderation and justice.

**13.**—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting upon the neglected state of the monuments of our Plantagenet kings in the ruined abbey of Fontevrault, suggests that it would be a graceful act for the Emperor of the French to present them to this country. “The graves have been long ago plundered, but there are still preserved hidden in a dark corner of the convent chapel, begrimed with the dust and dirt of ages, the effigies in marble which once adorned the tombs of Henry II. and Eleanor of Guienne, of Richard Cœur de Lion, and—most beautiful and best preserved of all—Isabelle d'Angoulême, the wife of John.”

**14.**—Letters from Orissa mention that as many as eighty corpses of starved natives are found lying in the streets in the morning. In the Cuttack district 3,000 deaths from famine and pestilence were reported in one week.

**15.**—An Imperial manifesto, signed by M. Lavalette on behalf of the Emperor Napoleon, explains to the French diplomatic agents in foreign parts the language they are to hold in their communications regarding recent events on the Continent. The document was on the whole of a peaceable character:—“From the elevated point of view from which the Imperial Government regards the destinies of Europe, the horizon appears to be cleared of all menacing eventualities; formidable problems which ought to have been resolved because they could not be evaded pressed upon the destinies of the people: they might have been imposed at a more inopportune period; they have received their natural solution without too violent shocks, and without the dangerous co-operation of revolutionary passions. A peace which reposes upon such basis will be a durable peace. As to France, in whatever direction she looks, she can perceive nothing which can impede her progress or interrupt her prosperity. Preserving friendly relations with all Powers, directed by a policy which has generosity and moderation for its strength, relying upon her imposing unity; with all her extended genius, her treasures, and her credit, which fertilize Europe; with her developed military forces, surrounded henceforth by independent nations; she will appear not less great, she will remain not less respected.”

**16.**—Captain Jervis dismissed from her Majesty's service for having (according to the principal charge), at Simla, on the 22d May, “neglected to obey the order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief communicated to him by the military secretary, to attend a committee of audit which had been assembled by orders

of his Excellency for the purpose of testing the accounts kept by Captain Jervis on behalf of the Commander-in-chief, the said committee having been ordered for the purpose of affording Captain Jervis an opportunity of relieving himself from the imputations on his character as an officer and a gentleman.”

**19.**—On the arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Liverpool Captain Anderson and his officers are presented with an address, in recognition of the successful exertions they had made to recover the lost Atlantic cable.

**20.**—The Prussian troops returned from the war make a triumphant entry into Berlin. On the 22d the King met another detachment outside the Brandenburg gate, and, mounted on his black charger “Sadova,” rode with them through the streets of the capital. The army was afterwards reviewed, and the King and Princes presented with wreaths by a company of young ladies dressed in white.

**22.**—The Princess Dagmar leaves Copenhagen for St. Petersburg. She was received into the Russian Church in the Palace Chapel of Zarsko-Selo, in presence of the Imperial Family.

**23.**—Lamirande, late cashier of the Bank of France at Poitiers, carried clandestinely from Montreal, although Justice Drummond, before whom the application was made, was of opinion that the fraud charged against him did not fall within the terms of the Extradition Treaty.

**25.**—Destructive floods in the Seine, Loire, and Arc.

**27.**—Reform demonstration in Manchester, attended by a gathering estimated at from 15,000 to 100,000. Mr. Bright spoke in the evening, again attacking Mr. Lowe and describing Lord Derby as no leader of his party in a high sense. “He is not its educator, he is not its guide; but he is its leader in all foolish contests in which, in its ignorance and all its selfishness, it involves itself with the people.”

**28.**—Meeting at the Mansion House to organize measures to relieve the famishing natives of Orissa.

**October 1.**—The layers of the Atlantic cable entertained at Liverpool at a banquet presided over by Sir Stafford Northcote, President of the Board of Trade. Intimation was made in the course of the evening that it was her Majesty's intention to confer the honour of knighthood on Captain Anderson, and Messrs. Thomson, Glass, and Canning, electricians; and a baronetcy on Mr. Gooch, M.P.

— Destructive hurricane in the Bahamas. H.M. gunboat *Nimble* was blown ashore among others.

— Sir James Knight Bruce retires from the Bench of the Court of Chancery, creating the first vacancy (with the exception of the wool).

sack) which had occurred for fourteen years. He was succeeded by Sir Hugh Cairns.

**2.**—The King of Hanover addresses a protest to the Cabinets of Europe against the annexation of Hanover by Prussia, and appeals for aid against the oppression of right by might.

**3.**—The Social Science Association commences its sittings at Manchester under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

— Revolt of the youths attending the agricultural penitentiary in the Island of Hyères, Levant. Fourteen boys were burnt in a ware-house by their companions.

**4.**—Insurrection in Candia. Letters from Athens of this date mention that the attack of the combined Turkish and Egyptian troops, under Mustapha Pasha, had completely failed. The Turks, it was further said, continue their barbarities in the province of Heraclea, where they have put about 300 women, children, and old men to the sword.

**5.**—Dr. Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta, drowned while going from the shore to his yacht, at Kooshtea on the Gorai river.

**7.**—At a meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University, in Dublin, the supplemental charter admitting the Catholic University into the system of the Queen's was adopted by a majority.

**8.**—A demonstration in favour of Reform is made by the West Riding of Yorkshire at Woodhouse-moor, Leeds. Mr. Bright was present, with Mr. Beales and Mr. Ernest Jones.

**9.**—Church Congress assembles at York, presided over by the Archbishop of York.

— The Empress of Mexico reported to have become insane since her arrival in Europe on a mission relating to the disturbed condition of her husband's empire. Her unfortunate condition was first manifested in an interview with the Pope, at which she declared there had been a conspiracy set on foot to destroy her by poison.

— The evacuation of the Quadrilateral commenced by Austria.

**10.**—Peschiera handed over by the French Commissioner to the Italian municipality. Next day, General Menebrea, the Italian negotiator at Vienna, handed over to the Austrian Government 87½ million lire, being the amount of the Italian indemnity, and received from Count Mensdorff the iron crown of Lombardy.

— Addressing his constituents at Elgin, Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., spoke of the complaints made against Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party:—"I watched him closely, and I really cannot say that I think this reproach is well-founded. Far from it. I think, considering the well-known peculiarities of Mr. Gladstone's disposition, he put a very remarkable restraint upon himself, and met a singularly malignant

Opposition in a very good spirit. I am speaking, of course, strictly of his conduct as leader of the House; for I have no means of knowing how far he is or is not responsible for the general errors in the management of the party to which I have already alluded. The only mistake in tactics which was obviously entirely his own was that truly astounding speech which he made on the Oxford Tests Bill, a speech which put the Liberal party in the absurd position of gaining its one great victory in this unhappy session at once over its enemies and its commander-in-chief. I had, perhaps, more reason than any one to feel annoyance at his gratuitous onslaught upon his best friends; but after the first vexation was over, I soon forgot it in reflecting on the amusing glimpse which it affords into the state of mind of this highly-gifted man. Just at this stage of his career, the neophyte leader of the Liberals, he is, indeed, a most curious study. His intellect disapproves the dogged Toryism of Mr. Hardy; he is revolted by the sceptical, half-ironical Toryism of Mr. Disraeli; but what he hates most, hates with that concentrated malignity which a great living poet has described in his soliloquy in a Spanish cloister, is that thorough-going Liberalism which extends to every department of thought, and in which every part fits into every other. And why does he hate it? Because he has a suspicion—a suspicion which he has hardly yet begun to whisper to himself—that the line on which he has been moving, when produced, leads to that end. He has a horrible foreboding that—to use his own words—time is on the side of those very politicians who, when he started in public life, were at the opposite pole of the political sphere, against whom all the strength of his youth and of his manhood was directed. Read his early speeches, study his early books; he has travelled far since then, and may well murmur from time to time at that destiny which may lead him, before he dies, like the Sicambrian of old, to burn what he adored, and to adore what he burnt."

**12.**—Another stormy meeting of the Chatham and Dover Railway Company in St. James' Hall. The nature of the report presented was such as to preclude the *Times* from offering any suggestions as to the best mode of extricating the Company from its difficulties, on account of the utter impossibility of arriving at any positive conclusions from the chaotic mass of transactions which constituted the entire history of the undertaking. Sir Morton Peto was accused of receiving 303,900/- of the sum for debentures, and applying 128,000/- of the sum for other purposes. In explanation, he said that a financial company held an enormous amount of the securities of his firm, and they lodged with them debentures more than equal to all they owed them; he therefore thought that, as no loss could accrue to the railway or to the financial company, he was justified in using the money as he did. Several of the directors admitted the irregularities which pre-

vailed in the management, and advised the shareholders to place business men at the head of their affairs.

**15.**—Attempt made by agents of the Saw-grinders' Union in Sheffield to kill or maim one Fearneyhough, who had withdrawn from their society. His house was blown up with gunpowder, but the inmates escaped with trifling injuries. The masters offered 1,000/- reward, and the Government 100/-, for such information as would lead to a discovery of the perpetrators.

— The Great Yarmouth Election Commission close their sittings in the borough by examining the Mayor as to what he knew of the practices at former elections.

**16.**—Reform demonstration in Glasgow. The *Times* estimated the number present at 150,000. Addressing a meeting in the evening Mr. Bright spoke of the House of Commons as utterly unworthy of the confidence of the people. "If the clerk of the House," he said, "were placed at Temple Bar, and had orders to lay his hand upon the shoulder of every well-dressed and apparently clean-washed man who passed through the ancient bar until he had numbered 658, and if the Crown summoned those 658 to be the Parliament for the United Kingdom, my honest conviction is that you would have a better Parliament than now exists."

— The Queen opens the Aberdeen Waterworks, designed to supply 6,000,000 gallons of pure water from the Dee. Her Majesty, on this occasion, addressed the assembly personally for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort.

— New constitution promulgated for the government of Jamaica.

**17.**—In the course of a journey in Scotland the Archbishop of Canterbury lays the foundation-stone of an ecclesiastical building at Inverness, to be called the Cathedral of Moray. The Primate was entertained at a public banquet in the afternoon, when he took occasion to say, "I rejoice to be able to give testimony to my anxious desire to seal the union and communion between the Episcopal Church in Scotland and the Church of England. The Episcopal Church is the only true representative of the Church of England in Scotland." The *Times*, in a leading article, censured the Archbishop's taking part in the ceremony as a gratuitous interference in the ecclesiastical affairs of a sister kingdom, where the established form of worship was so far different from his own as to make him a Dissenter.

**18.**—Some unpleasantness having arisen in the Church Conference on the 11th through the misapprehension of a phrase used by Dr. A. J. Stephens in the debates on the Teignmouth case, he writes to say:—"I deny that I ever designated or intended to designate the mixed chalice of water and wine as either

'negus' or 'grog.' A discussion arose before the Commissioners at Exeter as to the meaning of the word 'wine.' Dr. Deane contended, on behalf of the respondent, that 'wine' and 'wine and water' meant the same thing; and if he could have established that proposition, it is clear the mixed chalice could be legally used in the United Church. I replied, If water be mixed either with wine or spirit, the character of the liquid is changed as well as its name, the one being called 'negus' and the other 'grog.'"

**19.**—Venice was handed over to the municipal authorities this morning at eight o'clock. At the same moment General Almann left for Trieste amid marks of respect from the crowd. The Italian flag was hoisted on the tower of St. Mark and saluted with a salvo of 101 guns. General di Revel, the municipal authorities, and the National Guard proceeded to the railway station to meet the Italian troops, who were received with great enthusiasm. The city was decorated with flags, and a general illumination took place in the evening.

**20.**—King Leopold gives a banquet at Brussels to the English Volunteers who crossed the Channel to compete with their Belgian brethren.

**21.**—Another riot at Northmoor Green, Bridgewater, arising out of the ritualistic practices of the rector, Mr. Hewitt. On this occasion a procession of disreputable characters paraded the streets with paper decorations, and otherwise commenced disturbances which threatened for a time the destruction of both life and property.

— Risk Allah Bey tried at Brussels on a charge of murdering Charles Readly. In December 1857 Risk Allah, formerly a colonel in the Turkish army, and also a licentiate of the London College of Surgeons, married Mrs. Lewis, a widow with a child by a former husband, the above Charles Readly. The mother of the young man died in 1860, leaving to Risk Allah her fortune of 25,000/-, of which 5,000/- was to revert to Charles Readly on attaining his majority. In the event of Readly's premature death, the 5,000/- would of course become the property of Risk Allah, who had further insured Readly's life for 1,000/. In March 1865 Risk Allah and his step-son were staying at the Hotel du Rhin, Antwerp, where Readly became somewhat unwell, and had need of much attendance. Besides themselves, there was in the hotel only a sea captain and his wife, who left on the 30th. At three o'clock on that morning Readly rang his bell, and the porter having answered the summons, was asked to fetch Risk Allah. They together found Readly reclining against the bed, and having induced him to lie down, they left. The chambermaid of the hotel, Philoméne Brouwers, on coming down stairs at seven o'clock, peeped through the keyhole, and, as she states, distinctly saw Readly lying asleep, breathing peacefully. The sea captain and his wife had by this time left the hotel:

there were, consequently, in the house no strangers except Charles Readly and his step-father. About half-past seven Risk Allah descended, took breakfast, and walked about in front of the hotel till nine o'clock. Then he went up stairs, knocked at Readly's door, received no answer, and thereupon called up one or two of the servants. The outer door being locked, they entered by a door communicating with another room; and here Philoméne said that an article of furniture which was generally placed against this door at night had been removed. Readly was found bathed in blood, a large wound being apparent on the left side of the neck. A gun which Risk Allah had at one time carried into the room was found discharged; and he, lifting it, was said to have apostrophized it in these words: "Wicked gun, it is you who are the cause of this!" He also picked up a bit of paper which had been lying on the table, and showed the words written on it, "I have done it!" to the people with this remark, "See, the poor fellow says that he has done it himself." Risk Allah then approached the body, and, according to the testimony of the people present, pulled out one of the arms of the young man from beneath the coverlet in order to see whether he was yet cold. It was shown that Readly's arms were both underneath the coverlet, and contended that the muzzle of the gun, to have produced such a wound, must have been some little distance from the young man's neck. The circumstances looking suspicious, Risk Allah was arrested; but the court liberated him the same day, holding that Readly had committed suicide. A singular train of circumstances led to the revival of the case. Last February two forged letters of exchange, drawn on the National Bank in favour of "Charles Readly," were presented for payment at a bank in Brussels. Risk Allah had, on January 30, dropped a blank cheque-book in Paris, and the forged cheques were found to be part of this book. Detectives were set to work, and speedily discovered that a suspicious intimacy had existed between Risk Allah and a man named Osman, who had been convicted of villainy in various parts of the world. It seemed to them that the two men had entered into a partnership in fraud, and as the business of inquiry progressed, serious doubts began to be raised about the Antwerp affair, especially when it became known how much Risk Allah had profited by young Readly's death. Finally, for Belgian law admits of an acquitted person being recalled for further examination, Risk Allah was put upon his trial. It extended over six days, in the course of which numerous witnesses were examined as to the relations existing between the prisoner and Readly, and touching the possibility of the latter committing suicide in the position in which he was found in bed. The President of the Court submitted no less than sixty distinct questions to the jury, on which they were required to give separate findings. All of these questions, with the exception (608)

of the last two, referred to the two cheques negotiated by Osman in Brussels. On each of the sixty issues submitted to the jury at the close of the trial, it was necessary for the foreman to take the votes of his fellow-jurors by ballot. On returning into court, the foreman read out the findings of the jury to the several questions, and declared the result to be the acquittal of the accused.

**23.**—At the usual Christchurch annual dinner, Lord Malmesbury, who presided, denied the statement recently made by Mr. Bright to the effect that, if a Reform Bill were passed by the Commons, it would be sure to be rejected by the Lords. There was nothing, he said, in the past history of the House of Peers to justify such an assumption, and he believed that the members of that Assembly would always be ready to accept the clear and deliberate judgment of the country whenever it should be manifested through the votes of their representatives in the other House of Parliament.

**25.**—The Rev. F. D. Maurice, of Vere-street Chapel, elected Professor of Casuistry, Moral Philosophy, and Moral Theology, at Cambridge.

**29.**—The voting in Venetia for or against incorporation with Italy resulted in 641,758 in favour, and 69 against.

— Explosion of fire-damp in Pelton Fell Colliery, near Newcastle, causing the death of twenty-four men and boys employed in the Busty or ninety-four fathom seam. Three at the bottom of the shaft were saved, but much injured. One of them stated that he was sitting talking to another of the survivors, when, without the slightest warning, the explosion came upon them. It was a black flame. He had been sitting with his back against a brick wall, but the force of the explosion lifted him off his seat, turned him round, and dashed him against the side of the pit. The flame then flew past him, and it was hardly gone before he was buried beneath a shower of stones. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that there was no evidence to show what was the cause of the explosion, but they were of opinion that negligence had been manifested by the officials down the pit in not enforcing the rules, and also on the part of the men in not carrying them out.

**30.**—The new buildings of the Cambridge Union Society formally opened, Earl Powis, High Steward of the University, presiding. Lord Houghton delivered an inaugural address, in which he said:—"This is not my Cambridge Union. My Cambridge Union was a low, ill-ventilated, ill-lit apartment at the back of the Red Lion Inn, cavernous, tavernous—something between a commercial-room and a district branch meeting-house. How can I compare it with this superb building—these commodious apartments—these perhaps over-luxurious accompaniments of architecture, which you will

have to enjoy? But I remember that these old and humble walls, at the time I first stood within them, had recently echoed voices which England would not willingly let die. . . . It was in company with Mr. Sunderland and Mr. Arthur Hallam that I formed part of a deputation sent from the Union of Cambridge to the Union of Oxford. And what do you think we went about? Why, we went to assert the claims of Mr. Shelley to be regarded a greater poet than Lord Byron. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, at that time we were all very full of Mr. Shelley. We had printed his 'Adonais' for the first time in England, and a friend of ours suggested that, as he had been expelled from Oxford, and very badly treated in that University, it would be a grand thing for us to defend him there. So, with the full permission of the authorities here, we went to Oxford - at that time a long, dreary post-chaise journey of ten hours - and we were hospitably entertained by a young student of the name of Gladstone; who, by the by, has himself been since expelled. (Laughter and renewed cheering.) We had a very interesting debate, one of the principal speakers at which reminded me of the circumstance the other day - he at present enjoying a somewhat different position - namely, that of Archbishop in the Roman Catholic Church. We were very much shocked, and our vanity not a little wounded, to find that nobody at Oxford knew anything about Mr. Shelley." At the close of the inaugural proceedings, a debate was engaged in, the question being, "That this house views with regret the late substitution of a Conservative Government for a Liberal one."

**30.**—At a banquet given to Mr. Bright by the Dublin Liberals in the Rotunda, the member for Birmingham delivered a long address on the evils of Ireland, which he traced mainly to the Established Church, and the dis-possession of the soil by the Irish people. "You will recollect," he said, "that the ancient Hebrew in his captivity had his window open towards Jerusalem when he prayed, you know that the follower of Mohammed, when he prays, turns his face towards Mecca: and the Irish peasant, when he asks for food and freedom and blessings, his eye follows the setting sun; the aspiration of his heart reaches beyond the wide Atlantic, and in spirit he grasps hands with the great Republic of the West. If that be so, I say then that the disease is not only serious, but that it is even desperate."

**November 3.**—Some controversy having been raised by Lord Houghton's reference to the Shelley debate at Oxford, Archbishop Manning now writes:—"It was, I think, a passage of arms got up by the Eton men of the two Unions. My share, if any, was only as a member of the august committee of the green-baize table. I can, however, well remember the irruption of the three Cambridge orators. We Oxford men were precise, orderly, and morbidly afraid of excess

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in word or manner. The Cambridge oratory came in like a flood into a mill-pond. Both Monckton Milnes and Hallam took us aback by the boldness and freedom of their manner. But I remember the effect of Sunderland's declamation to this day. It had never been seen or heard before among us; we cowered like birds and ran like sheep. I was the other day reminding the Secretary of the India Board of the damage he did me. He was my private tutor, and was terrifically sitting right opposite to me. I had just rounded a period when I saw him make, as I believed in my agony, a sign of contempt, which all but brought me down. I acknowledge that we were utterly routed. Lord Houghton's beautiful reviving of those old days has in it something fragrant and sweet, and brings back old faces and old friendships very dear as life is drawing to its close."

**5.**—The Czar formally recognises the Hos-podar as Prince of the Danubian Principalities.

— Berwick, mariner, Webb, mariner, and Dean, commission agent, examined at the Mansion House on the charge of scuttling the ship *Scurn* while on her voyage from Newport to Shanghai, with intent to defraud the under-writers. (See February 1, 1867.)

— Fire at Hampstead-road, resulting in the death of three children, chiefly through the negligence, as found by the coroner's jury, of two police-constables on duty at the time.

**6.**—The Master of the Rolls delivers judgment in the case of *Colenso v. Gladstone* and others, which had excited considerable interest in ecclesiastical circles, from its bearing on the status of the Colonial Episcopate. Dr. Colenso filed a bill against Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Wood, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, Trustees of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, calling upon them to set aside a sum of 10,000*l.* out of the fund, for the purpose of securing the income of the Bishop of Natal, and calling upon them also to pay him his salary of 362*l.*, which they had withheld since 1864 on account of a deprivation from his office by Bishop Gray, Metropolitan of South Africa, which the judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council had since declared to be illegal. The defendants contended that according to that judgment Dr. Colenso had never been a Bishop at all within the meaning of the original founders of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, who intended that the Bishop of Natal should be subject to the Metropolitan. The Trustees, therefore, did not feel themselves justified in paying over their funds to a Bishop of that class. Lord Romilly now pronounced an elaborate judgment, in which he entered at length into the duties and functions of a Bishop, the extent to which the letters patent of the Crown had failed in enabling the plaintiff to perform these duties, the objects for which the funds in the hands of the defendants were contributed, and the

contract which they had entered into with the Crown on the one hand and the plaintiff on the other. Verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

**7.**—The *Times* announces that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to withdraw their diplomatic representative from the Court of Saxon, and to break up the establishment of the British Legation at Dresden.

— The King of Italy makes a triumphal entry into Venice.

**9.**—Came on for hearing, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the case of Murray *v.* Burgess, involving important points in connexion with the Church in the Colonies. Murray was Moderator of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church at the Cape, and the respondent was the clergyman of that persuasion in the colony of Hanover. The Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa suspended the respondent for denying the existence of the devil and the sinfulness of Christ's human nature. He brought an action in the Supreme Court of the colony, and that court decided last year that the sentence of the Synodical Commission was null and void. Hence the present appeal, alleging that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in a sentence passed for a spiritual offence; and that the decision of the Supreme Court was contrary to law and erroneous. The respondent, on the other hand, alleged that the words attributed to him were not proved; and, further, that the Synod which suspended him was not legally constituted.

— Great rejoicings at St. Petersburg on the occasion of the marriage of the Czarewitch with the Princess Dagmar of Denmark.

**10.**—Dr. Livingstone writes from the "country of the Chepets":—"It has been quite impossible to send a letter coastwise ever since we left the Rovuma. The Arab slave-traders take to their heels as soon as they hear the English are on the road. I am a perfect bugbear to them. Eight parties thus skedaddled; and last of all my Johanna men, frightened out of their wits by stories told them by a member of a ninth party who had been plundered of his slaves, walked off and left me to face the terrible Mazitu with nine Nassick boys. The fear which the English name has struck into the souls of the slave-traders has thus been an inconvenience. I could not go round the north end of the lake for fear that my Johanna men, at sight of danger, would do there what they actually did at the southern end; and the owners of two dhows now on the lake kept them out of sight, lest I should burn them as slavers, and I could not cross in the middle. Rounding the southern end, we got up Kirk's Range, and among Manganja not yet made slave-sellers. This was a great treat, for, like all who have not been contaminated by that blight, they were very kind; and, having been worried enough by unwilling Sepoys and cowardly Johanna men, I followed

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my bent by easy marches among friendly generous people, to whom I tried to impart some new ideas in return for their hospitality. "The country is elevated, and the climate cool." Additions were made to the above in January, when the traveller was among the Bibisa, and in February, when he was in Bemba; but this intelligence of safety under his own hand did not reach England till April 1868.

**10.**—Wreck of the screw-steamer *Ceres* at Carnsore Point, near Wexford. She went ashore in a gale, about 6 P.M., and out of forty-two passengers twenty-nine were lost, with nine of the crew. The Board of Trade censured the master, Captain Pascoe, for not using the lead, and suspended his certificate for two years.

**11.**—The Royal mail steamship *Atrato* placed in quarantine, having arrived in Southampton Water with many cases of yellow fever.

**12.**—C. F. Brown, or "Artemus Ward," opens his entertainment in the Egyptian Hall.

**14.**—Meteoric shower of great splendour and duration. "From midnight to 1 o'clock," writes Mr. Hind, from the Observatory at Twickenham, "1,120 meteors were noted, the numbers gradually increasing. From 1 A.M. to 1 h. 7 m. 5 s. no less than 514 were counted, and we were conscious of having missed very many, owing to the rapidity of their succession. At the latter moment there was a rather sudden increase to an extent which rendered it impossible to count the number, but after 1.20 a decline became perceptible. The maximum was judged to have taken place about 1.10; and at this time the appearance of the whole heavens was very beautiful, not to say magnificent. Beyond their immense number, however, the meteors were not particularly remarkable, either as regards brilliancy or the persistence of their trains, few of which were visible more than three seconds. M. du Chaillu said that in these respects the meteors fell far short of those of the April period, which he had witnessed under a fine sky in equatorial Africa. From 1.52 to 2, 93,000 were registered; from 3.9 to 3.24, 100; from 4.42 to 5, the number seen was 12, and these mostly faint; and from 5.45 to 6, only five were counted. No person acquainted with the constellations, who carefully watched the display, could have any doubt as to the accuracy of the astronomical theory relative to these bodies. The radiant in Leo was most strikingly manifested: while the meteors in the opposite quarter of the sky traversed acres of many degrees, in the vicinity of the diverging point they shone out for a few seconds without appreciable motion, and might have been momentarily mistaken for stars by any one to whom the configuration of the heavens in that direction was not familiar. Several very vivid flashes of lightning were remarked during the night. The last, at 3.54, was particularly brilliant, of a deep orange colour, and appa-

rently emanated below the radiant in Leo. The horizon in that quarter was occupied by a pale glow, resembling what has often been remarked during exhibitions of the Aurora borealis."

**15.**—Unveiling of the Franklin memorial, erected in Waterloo-place, from designs by Noble, "to the great Arctic navigator and his brave companions, who sacrificed their lives in completing the discovery of the North-west Passage, 1847. Erected by the unanimous vote of Parliament."

— For the first time since October no deaths from cholera were registered this day for the East district of London. During the prevalence of the epidemic, 5,548 were known to have fallen victims, exclusive of 2,692 who died from diarrhoea and other cognate ailments. The Mansion House Relief Fund held a closing meeting November 29th.

**16.**—Great floods in Derbyshire and Lancashire, spreading over tracts of country never known to be under water before, and destroying much exposed property along the river banks.

**17.**—The *Spectator* announces that Professor de Morgan had resigned his chair in University College, in consequence of the recent decision arrived at by the Council of that body to reject Professor Martineau's candidature for the chair of Philosophy and Logic on the ground of his denominational reputation.

— Reform demonstration in Edinburgh.

**20.**—Ecclesiastical gathering in the British Hotel, Jermyn-street, to hear a statement made by M. Julius Ferrette, who claimed to be Bishop of Iona. He produced letters of consecration purporting to show that "Julius, Metropolitan of the World, who is Peter the Humble, otherwise styled Metropolitan of the See of the Syrians, and the Most Reverend Julius, Archbishop Ecumenic of the Orthodox Syrians and Metropolitan of Syria, resident in Homs (Emesa), has thought good to direct his attention to the state of the English Church, and he makes it known that on the 2d of June, 1866, in the divinely preserved city of Emesa, as the servant of God, the Presbyter Julius Ferrette has been ordained Bishop by the imposition of our hands, and has been appointed to the Island of Iona and its dependencies." Bishop Julius offered to re-ordain priests and deacons in the English Church without altering their status therein; but his ecclesiastical pretensions did not meet with any countenance.

— Sir John Lawrence holds a durbar at Agra remarkable for splendour and the number of native chiefs who assembled to do homage. The city and the river Jumna were illuminated.

— Reform banquet at Birmingham, attended by Mr. Bright and twenty-five other members of Parliament.

**21.**—Sudden outbreak of cholera in Fife.  
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In the village of Methill-hill, Leven, there were thirty deaths in the three days preceding the present.

**26.**—Lord Chief Justice Erle retires from his seat in the Court of Common Pleas, the Attorney-General, in name of the bar, eulogising the great ability with which his Lordship had reconciled positive law with moral justice. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley retired from the Court of Chancery at the same time.

— Lord John Manners refuses to let the League Reformers arrange their intended procession in Hyde Park, though solicited as a favour, and without prejudice to the dispute presently pending as to the right of the people so to occupy any of the parks.

**30.**—The Queen visits Wolverhampton to unveil the memorial erected there to the Prince Consort. At the conclusion of the ceremony, her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Mayor, Mr. Morris.

**December 1.**—Concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of *Hunter v. Sharpe*, being an action raised by a physician against the printer of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for a libel published therein on the 10th November last. After obtaining an M.D. degree in New York University the plaintiff commenced practising in that city. Resolving to make pulmonary diseases his specialty, Hunter studied the symptoms of his own delicate constitution, and adopted the practice of inhalation, which eminent medical men had previously recommended, but had not till then been systematically carried out. He had such a large practice that four medical men, each holding an English degree, were engaged to assist him. In 1858 Hunter came to England, where he published a book setting forth his system, and spent, according to his own testimony, about £1,000. in advertising. In 1865 a Mrs. Merrick accused him of taking improper liberties with her, and pending the investigation of that charge the libel now complained of appeared. It was headed, "Impostors and Dupes," and said: "One of the evils which were a curse to English society was the advertising practices of a certain class of medical impostors." Referring to plaintiff as one of them, the article continued: "The Merrick-Hunter story is a fresh illustration of the state of the law in the matter of these abominable advertisements." On behalf of the plaintiff, evidence was led showing the extent of his trade and the success attending his mode of treatment. On the other side, various eminent medical practitioners expressed opinions adverse to the plaintiff's system. In summing up, at the close of the fifth day's trial, the Lord Chief Justice laid it down that the defendant would be entitled to a verdict on the plea of Not guilty if the jury were of opinion that though the article was not in all respects completely correct, it was nevertheless written with remarkable care, in good faith, and in a moderate spirit. He fully endorsed the proposition that

if a public writer, in commenting upon a matter of public concern, exercised honestly his powers of criticism, he would be justified in so doing, even although the facts might fall short of what he had supposed them to be. The criticism in such a case was privileged, and he was entitled to the protection of his privilege. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

**3.**—London Trades Demonstration in favour of Reform. For days previously the League party had given out that this was to be one of the most mighty gatherings yet witnessed in support of their principles, and much pre-arrangement and negotiation was undertaken with the view of permitting it to pass along the thoroughfares in an effective and orderly manner. The day turned out to be unfavourable for such a demonstration. The anticipated 200,000 workmen dwindled down to between 25,000 and 30,000, and the march from the parade-ground, Whitehall, to Beaufort House, Chiswick, was accomplished in a quite peaceable, if somewhat irregular, order. Many of them, indeed, did not reach the scene of the display till evening had set in, and some then turned homewards without taking further part in the demonstration. Brief speeches were made by Mr. Beales and Colonel Dickson. One Leicester, a glass-blower, spoke with exceptional vehemence:—"Every stage of that contest had called forth its martyrs, and they had a martyr before them in Mr. Beales. The question was, 'Would they suffer these little-minded, decrepit, hump-backed, one-eyed scoundrels who sat in the House of Commons to rob and defraud them any longer of their rights—whether those who had squandered the people's earnings like water should continue to do so? From one end to the other of this land their fiat had gone forth that they meant to be free. What had Lord Derby done? He had translated Homer. But he could not make one of those beautiful specimens of glass work which had been carried in procession that day. There was not a stocking-weaver in Leicester, or a clodhopper in the kingdom, rendering service to the State, who was not quite as useful as Lord Derby. What the people meant to do was to drive the devil out of the House of Commons and let God Almighty in.' The crowd dispersed with cheers for Bright, Gladstone, and Beales.

**4.**—At a Reform meeting of the London Trades to-night in St. James's Hall, Mr. Bright urged continued agitation and organization. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., censured the Queen for not recognising the people when they gathered in such numbers in front of one of her palaces. Mr. Bright at once repudiated the insinuation contained in the speech of the member for the Tower Hamlets. "I am not accustomed," he said, "to stand up in defence of those who are possessors of crowns. But I could not sit and hear that observation without a sensation

of wonder and of pain. (Loud cheers.) I think there has been, by many persons, a great injustice done to the Queen in reference to her desolate and widowed position. (Cheers.) And I venture to say this, that a woman, be she the Queen of a great realm, or be she the wife of one of your labouring men, who can keep alive in her heart a great sorrow for the lost object of her life and affection, is not at all likely to be wanting in a great and generous sympathy with you. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)" Mr. Ayrton afterwards sought to make an explanation, but could not get a hearing.

**4.**—The Convent of Arkadi, Crete, attacked by the Turks, was blown up by its defenders, and between 300 and 400 killed.

**6.**—The Roman Catholics of the metropolis hold a meeting in St. James's Hall to express sympathy with the Pope.

**7.**—In consequence of the activity of the Fenian plotters in Ireland, the Lord-Lieutenant issues a proclamation placing such portions of Kildare and Mayo as had not been previously proclaimed under the provision of the Peace Preservation Act.

**11.**—The last detachment of French troops leaves Rome. At eight o'clock this morning the French flag upon the Castle of St. Angelo was hauled down and the Pontifical hoisted in its stead. General Montebello said to the Pope on leaving: "The Emperor withdraws his troops from Rome, but not his support—his Majesty leaves in the Eternal City the protection of France." His Holiness granted his benediction, and promised to pray for the Emperor. "It is said that his health is not good; I pray for his health. It is said that his soul is not at peace; I pray for his soul. The French nation is Christian. Its chief ought to be Christian also."

— In the Divorce Court Sir James Wilde lays down an important legal precedent in the case of *March v. March and Palumbo*. Hitherto the Court had been in the habit of making provision for a woman out of her husband's means; but where the wife was the guilty party, the same rule was not applied. Mrs. March, the respondent, had an income of about £1,400.; and the judge now directed that £200. should be appropriated yearly to the education of a child of the marriage, and that £400. per annum should be paid to the petitioner. The jurisdiction for this purpose had been recently created by statute, and the judge pointed out the grounds of public morality and policy on which it is founded. "It would be of evil example (he said) if this Court were to decide that the entire fortune of a wealthy married woman was to be reckoned as part of the prospects of an adulterer, or the resources of a second home for the guilty woman."

**12.**—Explosion in the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, causing a destruction of life unparalleled in the history of such calamities. About

six o'clock in the morning the whole of the hewers, boys, and drivers, numbering about 370, went down the shaft to commence their daily labour." They continued in the workings till twenty minutes past one this afternoon, when the banksman was alarmed by the sound of an explosion in the pit and a tempestuous rush of air and soot up the shaft. One of the cages, and the rope to which it was attached, were considerably damaged by the explosion; but in the face of those obstacles no time was lost by the authorities in descending the pit. At the bottom of the workings, immediately adjoining the shaft, eighteen men seriously injured, but still living, were discovered, and at once conveyed to the surface, where they were promptly attended to. The appearance presented in the workings showed the tremendous force of the explosion, which had changed the ordinarily busy scene of industry into a vast charnel-house. The bratticings and the stoppings had been torn down in every direction, and all means of ventilation in the pit were of course destroyed. The stables, in which were about eighteen horses and ponies, had been burned, and the whole of the animals killed. The sides of the workings were in many cases broken down, while the workings themselves were altogether unapproachable on account of the masses of coal blocking up the entrances. One survivor stated that, though the fire injured him but slightly, he was quite overcome by the after-damp, and believed he remained for some time in an unconscious state. On recovering somewhat he made his way with enormous difficulty to the shaft, stumbling almost at every step. In his progress through the workings he met with many prostrate forms. All were dead. In order to satisfy himself of this, he knelt over all those about whom he had any doubt, and with his ear close to their mouths listened to their breathing. Dead bodies lay on all hands—in some places as many as thirty or forty together. A few were without burns or bruises, but others were greatly disfigured, charred and blackened as if roasted. Between thirty and forty bodies had been brought to the surface when a second explosion occurred, the following morning, causing the death of a company of twenty-eight searchers who had gallantly volunteered to enter the workings. Among these were Mr. Jeffcock, mining engineer, Sheffield; Jewitt, Newcastle; Smith, manager of Lundhill Colliery, Sugden, deputy, and C. Seddon, under-deputy. As this second explosion not only destroyed any hope that might exist of recovering men alive from the workings, but made a renewed descent almost impossible, the distracted relatives, who till then had crowded round the pit, were now gently removed to places of greater safety. About five o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the signal-bell was heard to ring, giving indications that some one was alive at the bottom of the shaft. Mr. Mamrott, who was in attendance, and Embleton, junior, resolved once more to brave the perils of the pit; and on

descending found Samuel Brown, one of the explorers of the previous day. When the cage came to the surface, the excitement was of the most intense description. Brown, though weak, was quite conscious and able to give an account of his experiences. He had wandered about the north incline for a long distance, falling over the mangled corpses of those slain by the blast. At last he found his way to the shaft and pulled the signal. He was of opinion there was no other living being in the pit. As explosion after explosion continued to take place, the consulting engineers resolved upon extinguishing the fire raging through the workings by filling up the shaft—an undertaking only accomplished after protracted and perilous labour. The bodies recovered were interred in the cemetery at Barnsley the following Sunday, the 23d, the different companies of mourners presenting most touching spectacles from the earnestness of their grief and the great number of bereaved widows and children. The Bishop of Ripon had been most unceasing in his exertions to impart comfort to the bereaved households. The Queen also showed her sympathy by two telegraphic messages; one inquiring for the particulars of the calamity, and the other announcing a gift of 200*l.* for the use of the sufferers. A relief fund was immediately organized, and contributions flowed abundantly in from all parts of the kingdom. The total number who perished through the disaster was set down at 340. Eighty-six were recovered from the pit; eighteen of whom were alive, though six of these died soon after being brought to the surface.

**13.**—While the public mind was excited by the Oaks calamity, another colliery disaster of great magnitude happened at Talk-o'-the-Hill, North Staffordshire. About 200 men and boys were at work in the pit when the explosion took place at noon. Shaft No. 1, leading to the workings, was much damaged; but No. 2 was in fair order, and down this crowds of eager volunteers hastened to search the pit. Their efforts were attended with considerable success. Fifty in a short time were sent alive to the surface, and throughout the afternoon twos and threes were frequently brought up in the cage to the relief of distressed households. Still the loss was considerable, and but for the overwhelming occurrence at Barnsley would have engaged the public mind as among the most calamitous events in the annals of colliery disasters. The deaths amounted to eighty-five. Evidence was adduced before the coroner's jury to show that the explosion had been caused by the carelessness of workmen in the pit exposing their safety lamps, and that in general there had been a lax observance of the rules laid down for securing the safety of those employed in the workings. As in the Oaks case, much public sympathy was shown, from the Queen downwards, for the bereaved and suffering families.

**13.**—Died at Edinburgh, aged 56, Joseph Robertson, LL.D., a zealous and accomplished antiquarian, particularly in the department of records and ecclesiastical history.

**14.**—In an address to the electors of Gaillardford, Mr. Garth, M.P., charged Mr. Bright with never having dared to stand for his own place, with refusing to subscribe to the cotton famine relief fund, and with wishing to support the suffering workmen by loans that he might have them as serfs at his beck and call. A correspondence ensued, which ended in the charges being explained away. “On a review of your speech and your letter,” writes Mr. Bright, “I came to this conclusion—that you wished to get into Parliament, and were not particular as to the path which might lead to it. You threw dirt during your canvass, doubtless knowing that if needful you could eat it afterwards. There are many men who go through dirt to dignities, and I suspect you have no objection to be one of them.” Another correspondence relating to misrepresentations of Mr. Bright by Mr. H. D. Seymour in the *Fortnightly Review* was at this time being carried on. On the 25th January Mr. Bright was presented with an address by his workmen expressive of “their entire sympathy with and respect for him under the malignant slanders which had been urged against him as their employer.”

**15.**—In his speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament, the King promises that he will respect the Pontifical territory, and endeavour to distinguish and conciliate the Catholic interests and national aspirations which were interwoven and contending with each other at Rome.

**16.**—M. Deak's address in reply to the Emperor of Austria's Rescript adopted by the Hungarian Diet, and presented to the Emperor on the 23d.

**19.**—Fall of an iron girder at the Aldersgate Station of the Metropolitan Railway, causing the death of four people who were in the last carriage of a passing train.

**22.**—J. H. Surratt, an alleged accomplice in the murder of President Lincoln, and afterwards a soldier in the Pope's Zouave corps, surrenders to the American authorities at Alexandria.

**23.**—Yacht race across the Atlantic. The *Henrietta*, *Vesta*, and *Fleetwing* started from New York at 1 P.M. on the 11th, and the first of the three which arrived at Cowes was to receive a prize of 90,000 dollars. At 5.40 this afternoon the *Henrietta* appeared off Cowes, having accomplished the passage in 14 days 4 hours and 40 minutes. The *Fleetwing* arrived about twelve hours after the *Henrietta*, and the *Vesta* two hours after the *Fleetwing*. With the exception of the *Dreadnought*, the *Henrietta* made the quickest passage on record. She had no accident, did not lose a rope, and made the entire passage on one tack. She averaged throughout the passage 218 miles

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a day. The *Fleetwing* when eight days out encountered a heavy southerly gale; the sea boarded her, carrying away her jibboom, and washed six men overboard, all of whom were lost.

**26.**—Mazzini issues a proclamation to the Italian people urging them to concentrate their hearts on Rome. “Rome,” he said, “represents the mission of Italy among the nations; the word of our people; the eternal gospel of unification to the peoples. Can I bid her annex herself as a subaltern and an appendix to Florence? Can I, without profanation, counsel Rome to give the consecration of her prestige to a dying institution, and throw the gigantic shadow of her glory over the errors, the crimes, the servility to the foreigner, of a monarchy which uttered no word of protest in your favour in 1849; which has uttered no word of protest for you during your eighteen years of slavery; and which has declared, by the lips of its ministers, We will never go to Rome unless by permission of France and the Pope? No; Rome ought never to annex herself to Florence: we are all bound to annex ourselves to Rome. The material utility of Italy is nearly complete. All that we want is a symbol to represent that moral unity which can only be realized by the Republic. What we now have is the body without the soul. We await the soul from Rome; but Rome can only inspire the inert form with soul, on condition of preserving herself pure from the defilement by which it is now contaminated. Should Rome accept that, Rome, too, would fail; and with her, for I know not how long, the grand destiny of Italy in Europe.”

**30.**—Fire at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, destroying or greatly injuring the Tropical Department, the whole of the Natural History Collection, the Assyrian, Alhambra, and Byzantine Courts, the Queen's apartments, the Library and Printing Offices, the Indian, Architectural, Model, and Marine Galleries. The fire appeared to have originated in a paint and store room in the north-eastern wing, and spread rapidly towards the main body of the building, along the flooring and other wood-work, which in the tropical end had become exceedingly inflammable. Being Sunday, there were fewer watchmen on the premises than usual; and some difficulty was also experienced in collecting the workmen belonging to the Palace to render the necessary assistance. Captain Shaw arrived with a detachment of the Metropolitan Brigade and performed services of the greatest value, afterwards formally acknowledged by the directors. The damage sustained by this national temple of instruction and amusement excited the widest feelings of regret among all classes.

**31.**—J. G. Bennett, New York, makes offer of his yacht *Henrietta* as a present to Prince Alfred. “The unbounded hospitality with which the American yachtsmen have been received by all classes in England will always

be remembered in the United States with the warmest gratitude, and I sincerely hope that you will not deprive me of the opportunity of acknowledging this most cordial reception by presenting the winning yacht to the representative of English yachtsmen." Prince Alfred, writing on January 22d, said he felt himself compelled to decline the generous offer, "with a sincere hope that such friendly rivalry may be the only description of contest in which our respective countries may ever be engaged. . . I feel assured that if my professional duties in command of one of her Majesty's ships should ever take me to your shores, I should there meet on the part of my brother seamen with a reception not less hearty than that which we have been happy to afford you here."

## 1867.

**January 2.**—Replying to Mr. Guedalla, a member of the Reform League, who desired to know whether the recent Reform meetings had not modified his harsh, unjust, and unfortunate opinion about the working classes, Mr. Lowe writes:—"The Reform League having fastened upon me assertions which I have not made, has loaded me with the most virulent abuse, and has striven to make me an object of the hatred, perhaps a mark for the vengeance, of my fellow-countrymen. With such a body and its leaders, of whom you appear to be one, I have no courtesies to interchange. When I think proper to give an opinion on the recent popular demonstrations, it is not to the Reform League that I shall offer it."

— Heavy fall of snow in London, followed by a severe frost, which continued about a fortnight. On some of the days traffic was almost put a stop to in the metropolis, and for cab fares as high as 15s. and even 20s. were charged for journeys of about a mile. When the thaw came, much damage was caused by the ice and floods in the river.

— The Emperor of Austria issues an imperial patent, dissolving the old and commanding the election of new Diets throughout the empire.

**6.**—The parish church of St. John the Baptist at Croydon destroyed by fire, originating in the over-heating of a flue. The registers dating from 1538 were saved; but the fine series of archiepiscopal monuments was destroyed.

**7.**—A reorganization having been effected of the Agra Bank, trampled down during the last money panic, the company again commenced trading this day.

— At Washington the House of Representatives pass a resolution directing a committee to inquire into offences committed by the President, the vote being—Ayes, 107; Noes, 38. This was the first step to an impeachment.

**10.**—J. F. Wilkinson, late managing director of the Joint Stock Discount Company, sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to five years penal servitude for misappropriating the Company's funds.

— Double execution at Maidstone; Fletcher for the murder of a warder in Chatham convict prison, and Ann Lawrence for the murder of her child.

**15.**—A long series of isolated accidents on the ice was crowned this day by one of fearful magnitude, which took place on that part of the ornamental water in the Regent's Park immediately opposite Sussex-terrace. Although the ice there was looked upon by the icemen as unsafe, being formed chiefly of melted snow, there were, it was thought, about 500 skaters exercising thereon in the afternoon—some of them ladies—and no less than 2,000 others looking on from the banks. Suddenly, and without any warning, the ice at the sides gave way, and in a few seconds the entire sheet split up into fragments a few yards square. A general rush was made to the banks, which, unfortunately, broke up the soft ice into still smaller pieces. Score after score of those who had been enjoying themselves on its surface slipped down between the pieces and appeared to be at once sucked under the ice. At least 200 were at one time struggling in the water and screaming for help. A few with great presence of mind threw themselves flat upon the surface of the broken sheet, and thus not only preserved their own lives, but were instrumental in saving others. The icemen on duty, and spectators of all kinds and conditions, did their best to drag people to land, but in the wild excitement of the first moment's surprise many went down without a chance of recovery. Men, women, and children were seen clinging to the edges of the broken ice, shouting for the assistance which those who witnessed their sufferings were powerless to render, and in a brief time sinking with a few faint waves of the hands above the water. A detachment of police was soon on the spot, and rendered great service in preserving order, and permitting systematic efforts to be made for recovering bodies. This unexpected and overwhelming calamity threw a feeling of sadness over the entire metropolis. The number drowned amounted to forty-one.

**16.**—The Court of Queen's Bench gives judgment in the case of *Hornby v. Clive*, an appeal from the decision of magistrates at Bradford dismissing an information under the Friendly Societies Act against the treasurer of a society of working men, on the ground that the objects of the society, being partly those of a trade union, were not within the Act. The Lord Chief Justice confirmed the decision of the Court below. "I am far from saying (he remarked) that a trade union constituted for such purposes would bring the members within the criminal law, but the rules are certainly

such as would operate in restraint of trade, and would, therefore, in that sense be unlawful; and upon the same principle upon which a Court of Error held (confirming a decision of this Court) that a bond given by a master to observe rules which were in restraint of trade was so far unlawful that it could not be enforced in law, we think that these rules of a society of workmen having a like effect are in the same sense illegal. That is to say, if a civil action was brought on any contract or obligation arising out of the rules, they could not be recognised and enforced in such action."

**19.**—The Emperor Napoleon issues a decree authorizing members of the Senate and Legislative body to address interpellations to the Government.

**21.**—Meeting at the Mansion House to decide measures for relieving the distress in the East end of London.

— Conference at the London Coffee House concerning the alleged indifference of the working classes to public worship.

**24.**—Judgment given by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of *Bryant v. Foot*—an action raised by the rector of Horton, Bucks, to determine his right to receive a marriage fee of 13*s.* From the year 1808 to the year 1854 the fee actually paid was either 13*s. 6d.* or 13*s.*, with an occasional additional sum, varying from 2*s. 6d.* to 3*s. 6d.*, for the publication of banns. There was no evidence as to what had been paid before 1808. Upon this state of facts it was argued, on the one side, that there was sufficient evidence from which to presume an ancient fee; and that the Court were bound to draw the inference that the fee was ancient, and therefore to hold it valid and legal. On the other side, it was insisted that the mere amount of the fee claimed, considering the difference in the value of money in ancient and modern times, showed that it could not be ancient, but, in legal language, "rank." The case was argued at length in a former term, and the Court took time to consider their judgment. The judges were now divided in opinion, and therefore delivered judgment separately. Mr. Justice Mellor first gave judgment against the rector, that the fee was not legal. The rule laid down appeared to be that, in general, the presumption was to be made that the payment was immemorial, unless some evidence was given to the contrary. He thought the "rankness" of the fee sufficient to disprove its antiquity. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lush were also against the fee, and Mr. Justice Blackburn in favour of the rector.

**31.**—Sir E. Landseer's long-promised lions for the base of the Nelson monument unveiled, with little or no ceremony.

**February 1.**—Tried, at the Central Criminal Court, the four prisoners committed on

the charge of scuttling the ship *Severn*. They were Holdsworth, an insurance-broker in London and Liverpool; Berwick, a retired merchant captain, living near Liverpool; Webb, chief mate of the vessel; and Dean, who pretended to act as clerk to Holdsworth. Captain Leyland was admitted Queen's evidence, and confessed that he was cognisant of the nefarious proceeding. The ship was scuttled by Webb boring holes in her bottom, and a log-book afterwards forged to show that she had been lost through stress of weather. The hull of the vessel had been insured for 9,500*l.*, the freight for 3,600*l.*, and some cases said to contain swords and fire arms, but really full of salt, had been specially insured for 1,500*l.* Altogether the insurances were at least 5,000*l.* beyond the value of ship and cargo. Suspicion was raised that the ship had been wilfully scuttled, and eventually a prosecution was instituted by Lloyd's Salvage Association. The defence set up by the several prisoners was in each case self-exculpatory at the expense of the others, and the jury found them all guilty, but recommended Dean to mercy as the tool of Holdsworth. After the verdict, it was stated that Berwick had on two previous occasions been directly charged with the wilful destruction of ships, and that no less than fifteen vessels, belonging either to him or his father-in-law, had been sunk at sea. Berwick and Holdsworth were sentenced to twenty years penal servitude, Webb to ten years, and Dean to five years.

**1.**—Mr. J. Stuart Mill, M.P., installed Rector of the University of St. Andrew's. His inaugural address had reference chiefly to the proper subjects of University training. He maintained that the function of a University was not to make educated men specialists, and that what the student ought to bring away was a general culture to illuminate the technicalities of his future special pursuits.

**2.**—A Reichsrath extraordinary, summoned by the Emperor of Austria early in January, was this day revoked in consequence of an arrangement having been effected with Hungary.

**5.**—Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The Royal Speech, read by the Lord Chancellor, made reference to the termination of the German war, the negotiation with the United States regarding the *Alabama* claims, the war between Chili and Peru, the insurrection in Crete, the union of the provinces of Nova Scotia, the famine in India, the condition of Ireland, and the supply of water to the metropolis. On the subject of Parliamentary Reform one paragraph stated, "Your attention will be again called to the representation of the people in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without unduly disturbing the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective fran-

chise." It was also intimated that a Trades' Union Commission had been appointed, and bills were promised on the subject of the Factory Act, mercantile marine discipline, local charges on shipping, embarrassed railway companies, the metropolitan poor, bankruptcy amendment, and compensation for improvements in Ireland. In the course of the debate on the Address, Earl Russell complained that instead of the Reform Bill of last year getting fair play, as Earl Derby promised on behalf of his party, it had been met by underhand methods and factions combination on the part of those who could combine for nothing else. Earl Derby declined to follow Earl Russell through the history of late Reform Bills, and promised that the scheme of the Government would be submitted on the 11th. In each House the Address was agreed to without a division.

**6.**—Application made at Bow-street police-court for warrants to apprehend Colonel Nelson, late Brigadier-General at Jamaica, and Lieut. Herbert Brand, the president of the court-martial upon G. W. Gordon, on a charge of wilful murder. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen founded his application upon the following propositions:—**1.** The legality of the proceedings depended upon the meaning of the Jamaica Acts. **2.** The Jamaica Acts do not define martial law. **3.** The common law prevails in Jamaica, except in so far as it is altered by the island legislation. **4.** Therefore we must resort to the common law to ascertain the meaning of the expression "martial law" in the Jamaica Acts. **5.** Martial law may mean one of two things: (*a*) It may mean a system of rules enforced by sanctions of their own, which can be substituted for the common law by proclamation when anything happens which the Government chooses to call rebellion, the common law being for the time altogether abolished. (*b*) It may mean the exercise of military power for the purpose of suppressing armed resistance, such exercise of power being unauthorized and limited by the common law. **6.** If the first meaning is the true one, those who execute martial law are not responsible for any excess which they may commit, except to their own officers, because the common law being suspended, no offence against it can be committed. If the second meaning is the true one, then those who execute martial law are responsible for any excess which they may commit, for they are acting as ministers of the common law, and in the discharge of a duty imposed upon them by it; and excess in the discharge of such a duty is a crime. **7.** Martial law is legal in England only in the second, and not in the first sense; and, therefore, by propositions **1** to **4**, it is legal in Jamaica also, in the second sense only, and not in the first. **8.** Therefore the proposition that those who put Mr. Gordon to death have a right to rely simply on the fact that they acted under martial law, without proving before a jury that what they did was necessary in fact, involves the proposition that

the Crown may suspend the common law at pleasure, and substitute for it a different system called martial law in cases of rebellion. **9.** But if this be true, the sovereign is above the law, and is able to suspend it when he thinks such a step necessary for his own safety; and this is absurd.—Apart from this he argued that if the Jamaican Legislature used the words "martial law" in any other sense than that explained above, they acted *ultra vires*, because they acted in direct opposition to the Petition of Right; but these arguments were quite independent. The facts of Gordon's arrest, the proclamation of martial law, and of the trial, sentence, and execution of Gordon, were then formally proved by witnesses from Jamaica. But the evidence that Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand were in London being somewhat vague, the case was adjourned till next day, when more definite evidence was adduced. Both officers afterwards attended the Court, and after a lengthened examination of witnesses, Sir T. Henry ordered them both for trial at the Central Criminal Court, bail however being accepted in both cases.

**7.**—Heard in the Court of Queen's Bench the case of Strauss *v.* the *Athenaeum*. Plaintiff's novel, "The Old Ledger," having been described as "vulgar, profane, and indecent," he brought an action at Kingston Assizes for libel; but at the earnest request of his own counsel, Serjeant Ballantyne, this was settled by the defendant consenting to the withdrawal of a juror, each party to pay his own costs. The *Athenaeum* of 7th April, 1866, contained an article written by the editor, Mr. Dixon, justifying the original criticism, and pleading for the creation of some simple court, of easy access, in which vexatious suits at law might be checked in their initiatory stage. For this second criticism Dr. Strauss now brought another action. Evidence having been heard on both sides, Chief Justice Cockburn said to the jury: "It is all very well for the plaintiff's counsel to contend that literature should be free and unfettered. Be it so. But then if you give on the one hand the utmost latitude to literary composition, there ought to be at least the same latitude to literary criticism. It was urged by the plaintiff's counsel, truly enough, that in criticizing a man's work it is not proper to allude to his private circumstances. But in this instance the object was to explain how the defendants came to consent to waive a verdict, and to show that they had substantially attained the same result; because if they had got a verdict, in all probability they would not have obtained their costs. If you think that the allusion was brought in only to make an attack upon the circumstances or character of the plaintiff, it would be malicious and actionable; but if it was adverted to merely in order to explain and vindicate the course taken by the defendant, then you would probably think that it was not unfairly introduced: and in the result, if you think the article on the whole was not unfair and malicious, find for the

defendants ; if you think it was so, then for the plaintiff." The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found a verdict for the defendants.

**8.**—The Home Secretary obtains leave to bring in a bill to enable Commissioners to take evidence upon oath respecting trades' union outrages at Sheffield. One deputation of employers had placed in his hand a list of 200 alleged outrages, and another, composed of working unionists, expressed a strong desire to have them investigated. The bill afterwards passed through both Houses, and received the royal assent.

**9.**—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Sir R. Malins decides that the shareholders in Overend, Gurney, & Co. could not escape liability on the plea that the directors had made false statements in the prospectus of the company.

**11.**—Alarm at Chester, caused by a body of Fenians entering the town with the supposed design of taking possession of the Castle. The attack had been planned in Liverpool some days previously, but the police and military authorities were duly prepared, and no outbreak occurred. When they saw the preparations, many of the reputed Fenians stole secretly out of the town to neighbouring villages.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the Government scheme of Reform by announcing, in a speech of considerable length, that it was his intention to proceed by means of resolutions. The two principles which had been observed in framing them was that no borough was to be wholly disfranchised except for bribery, and that in re-arranging the districts representatives would be given to all places reasonably entitled to the privilege. Mr. Disraeli spoke for fully two hours, detailing the various schemes of Reform which had been submitted to the House of Commons in recent years, and the causes of their failure. He defended the House of Commons from the charges brought against it out of doors, maintaining that England, in the vicissitudes of her heroic history, had chiefly by her House of Commons maintained and cherished that public spirit which was the soul of commonwealths, and without which empire had no glory, and the wealth of nations was but the means of corruption and decay. He concluded by moving that on the 25th the House resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the second and third of William IV, chapter 45. The resolutions submitted to the House were :—  
**1.** That the number of electors for counties and boroughs in England and Wales ought to be increased.  
**2.** That such increase may best be effected by both reducing the value of the qualifying tenement in counties and boroughs, and by adding other franchises not dependent on such value.  
**3.** That while it is desirable that a more direct representation should be given to the labouring class, it is contrary to the constitution of this realm to give to any one

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class or interest a predominating power over the rest of the community.  
**4.** That the occupation franchise in counties and boroughs shall be based upon the principle of rating.  
**5.** That the principle of plurality of votes, if adopted by Parliament, would facilitate the settlement of the borough franchise on an extensive basis.  
**6.** That it is expedient to revise the existing distribution of seats.  
**7.** That in such revision it is not expedient that any borough now represented in Parliament should be wholly disfranchised.  
**8.** That, in revising the existing distribution of seats, this House will acknowledge, as its main consideration, the expediency of supplying representation to places not at present represented, and which may be considered entitled to that privilege.  
**9.** That it is expedient that provision should be made for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.  
**10.** That it is expedient that the system of registration of voters in counties should be assimilated, as far as possible, to that which prevails in boroughs.  
**11.** That it shall be open to every Parliamentary elector, if he thinks fit, to record his vote by means of a polling paper, duly signed and authenticated.  
**12.** That provision be made for diminishing the distance which voters have to travel for the purpose of recording their votes, so that no expenditure for such purpose shall hereafter be legal.  
**13.** That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to form and submit to the consideration of Parliament a scheme for new and enlarged boundaries of the existing Parliamentary boroughs, where the population extends beyond the limits now assigned to such boroughs, and to fix, subject to the decision of Parliament, the boundaries of such other boroughs as Parliament may deem fit to be represented in this House.

**11.**—Reform demonstration in the Agricultural Hall, Islington. In the course of the evening some members who had driven rapidly from the House announced to the meeting the intentions of the Government as to Reform. The Resolutions were received with marked disfavour.

**12.**—Earl Russell presents, but afterwards withdrew, a petition from Mr. Rigby Wason, charging Lord Chief Baron Kelly with having, on the 11th April, 1835, while pleading as Queen's Counsel before an Election Committee, pledged his honour as a gentleman to the truth of a statement which he knew to be false. The Lord Chancellor and Lord St. Leonards made severe strictures on the falsehood and malignity of the statements in the petition.

— Fenian rising in the neighbourhood of Killarney. The police and military were speedily concentrated in that quarter, and the leaders—many of whom had arms and treasonable documents in their possession—taken into custody. Captain Moriarty was captured next day near Cahirciveen.

**13.**—Imperial Rescript read in the Hungarian Diet, announcing that the Emperor assented to the demands embodied in the Diet's address of 17th January last, relative to the reorganization of the army, and adjourned it for Parliamentary treatment.

**14.**—Intimation made that it was intended to raise Sir H. Cairns to the peerage, and also Lord Justice M'Neill of the Scotch bar.

**15.**—Discussion in the House of Lords on the anomalous position of the Church in the colonies as regulated by the late Privy Council judgments. The Earl of Carnarvon assented to the production of the papers asked for by the Bishop of London.

— In answer to various members who were placing notices on the paper regarding the Reform resolutions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that on the evening of the 25th he would give such explanation regarding these resolutions as was due to the House.

— In the course of a discussion on the affairs of Crete and Servia, Lord Stanley said that England had endeavoured to offer advice in such a manner as to leave with the Porte itself, to whom it more properly belongs, the initiative in making such concessions as were considered necessary, and our representations on the subject had been met in a spirit of moderation and good sense.

• **17.**—Lieut. Brand having been dismissed her Majesty's service, now writes to Mr. Buxton:—"I have learned enough to convince me that you could not have been actuated by any other than an honest conviction that you were fulfilling a public duty, and stating what you believed to be true. I therefore regret that I should have written to you as I did, and I feel sure that if you are not already convinced the heavy charges against me were not well founded, you will, before long, be assured of the fact by the issue of the proceedings which have been taken against me." Mr. Buxton, in reply, admitted that some words he had spoken were extremely harsh, although he could not as yet withdraw them.

**18.**—In answer to an inquiry in the House of Commons, as to the Government defence furnished to Colonel Nelson and Lieut. Brand, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no doubt whatever that when an officer in her Majesty's service, obeying the commands of his superior officers, performs acts which are afterwards legally impugned, it was the duty of the Government to defend him.

**19.**—Deputation from the members of the National Club to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the purpose of presenting an address on ritualism. The address set forth that some of the clergy had revived Romish practices in the Reformed Church, among which habitual confession to a priest, the wearing of Romish vestments, the use of incense, and of candles lighted in the daytime, the mixing of water with wine, and the offering of

the Holy Sacrament as a propitiatory sacrifice, were particularly specified. It appealed to his Grace to use his great influence as Primate to discourage and suppress these innovations. In his reply the Archbishop said:—"Whatever changes may be fairly considered to be symbolical of erroneous doctrine, and to favour that which was deliberately rejected by the Church of England—whatever I have reason to believe is offensive to the great bulk of a congregation, and calculated to estrange them from the church of their forefathers—all this I shall readily disown; but I must not be understood to promise any interference with that legitimate latitude which is permitted in the ordering of the services of the Church."

**19.**—Discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Seely's resolution condemning our dockyard and Admiralty administration.

**20.**—The Princess of Wales delivered of a son. Bulletins for some days previously had been making reference to the sufferings of her Royal Highness from acute rheumatism.

**22.**—Riotous proceedings at Wolverhampton, caused by attacks made on Roman Catholics by Murphy, an itinerant Protestant lecturer. The military and special constables were called out.

— The House of Commons pass a bill further suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

— The Archbishop of Canterbury issues invitations to "bishops in visible communion with the United Church of England and Ireland" to attend a Pan-Anglican Council, to be held at Lambeth, under his Presidency, on the 24th September and three following days. "Such a meeting," he wrote, "would not be competent to make declarations or lay down definitions in points of doctrine. But united worship and common councils would greatly tend to maintain practically the unity of the faith, while they would bind us in straiter bonds of peace and worldly charity."

— Meeting of Ministerial supporters at Lord Derby's official residence. The details of the measures to be submitted to the House in the evening were gone over, the Premier making a declaration that this would be the last time he would attempt to deal with the question of Reform. Further, nothing, he said, would induce him to accept again the onerous post he now occupied.

**23.**—Died, aged 90, Sir George T. Smart, musical conductor.

**25.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer details the scheme of Reform intended to be based on the resolutions submitted to the House. The occupation franchise in boroughs was to be reduced to 6*l.* rating; in counties to 20*l.*: the franchise was also to be extended to any person having 50*l.* in the Funds, 30*l.* in savings' bank for a year, payment of 20*l.* of direct taxes, a University degree, the profession of a clergyman, or any minister of religion, any learned profession, or a certificated schoolmaster.

Yarmouth, Lancaster, Reigate, and Totnes were to be disfranchised, and twenty-three boroughs with less than 7,000 inhabitants were to have one member each. Of the thirty seats thus placed at the disposal of the House he proposed to allocate fourteen to new boroughs in the northern and midland districts, fifteen to counties, and one to the London University. The new Parliamentary boroughs were Hartlepool, Darlington, Burnley, Stalybridge, St. Helen's, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Middlesborough, Croydon, Gravesend, and Torquay. The second division of the Tower Hamlets to return two members. New county divisions to have two additional members each—North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, West Kent, East Surrey, Middlesex, South Staffordshire, and South Devon. South Lancashire to be divided, and to have one additional member. The total expected addition to borough constituencies would be 212,000; and to county do. 206,500. Mr. Lowe opposed the method of proceeding by resolution, and called for a plain simple bill which would bring the matter fairly to an issue. Mr. Gladstone would not oppose the plan submitted by Government, provided the resolutions were made more definite. From a phrase used a few nights later by a member of the Cabinet as to the hurried manner in which this measure was prepared, it came to be spoken of as "The Ten Minutes' Bill."

**26.**—The North American Confederation Bill read a third time in the House of Lords.

— A meeting of 289 members of the Opposition takes place at the residence of Mr. Gladstone, to consider the position of the House with reference to Reform. It was agreed to defer any action till the resolutions were embodied in a bill.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces the intention of the Government to abandon the method of proceeding by resolutions on the Reform question, and promises to introduce a bill on the earliest possible day, probably Thursday, 7th March.

**March 1.**—Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald arrives at Bombay to assume the government of the presidency in room of Sir Bartle Frere.

**2.**—At the close of a Cabinet Council today, when a majority present consented to introduce a "real and satisfactory" Reform Bill, three of the Ministers resigned—General Peel, War Secretary; Earl of Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary; and Lord Cranborne, Secretary for India. Explanations were made in both Houses of Parliament on the evening of the 4th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announcing that the split in the Cabinet had been caused by the wish of the majority to return to their original policy on the Reform question. He proposed to introduce the new bill on the 18th. The fuller explanation given in the House of Lords by the Premier and the Earl of Carnarvon (who let out that the new bill would make an entire transfer of political

(620) power in five-sixths of the boroughs) gave rise to some complaints in the Lower House; but Mr. Disraeli refused to make any disclosures regarding his measure.

**2.**—Second meeting of the Cobden Club, presided over by Lord Houghton.

— In the Divorce Court, in the case of Maxwell *v.* Maxwell and Westcar, the jury returned a verdict for 10,000*l.* damages against the co-respondent, who had attempted to prove connivance and carelessness on the part of the plaintiff.

— Dr. Milman installed as Bishop of Calcutta, in Calcutta Cathedral.

**4.**—Nine children burnt in a schoolroom at Accrington, Lancashire, the premises taking fire in an apartment on the ground floor, used as a head-knitting room. Though the retreat of the children from the upper floor was cut off with alarming suddenness, about ninety were rescued by neighbours, who courageously mounted ladders placed against the burning building, and drew the scholars out by the windows. Those who perished appeared to have been suffocated by the smoke.

— President Johnson vetoes the Military Government Bill, and the Tenure of Office Bill, by which the Executive was prohibited for the future from removing any public officers without the consent of the Senate.

**5.**—Renewed Fenian disturbances throughout Leinster and Munster. At the police barracks at Tallaght one of the insurgents was shot, and at Glencullen they succeeded in capturing the police force and a number of weapons. The constables were released after a short detention, and the Fenian party fled with the arms and ammunition towards Kilakee. At Drogheda and Thurléss the telegraph wires were cut and the railway torn up; and at Killmallock there was a smart encounter between the Fenians and the constabulary, three of the former being killed and fourteen taken prisoners. Dermore police barracks were burnt down, and a coastguard station near Kilrush plundered. To add to the alarm, the mail train from Cork to Dublin was sent off the rails; but no disaster ensued. The police station at Burnfoot, between Blarney and Mallow, was sacked and burnt, the constables surrendering, after narrowly escaping being burnt to death. The insurgents seemed to have had an intention of converging on the Mallow Junction, but their own timidity and the rapid movement of troops defeated the design, and they withdrew in the direction of the Toomes mountains.

— Further Ministerial explanations in the House of Commons by Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cranborne, and General Peel. Lord Stanley said:—"Right hon. gentlemen have spoken as if it were the intention of those who sat upon these benches to go in a more democratic direction than even gentlemen opposite would be inclined to take, and

o bring in a bill which would reduce the franchise to an excessive extent. I say plainly and frankly that I can conceive no circumstances which would render the adoption of such a course by us in our position either expedient or honourable, even were any who sit on these benches prepared to follow it. I say this distinctly, because I wish to save some hon. members on that side of the House disappointment. If the member for Caine, or any of those who sit near him, believe seriously that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a bill which shall be in accordance with the view which has always been so ably and so consistently advocated by the member for Birmingham, they are greatly mistaken."

**6.**—Died at Southampton, aged 33, Charles Brown, "Artemus Ward," humourist.

— Mr. Coleridge's Oxford Tests' Abolition Bill read a second time in the House of Commons.

— Panic on the French Bourse, occasioned by warlike rumours on the Luxembourg question.

**7.**—Lord Stanley intimates in the House of Commons that, in consequence of the interest felt in this country on the subject, the Emperor Napoleon had offered the Plantagenet tombs at Fontevrault as a gift to the Queen, and they would be removed as early as possible. He was not aware, he said, that former applications of the English Government had been refused, nor did he know that it was at the earnest entreaty of the people of Anjou that the statues had been removed from Versailles to their original site. The proposed removal giving rise to considerable dissatisfaction in France, the tombs were permitted to remain at Fontevrault.

— Report received that the African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, had been murdered by the Mazitu, on the western side of Lake Nyassa. The intelligence was brought to Zanzibar by a party of Johanna men who had set out with the great explorer to accompany him on his travels, and who declared they saw him fall under the blows of his assailants. In writing to the chairman of the Geographical Society on the 11th, the President, Sir R. Murchison, indicated the points in which their narrative required confirmation, and the desirability of at once taking steps for testing the accuracy of the report.

**8.**—The Lord Mayor of Dublin having been made a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, Lord Cloncurry writes to the Lord-Lieutenant (Howth) to cause his name "to be removed from that dishonoured list. In the present unhappy and disgraced state of Ireland, entirely caused by the mendacious, mercenary, professional agitators who so abound in this unfortunate country, it is a singular time to select to honour one who for many years was only notorious as a fomenter of agrarian disturbances."

— Mr. Disraeli announces to the Commons that the re-construction of the Ministry was complete.

**11.**—The Earl of Shaftesbury introduces a bill regulating the use of sacrificial vestments, which was read a first time.

**13.**—Edward Simpson, better known as "Flint Jack," and widely celebrated for his manufacture of sham antique and geological specimens, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at Bedford.

— Sir Colman O'Loughlin's Libel Bill referred to a select committee. He proposed to make speakers at public meetings liable for what they said, and to relieve from responsibility the printer of a faithful and accurate report of a libellous speech, unless he refused to publish an explanation; also to prevent a plaintiff recovering costs unless he was awarded more than 5*l.* damages. It also permitted a defendant to pay a sum of money as damages into court, and thereby—if the jury should think the sum sufficient—entitle him to recover costs from an unsuccessful plaintiff. When money was so lodged in court, a judge at chambers to have power to compel the plaintiff to give security for costs before proceeding further. Lastly, the bill prohibited indictments for libel being preferred without the leave of the Attorney-General.

**14.**—Continued illness of the Princess of Wales. The bulletin of this day announces "no important change" in the condition of her Royal Highness. The inflammation of the knee-joint, though still causing pain, and interrupting sleep, is slowly diminishing."

**15.**—Resolution carried in the House of Commons abolishing flogging in the army in time of peace, the numbers on the division being 108 to 107.

**16.**—The French troops leave Mexico.

**18.**—In the presence of a crowded House, and of many illustrious visitors, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the new Reform Bill. The proposals, embodied in a long address, were—that in boroughs the electors should be all who paid rates, or twenty shillings in direct taxes; the franchise should also be extended to certain classes qualified by education, or by the possession of a stated amount of property in the Funds, or in savings' banks; rated householders to have a second vote. As in the former bill, seats were to be taken from the smaller boroughs and those recently reported against for bribery, and given to more populous places—fourteen to boroughs, fifteen to counties, and one to London University. As a security against the power of mere numbers, he described minutely a system of checks, based on residence, rating, and dual voting. Mr. Gladstone criticised the scheme with some severity, and described the securities as illusions or frauds, which would be abandoned whenever it suited the Ministry.

— Exciting scene in the French Chamber, caused by M. Rouher making reference to the 2d of December as saving the nation from anarchy. M. Thiers, who had been proscribed,

and M. Jules Favre excitedly declared their desire that the day might be buried in oblivion.

**18.**—The Queen of Denmark arrives in London on a visit to the Princess of Wales, still lying in a precarious condition. The King arrived on the 20th.

**19.**—Publication of secret treaties of July and August 1866 between Prussia and the Southern States of Germany, in terms of which the military contingents of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, &c., are placed at the disposal of Prussia, thus incorporating Germany into one entire empire for defensive military purposes.

**20.**—Second reading of Mr. Hardcastle's Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates carried by a majority of 263 to 187. Mr. Newdegate's Church Rates Commutation Bill thrown out by 177 to 45.

**25.**—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society reports were read from Dr. Seward and Dr. Kirk concerning the reported death of Dr. Livingstone. The President, Sir R. Murchison, still clung to the hope that he was alive. There was a particular route traversed by the Portuguese in 1790, which he thought it possible Dr. Livingstone had taken. This would also account for no letters being received from him. Sir Samuel Baker said it was with great pain that he entertained a different opinion, but from his own experience in Africa he felt perfectly certain of what had been Dr. Livingstone's fate. Mr. Crawford agreed with the last speaker that the great traveller was dead. Dr. Kirk, he said, was a man of great discrimination, and he expressed no hope whatever as to the safety of the eminent explorer. Mr. Waller believed that Dr. Livingstone had fallen with his face to the enemy, and that enemy was the slave-trade. Captain Sherard Osborne considered it to be the duty of that Society not to wait, but to explore.

—The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the second reading of the Reform Bill, Mr. Gladstone criticised at considerable length its defects: (1), the absence of a larger franchise; (2), the absence of means to prevent the traffic in votes that would infallibly arise in a large scheme affecting the lowest class of householders; (3), the vexatious distinctions between compound householders and direct ratepayers which the bill contained and aggravated; (4), the tax-paying franchise; (5), the dual vote; (6), the inadequacy of the redistribution scheme; (7), the high figure of the county franchise; (8), the use of voting papers; (9), the fancy or special franchises. He also pleaded that Government should give the House a clear intimation of its intentions regarding the bill, that they might know whether there was any possibility of bringing it to a satisfactory condition in committee.

**26.**—In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury intimates that the bishops had abandoned their contemplated bill on vestments, as there was a probability of a Royal

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Commission being issued to inquire into the practices complained of.

**26.**—In the discussion on the second reading, Mr. Bright declared that if he was driven now, or at any future stage of the Reform Bill, to oppose the Government, it was because the measure bore upon its face marks of deception and disappointment, and because "I will be no party to any measure which shall cheat the great body of my countrymen of the possession of that power in this House on which they have set their hearts, and which I believe by the constitution of this country they may most justly claim." In closing the debate, Mr. Disraeli said:—"I hear much of the struggle of parties in this House, and I hear much of combinations that may occur, and courses that may be taken, which may affect the fate of this bill. All I can say on the part of my colleagues and myself is, that we have no other wish at the present moment than, with the co-operation of this House, to bring the question of Parliamentary Reform to a settlement. (Loud cheers.) I know the Parliamentary incredulity with which many will receive avowals on our part that we are only influenced in the course we are taking by a sense of duty, but I do assure the House, if they need such assurances after what we have gone through, after the sacrifices we have made, after having surrendered our political connexions with men whom we more than respected—I can assure them that we have no other principle that animates us, but a conviction that we ought not to desert our posts until this question has been settled. Rest assured that it is not for the weal of England that this settlement should be delayed. You may think that the horizon is not disturbed at the present moment. You may think that surrounding circumstances may be favourable to dilatory action. Some of you may think, in the excitement of the moment, that ambition may be gratified, and that the country may look favourably upon those who prevent the passing of this bill. Do not believe it. There is a deep responsibility with regard to this question, which rests not upon the Government merely, but upon the whole House of Commons. We are prepared, as I think I have shown, to act in all sincerity in this matter. Act with us, cordially and candidly, and assist us to carry out—as we are prepared to do as far as we can act in accordance with the principles which we have not concealed from you—this measure, which we hope will lead to a settlement of the question consistent with the maintenance of the representative character of this House. Act with us, I say, cordially and candidly: you will find on our side complete reciprocity of feeling. Pass the bill, and then change the Ministry if you like." The bill was read a second time without a division.

—The engineers and firemen of the Brighton railway strike for shorter hours.

**29.**—The magistrates of Market Drayton having issued a warrant against ex-Governor Lyre at the instance of the Jamaica Committee, now refuse to commit him on the charge of wilful murder, on the ground of no sufficient evidence of guilty malice, and no likelihood that a jury would convict.

— The Esterhazy jewels sold by Christie and Manson for 37,760*l.* A sword belt adorned with a single stone of seventeen carats realized 4,000*l.*, and the well-known Hungarian uniform of pearls, 2,175*l.* 10*s.*

— Scene in the House of Commons, occasioned by Sir H. Edwards declaring that Orangemen had as much right to be represented in that House as Fenians or Fenian sympathisers. A motion was made to have the words taken down, but after a remonstrance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the revival of the evil personalities of thirty years since, an explanation took place, and the offensive words were withdrawn.

**30.**—Discussion in the North German Parliament regarding the cession of Luxembourg to France by the King of Holland. Count Bismarck said the Prussian Government does not adopt the opinion that an arrangement has been entered into between Holland and France, but cannot on the other hand assert the contrary to be the case. He was "prevented from giving any further explanation by the nature of the affair."

— In the course of an interview with Mr. Gladstone, one of the League deputation objected to the savings' bank franchise, on the ground that depositors were intensely selfish, and generally not interested in politics. They felt that for men who left others to struggle for their political rights, and for the maintenance or advancement of their wages, or for the maintenance of privileges with regard to their trade,—that for these to be the first to receive political enfranchisement would be a gross injustice. Mr. Beales announced the intention of the League to have another demonstration in Hyde Park on a convenient day after Easter.

— Lord Stanley forwards a despatch to the Spanish Government demanding compensation and apology for the outrage on the British ship *Queen Victoria*, seized fourteen miles from the coast, on pretence of being engaged in the Chilian service, and taken into Cadiz for condemnation before the prize court.

**April 2.**—In the House of Lords, the Duke of Buckingham, replying to the Earl of Clarendon, states that negotiations had certainly been entered into for the sale of Russian America to the United States, but he did not think the transaction was one calculated to create any uneasiness regarding our own North American colonies.

— Lord Derby and the Chancellor of the Exchequer receive a deputation from the

Reform League, who urge the abandonment of the residential qualification and the rating clause, and the adoption of a lodger franchise.

**4.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the annual financial statement. He estimated the income at 69,340,000*l.* and the expenditure at 68,134,000*l.*, showing a surplus of 1,206,000*l.* Criticising in the most favourable manner Mr. Gladstone's scheme of terminable annuities, he proposed, he said, to follow the principle so far as to convert 6,000,000*l.*, yielding an interest of 180,000*l.*, into an annuity of 444,000*l.*, terminating in April 1885. This would absorb 750,000*l.* He also proposed to equalize the marine insurance duty at its present lowest rates, so as to avoid the present unfair practice of taxing risk, or imposing a penalty upon the incurring of danger. This would dispose of 210,000*l.*, leaving 246,000*l.*, which he thought would be an adequate surplus to retain in hand, considering the state of the balance and the general condition of the revenue. The statement this year was of an unusually simple and brief description, and was favourably received.—Mr. Gladstone took advantage of the opportunity to urge the importance of reducing our debt, and referred triumphantly to the example now being set by America—sufficient, he said, not only to incite us, but to shame the nations of the Continent into an abandonment of that suicidal policy by which they were wasting in warlike preparations the resources created by the thrift and industry of the people.

**5.**—At a large meeting of Liberal members at Mr. Gladstone's house (about 240 were said to be present) it was arranged to entrust Mr. Coleridge with a resolution to propose, on the House going into committee on the Reform Bill on the 8th:—"That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to alter the law of rating, and to provide that in every Parliamentary borough the occupiers of tenements below a given rateable value be relieved from liability to personal rating, with the view to fix a line for the borough franchise, at which all occupiers should be entered on the rate-book, and should have equal facilities for the enjoyment of such franchise as a residential occupation franchise." In the course of the discussion to which the proposal gave rise, Mr. Gladstone admitted that the borough franchise and lodger franchise might be dealt with in committee, but in regard to personal rating they must put a gentle pressure on the Government, and arm the committee with power to alter the law of rating, so as to deal with the exemption from personal liability below a certain line.—Mr. Locke thought the instruction should be limited to that portion which gave power to alter the law of rating, as the last clause was objectionable to many who take a different view as to the mode in which the question should be settled.

— Mr. Lowe's motion, asking the House to dissent from so much of the minute of the

Committee of Council' on Education as provided for an increase of the grant now made to primary schools, negatived by a majority of 203 to 40.

**8.**—In answer to Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley said that he knew nothing about any written protest from Russia against the cession of Luxemburg. Considering the scheme proposed by the King of Holland was conditional both upon the consent of the people and of Prussia, and seeing from the first that the latter was not likely to be given, he did not feel himself called upon to make any remonstrance on the part of the British Government.

**8.**—Addressing a deputation representing various Constitutional Working Men's Associations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer described Mr. Coleridge's "Instructions" as emanating from the most factious party tactics, and, under the hypocritical pretence of friendship, designed to strike at the very root and cardinal principles of the measure.

— In the "Tea Room" of the House of Commons a meeting takes place of between 40 and 50 Liberal members who dissented from Mr. Gladstone's policy of binding the committee by Instructions. After a slight opposition by two or three members, a proposal was formally made and carried, to cut down the Instructions; and a deputation was appointed to wait on Mr. Gladstone to inform him of what had been done, but to assure him at the same time that they would support him with the utmost loyalty during the discussion in committee. To avoid an open division, and, after this defection, an almost certain defeat, Mr. Gladstone arranged to limit the Instructions to the first clause of the resolution. As the members comprising this meeting kept more or less together in the discussion which afterwards took place on the Reform Bill, they came to be popularly known as the Tea-Room party.

— When the House of Commons assembled this afternoon, Mr. Locke asked whether, in the event of the second-clause being withdrawn from the Instructions, Government would accept the first. Mr. Disraeli declined at first to answer a hypothetical question, but on being assured that it had been put with the knowledge of Mr. Coleridge, he said that Government had all along presumed the Committee would have power to alter the rating, so that to induce them to accept it did not require even a gentle pressure. He also thought it would have been as well that the mover of the resolution should have declared his own intentions. — Mr. Coleridge disclaimed any intention to disturb or oppose the Government; and though no precise arrangement had been made with Mr. Locke, he was on the whole not unwilling to withdraw the latter part of the resolution if it would facilitate the passing of the measure this year. Mr. Gore moved the adjournment of the House on the ground that the sudden collapse of Mr. Coleridge's resolution made it impossible to proceed. This was

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opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a desultory debate ensued, in which Mr. B. Osborne and Mr. Lowe were the chief speakers. The House afterwards went into committee on the bill.

**8.**—Special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners opened at Dublin. The calendar contained the names of about 300; one-half indicted for treason, and the other for treason-felony.

— From the complications likely to arise out of the Luxemburg question, Consols, which during the last week had ranged at about 91 to £, fell to-day to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**9.**—In consequence of Mr. Gladstone having given notice of a series of resolutions on Reform, Mr. Disraeli intimates to his supporters that they are the relinquished Instructions in another form, and if any of them are adopted, it will be impossible for the Government to proceed with the bill.

**10.**—The Tests Abolition (Oxford) Bill passes through committee, with a clause added to embrace Cambridge within its operation.

— Lord Chief Justice Cockburn attends at the Central Criminal Court; and charges the Grand Jury in the case of General Nelson and Lieut. Brand. His address occupied nearly six hours. It dealt in the most careful manner with all the complicated questions of law and fact to which the imputed offences gave rise, tracing with great minuteness the history of martial law and of military law, which ultimately took the form of "articles of war," and pointing out to the jury how the principles he set before them bore on the prisoners. The Chief Justice laid down these propositions:—First, that though it is a great and fundamental principle of our laws and Constitution that martial law, as it is called, cannot be legally proclaimed or established at the arbitrary will of the Executive, and without the authority, expressed or implied, of the Legislature; yet that in the particular case of the late Jamaica insurrection such authority in fact existed. To use the words of the Chief Justice:—"According to the view 'of the inhabitants of Jamaica' (with reference to what is, the law of the island), the Governor, either from his commission, or from this enactment of the Jamaica Legislature, was entitled and empowered to proclaim martial law." Secondly, that though the legality of Gordon's original arrest may be questionable, and though his removal for trial from Kingston (where martial law was in force) was undoubtedly illegal; still, when the man was actually brought down to the tribunal in Morant Bay, "it was not for the tribunal" (viz. that of which Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand were members) "to inquire how he (Gordon) came amongst them." The only question for that tribunal then was, "whether, being in fact within the jurisdiction of martial law, Gordon was or was not liable to be tried?" Thirdly, the Chief Justice laid it down that though the evidence on which Gordon was

convicted by the military tribunal was such that no civil judge in England could have held to be legally sufficient, yet if the military judges, having, as they had jurisdiction, acted honestly and *bond fide* on the belief that this evidence proved the man's guilt, that exonerated them. "I should say," said the Chief Justice, "that where there is jurisdiction, but the person having that jurisdiction, acting under some misapprehension, exercises it in a case in which it ought not to be exercised, then he is not responsible." The Grand Jury, after deliberating for about half an hour, came into court to announce that they returned with both bills "not found." The prisoners were thereupon discharged.

**11.**—In the early part of the business of the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Hibbert asked the Government whether they would agree to an amendment of which he had given notice, to the effect that it should only be necessary for a compound householder to tender the amount of his composition-rate in order to entitle him to be registered. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the question was one of great difficulty, but at the same time it was one for fair discussion. In the adjourned debate which took place next day, Mr. B. Osborne brought out that an understanding had been come to on this amendment between the Government "whip," Colonel Taylor, on the one side, and Mr. Dillwyn, on behalf of various Opposition members, on the other. Certain minutes were produced embodying the arrangement, but after they had been read an explanation was offered that the conversation out of which the minutes had arisen turned chiefly on the expediency of adjourning the debate till after Easter, in order to enable the Cabinet to consider more maturely the various amendments proposed on the bill.

— Commencement of discussion in Committee on the Reform Bill. Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to without much discussion. Clause 3, as submitted by Government, was, that every man should be entitled to be registered as a voter possessed of these qualifications:—1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; 2. Is on the last day of July in any year, and has, during the whole of the preceding two years, been an inhabitant, occupier, or owner, or tenant of any dwelling-house within the borough; 3. Has, during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; and 4. Has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor-rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th January. On qualifications 2, 3, and 4, Mr. Gladstone had the following amendments on the paper:—2. Whether he in person, or his landlord, be rated to the relief of the poor, he is, on the last day of July in any year, and has been during the whole preceding

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twelve months, the occupier of any house, shop, or other building, being either separately or jointly with any land within such borough occupied by him as owner, or occupied by him as tenant under the same landlord; 3. Such premises must be of the yearly value of 5*l.*, or upwards; 4. Such occupier must have resided in the borough, or within seven statute miles of some part of the borough, for the six months immediately preceding the said last day of July in such year. The debate on these rival clauses extended over two nights, the discussion having reference chiefly to the comparatively limited scheme of enfranchisement as proposed by Government in so far as it virtually fined all compound householders below a 10*l.* rental who sought to exercise the right of voting. On the second evening of the debate, Mr. Beresford Hope, after a taunting allusion to the Tadpoles and Tapers of certain amusing story-books, declared that, sink or swim, dissolution or no dissolution, whether he was in the next Parliament or out of it, he for one, with his whole heart and conscience, would vote against the Asian mystery. "I can assure the hon. gentleman," replied Mr. Disraeli, "that I listened with great pleasure to the invectives he delivered against me. I admire his style; it is a very great armament to discussion, but it requires practice. I listen with the greatest satisfaction to all his exhibitions in this House—(oh! oh!)—and when he talks about an Asian mystery, I will tell him that there are Batavian graces in all that he says, which I notice with satisfaction, and which charm me." The discussion ended in a vote, which took place amid great excitement, and showed a majority of 21 for Government in a House of 599 members. An adjournment was then made till over Easter.

**12.**—The House of Lords give judgment • in the case of *Forbes v. Uden*, the question being whether the new canons enacted by the Scotch Episcopal Synod were binding upon the appellant, and whether he was not entitled to damages for the injuries and loss he had sustained by their enforcement. The appellant was Episcopal minister of Burntisland, and the respondent, Dr. Eden, Primus of the Scotch Episcopal Church. The Lord Chancellor gave it as his opinion that no civil court could take cognizance of the rules of a voluntary religious society, made for the regulation of its own affairs, except so far as they related to collateral questions affecting the disposal of property. Appeal dismissed.

— An address presented by the Roman Catholic nobility to Dr. Newman expressive of their sorrow at recent anonymous attacks to which he had been subjected, and assuring him "how heartily we appreciate the services which, under God, you have been the means of rendering to our holy religion."

**13.**—Admiral Persano found guilty by the Italian Senate of cowardice at the battle of Lissa, and dismissed the service. The charge

was made out partly by the admission of the Admiral himself, and partly from his leaving his own flagship, the *Ré d'Italia*, to take refuge in the turret of the *Affondatore*.

**18.**—The *Lancet* announces that a small but appreciable change for the better had taken place in the condition of the Princess of Wales.

— Withdrawal of Mr. Gladstone from the leadership of the Liberal party. In answer to a question by Mr. Crawford, one of the members for the City, as to whether he intended to persevere in moving the different amendments, of which he had given notice, on the Reform Bill, Mr. Gladstone now writes : “ The country can hardly fail now to be aware that those gentlemen of Liberal opinions whose convictions allow them to act unitedly upon this question, are not a majority, but a minority of the existing House of Commons, and that they have not the power they were supposed to possess of limiting or directing the action of the Administration, or of shaping the provisions of the Reform Bill. Still, having regard to the support which my proposal with respect to personal rating received from so large a number of Liberal members, I am not less willing than heretofore to remain at the service of the party to which they belong ; and when any suitable occasion shall arise, if it shall be their wish, I shall be prepared again to attempt concerted action upon this or any other subject for the public good. But, until then, desirous to avoid misleading the country and our friends, I feel that prudence requires me to withdraw from my attempts to assume the initiative in amending a measure which cannot, perhaps, be effectually amended except by a reversal, either formal or virtual, of the vote of Friday the 11th; for such attempts, if made by me, would, I believe, at the present critical moment, not be the most likely means of advancing their own purpose. Accordingly, I shall not proceed with the amendments now on the paper in my name, nor give notice of other amendments such as I had contemplated ; but I shall gladly accompany others in voting against any attempt, from whatever quarter, to limit yet further the scanty modicum of enfranchisement proposed by the Government, or in improving, where it may be practicable, the provision of the Bill.”

— Died, aged 86, Sir Robert Smirke, architect.

**22.**—At a great Reform Demonstration in Birmingham Mr. Bright said that from the preamble of the Government Bill to the last word in it there was not a single proposition any real, earnest, intelligent reformer would consent to. The Bill, he continued, has gone into Committee, and the very first vote in the Committee has confirmed the very worst feature of the Bill. The Liberal party has, by the treachery of some of its members, abdicated its functions, and handed the future fortunes of

the Bill over to its friends who were not the friends of Reform. Speaking of Mr. Gladstone, “ I will venture,” he said, “ to say this, that since 1832 there has been no man of the official rank or class, and no statesman who has imported into this question of Reform so much of conviction, so much of earnestness, so much of zeal, as has been imparted during the last two years by the present leader of the Liberal party. (Cheers.) Who is there in the House of Commons who equals him in knowledge of all political questions? Who equals him in earnestness? Who equals him in eloquence? Who equals him in courage and fidelity to his convictions? If these gentlemen who say they will not follow him leave any one who is equal, let them show him. If they can point out any statesman who can add dignity and grandeur to the stature of Mr. Gladstone, let them produce him. It is a deplorable thing that last year a small section of forty men or thereabouts, of professing Liberals, destroyed the honest and acceptable — I speak of the people—the acceptable Bill of the late Government, and with it also destroyed the Government which proposed it. About an equal number have this year to a great extent destroyed the power of the Opposition, and may assist an anti-reforming Government to pass a very bad measure on the greatest question of our time ; and having done all the mischief which they could, they begin to write silly letters to their constituents. What can be done in parliamentary parties if every man is to pursue his own little game? A costermonger and donkey would take a week to travel from here to London, and yet by running athwart the London and North-Western line they might bring to total destruction a great express train ; and so, very small men—(loud cheers)—very small men, who during their whole political lives have not advanced the question of Reform by one hair’s breadth, or by one moment in time, can, at a critical hour like this, throw themselves athwart the objects of a great party, and mar, it may be, a great measure that ought to affect the interests of the country beneficially for all time.”

**22.**—Intimation given to the British Government that Spain had agreed to restore the *Queen Victoria* and her cargo, to indemnify the owners for their losses, and to punish their officers who were in fault for seizing the vessel.

— Strike of the London tailors to compel the masters to agree to a universal and uniform time-log, by which the time allowed for making a garment, and each portion of it, should be fixed, the wages for that time to be paid as each locality might determine. At a meeting in the Alhambra it was announced that an offensive and defensive alliance had been made with the operative tailors of Paris and Brussels, in terms of which workmen in those cities would refuse to fill up the places of those on strike,

**22.**—Sir R. Murchison writes that a Livingstone search expedition should be at once organized, as letters had been received from Zanzibar which afforded ground for believing the traveller to be still alive.

**23.**—At Buckhurst-hill, near Woodford, Essex, Frederick Alexander Watkins makes a murderous attack with a dagger upon Matilda Griggs, a young woman with whom he was keeping company. She was found by a policeman saturated with blood, and leaning heavily against a paling in a field near where the assault was committed. As she was to all appearance dying, a formal declaration was taken, in which she declared that she met Watkins outside her father's house. "He asked me if I would walk with him, and while we were walking along he charged me with speaking to other young men, and I said that I did not. He then asked me to get into a field over a paling, and I did so. He then struck me on the head two or three times, and afterwards drew out a dagger, which he stabbed into my back, breast, and face, several times. I saw the dagger, and knew, besides, that he was in the habit of carrying one with him. When I fell on the grass he ran away. I lay for a long time, and heard the clock of Buckhurst-hill strike ten. When I felt my strength returning, I crawled along the grass through a fence into another field, and there I again lay down for some time. I once more got up, and was making my way home when the policeman met me." When Watkins left the poor girl he said he knew that she was not dead, but thought she would not last long. He ran away in the direction of Epping Forest, attempting to poison himself with oxalic acid, but finding it ineffectual, walked into Epping police-station and gave himself up about five o'clock the following morning. Contrary to all expectation, Matilda Griggs recovered, and on the case coming on for trial, refused to give evidence against her assailant.

— Sir W. Gray succeeds Sir Cecil Beaumont as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

**27.**—Died in London, from the effects of a gun-shot wound, Lord Llanover, formerly Sir Benjamin Hall, at one time Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

**29.**—Intimation made by Lord Stanley in the House of Commons that there was every reason for believing that France and Prussia would accept the proposal made by the neutral Powers for a conference on the Luxembourg question.

**30.**—Mr. Trevelyan's resolution for the abolition of the purchase system in the army negatived by 116 to 75.

**May 1.**—Proclamation issued from the Home Office warning and admonishing all people to abstain from attending or taking any part in the League meeting announced to be held in Hyde Park on the 6th. In the even-

ing the League issued a counter-manifesto calling on the people to assert their right to use the parks, and to attend the meeting called as they came from their work. A meeting was also held in the evening, when, after certain violent allusions to resistance, a resolution was carried, pledging all present to attend the meeting in the Park, and declaring, "that the consequence of endeavouring to prevent it must rest with those who are wicked enough to take this course."

**1.**—The Fenian prisoners Burke and Doran convicted of high treason at Dublin, and sentenced to death. The principal witnesses were the "informs" Keogh and Massy, who had been associated with the prisoners in all their recent movements, and described their designs with great minuteness. Burke made a speech stigmatising the manner in which he had been convicted, but expressing himself ready to die for Ireland.

— Mr. Stern writes from his prison in Abyssinia: "The ruthless ferocity of the King has exhausted the patience of the most timid and servile, and all appear now to be animated by one deep and ardent passion—the overthrow of the tyrant. The army he once had at his behest is scattered in bands of rebels all over the country; and as he can never recruit again his incredibly diminished hordes, he will either be forced to make the Amba his last asylum and tomb, or, followed by a few faithful adherents, and the most valuable captives, seek a home in the marshy jungles and entangled fever-villages of the lowlands."

**2.**—Government defeated in Committee on Mr. Ayrton's amendment that the period of residences in boroughs at rentals below 10/- should be one year instead of two. Vote, 278 to 197. The following evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that Government would accept the alteration.

**3.**—After a smart debate regarding the intimation made by the League that they were determined to hold their demonstration in Hyde Park, Mr. Walpole obtains leave to bring in a bill, providing that no meeting of a public character should take place in any of the royal parks without the permission of her Majesty; and that any one convening or assisting at such a meeting should, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10/-, or two months' imprisonment.

— Mr. Bright presents a petition to the House regarding the sentences of "excessive and irritating severity" passed upon Fenian prisoners, and praying "that the punishments might be more applicable to men whose crime and whose offence are alike free from dis-honour, however misled they may be as to the special end in view, or the means they have adopted to attain that end." After a brief discussion touching the language in which the prayer of the petition was couched, it was ordered to lie on the table.

**4.**—Numerous swearings-in of special constables in anticipation of the League meeting.

**6.**—At a meeting of his parliamentary supporters in Downing-street, Lord Derby made an elaborate defence of the Home Secretary against the undeserved censures which were being poured upon him for his proceedings in connexion with the Hyde Park meeting. He also explained the law of the case, which certainly supported the Crown to an indisputable right to the Park, though the manner of enforcing that right was admittedly a matter of great difficulty. As now advised, the meeting appeared to be perfectly legal, and the Government had no intention of putting it down by force, though they considered it right to make the most complete preparations for restoring the peace in the event of any disorder arising out of the assembling together of so many people.

— Reform League Demonstration in Hyde Park. The people assembled peaceably in large numbers, and were addressed at ten different platforms or sections by members of the League Executive and one or two members of Parliament. Contrasting somewhat with the severe and even denunciatory character of certain speeches, there was a good deal of noisy fun and running backwards and forwards to the different platforms, but nothing in the slightest degree approaching to any outbreak against constituted authority. The gathering was described as rather flat, and as orderly as an Exeter Hall May meeting.

— In committee on the Reform Bill, Government consents to Mr. Hibbert's proposal that the whole amount of rate paid by the tenant should be deducted from the landlord's rent: It was also intimated that a properly-regulated lodger franchise would not be opposed.

**7.**—First meeting of the London Conference on the Luxembourg Question, under the presidency of Lord Stanley.

— Discussion on Sir J. Gray's proposal to fix a night for the House taking into consideration the temporalities and privileges of the Established Church in Ireland with a view to remove their anomalies. Mr. Gladstone welcomed the "previous question" as a relief from the necessity of affirming a proposition which might excite hopes at present impossible to be realized. The time, however, he thought was not far distant when the Parliament of England, which at present undoubtedly had its hands full of other important business engagements, would feel it to be a duty to look this question fairly and fully in the face; "and I confess that I am sanguine enough to cherish a hope that, though not without difficulty, a satisfactory result will be arrived at, the consequences of which will be so happy and pleasant for us all that we shall wonder at the folly which has so long prevented its being brought about." The Attorney-General for

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Ireland characterised Mr. Gladstone's speech as directly communistic in its tendency; and insisted that every argument he had used for the spoliation of the Irish Church was equally applicable to the property of individuals. The "previous question" was carried by 195 to 183.

**8.**—The North German Constitution adopted by the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

**9.**—The retirement of Mr. Walpole intimated in the House of Lords by the Premier, who declared that the Home Secretary was no more to blame for the apparently vacillating conduct of the Cabinet than any other member. The department had recently great extra labour thrown upon it at a time, unfortunately, when it was deprived of the services of a permanent efficient Under-Secretary. Mr. Walpole was succeeded at the Home Office by Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

— In committee on the Reform Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the occupant of premises claiming to vote must have been rated as an "ordinary occupier" in respect of his premises, and not compounded for. Carried, after a long debate, by 322 against 256. In the course of the debate the Chancellor of the Exchequer took an opportunity of challenging Mr. Gladstone's imputation that the Government had been guilty of fraud and dissimulation. The words were withdrawn, but the withdrawal was accompanied by a statement that the measure had been adjusted to give the appearance of an extension of the franchise, while care was taken that it should not be realized. "Now," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "I must say I prefer the original invective of the right hon. gentleman—the denunciations of Torquemada to the interpretation of Loyola. I prefer to meet a clear charge of fraud and dissimulation, rather than be told in language like that I have just named to the House, that we have been guilty of conduct unworthy, in my opinion, of all public men."

— The 100th Anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, celebrated in St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**11.**—Signed in London a treaty for the evacuation of Luxembourg by the Prussians, the demolition of the fortress, and the neutralization of the territory under the joint guarantee of the great Powers.

— Deputations from various provincial Reform Associations, accompanied by several members of Parliament, wait upon Mr. Gladstone to present addresses expressive of confidence in him as a leader of the Liberal party. After referring to the unfortunate divisions among themselves, he passed on to speak of the delusive character of the Government scheme of Reform: "An arrangement which it is proposed to found in the absurd, preposterous, and mischievous distinctions of personal

rating, as now regulated in this country for social purposes, I hold to be a totally unfit basis for the franchise. Any measure which rests on such a basis I wholly disown and reject; and if it should be clothed with that perfect authority which belongs to the law in this country, I shall combine my obedience to that law with the liberty to which every man is entitled to endeavour, by every legitimate means, to effect a change in a portion of it which I deemed to be so unjust to the people. . . . To these enactments, while I continue to be on the floor of the House of Commons, I shall continue to offer an unqualified and unhesitating opposition." The Chancellor of the Exchequer was understood to refer to this speech on the Monday night following, when, in consequence of violent language used out of doors, he was led to express a hope that attempts would not be made surreptitiously to rescind or perplex the vote the House had already come to on the rate-paying clauses of the Bill. "I should have been very glad if these spouters of stale seditions had not taken the course they have done. It may be their function to appear at noisy meetings, but I regret very much they should have come forward as obsolete incendiaries of that character to pay homage to one who, wherever he may sit, must always be the pride and ornament of this House

"Who would not smile if such a man there be,  
Who would not weep if Atticus were he."

Mr. Gladstone curtly replied, that when authority came into the field for the purpose of forbidding and denouncing, unless it could carry its prohibition or denunciation to some positive issue, the result was that authority itself lost credit and power.

13.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the Scotch Reform Bill; the franchise to be similar to the English; but it was proposed to give seven additional members to that division of the kingdom—three for counties, two for boroughs, and two for Universities. There was also to be a re-arrangement of, and an addition to, the present system of grouping. The House then went into committee on the English Bill, and a lodger franchise was carried to operate where there was a twelve-month's residence, and a clear yearly value of 10*s.*

14.—Lord Shaftesbury's Clerical Vestments Bill thrown out on a second reading by 61 votes against 46. A Royal Commission was now promised to inquire into the ritualistic observances.

—Greatorex and the brothers Grimshaw tried at Edinburgh, and sentenced, the former to twenty years' and the two latter to fifteen years' penal servitude, for forging and uttering upwards of 1300 one-pound notes of the Union Bank. Part of the gang were detected at Dalkeith, and from inquiries then instituted the entire set of lithographic and engraving

materials used in the manufacture of the notes was seized in Glasgow. Greatorex had been followed to New York and apprehended there.

15.—The long-protracted and fierce dispute between the Imperial and Republican forces in Mexico terminates to-day, in the betrayal of the Emperor Maximilian to the Juarist General Escobedo, by General Lopez. He had been shut up in the city of Quaretero since the 1st of April.

16.—In consequence of the adverse criticism which the scheme had experienced, Lord R. Montagu intimates that it was not intended that the South Kensington officials should persevere with the publication of their Art Catalogue in the *Times*.

17.—Fracas in the House between Mr. Layard and Mr. H. Lewis, the former having asked in the lobby if the latter was not afraid of certain symptoms in going back to his constituents, and receiving an answer admitted to be couched in strong Saxon English. The House declined to take any notice of the encounter, the Speaker expressing a determination not to permit such expressions to be again brought up for discussion.

—The House of Commons consider the abolition of the compound householders, in terms of a resolution submitted by Mr. Hodgkinson, proposing to add to clause 3, that no person other than the occupier shall be rated to parochial rates in respect of premises occupied by him within the limits of a parliamentary borough, all acts to the contrary notwithstanding. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Lowe made another animated appeal to some of the gentlemen of England with their ancestry behind them and their posterity before them, to save the Constitution from the hands of a multitude struggling with want and discontent. "I was taunted the other night," he said, "by the hon. member for the Elgin burghs, that the fates and destinies had been too strong for me. I have no fear of them, sir; what has been too strong for me is the shabbiness, the littleness, and the meannesses that have met together. Upon a former occasion when I addressed the House, I took upon myself to make a prophecy. I said that if we embarked upon this course of democracy, we should either ruin our party or our country. Sir, I was wrong; it is not a question of alternatives; we are going to ruin both." The final settlement of the clause was delayed till the 27th, when the House finally resolved that there should be no more compounding. On the same evening Mr. Mill's proposal to substitute "person" for "man" in the county franchise clause was rejected by 196 to 73. A majority of 201 to 157 carried a proposal to grant the franchise to copyholds of the annual value of 5*s.*

—Grand ball at the British Embassy, Paris, in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

**17.**—Died, aged 73, Clarkson Stanfield, R. A.

**20.**—The Queen attended at South Kensington to lay the first stone of the Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, designed to perpetuate the memory of the late Prince Consort. In replying to an address read by the Prince of Wales, her Majesty said: "It has been with a struggle that I have nerved myself to a compliance with the wish that I should take part in this day's ceremony; but I have been sustained by the thought that I should assist by my presence in promoting the accomplishment of his great designs to whose memory the gratitude and affection of the country are now rearing a noble monument, which I trust may yet look down on such a centre of institutions for the promotion of art and science, as it was his fond wish to establish here. It is my wish that the hall should bear his name to whom it will have owed its existence, and be called the 'Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences.'" The foundation-stone was then lowered into its place, and the customary formalities having been gone through by her Majesty, the Archbishop of Canterbury offered up a prayer that the arts there fostered might be the arts of peace, ministering to the welfare and happiness of mankind. The orchestra and chorus then proceeded to deliver the vocal and instrumental music of "L'Invocazione all' Armonia," composed by the late Prince Consort. The solo tenor parts of the piece were given by Signor Mario with such beautiful distinctness and effect that her Majesty stopped to thank him when passing from the building. The proceedings were brought to a close by the "National Anthem."

**21.**—Commenced in the Court of Arches the discussion on the admission of the articles in the case of *Martin v. Mackonochie*, involving the legality of the ritualistic practices observed in celebrating worship in the church of St. Alban's, Holborn. After some discussion it was decided that the articles should be sent back to be reformed in two particulars, as to the greater degree of the elevation of the consecrated elements, and as to the law, statute and ecclesiastical, under which the offences were charged.

— Royal Proclamation issued, declaring the British North American provinces one division, with the name of Canada.

**22.**—Epsom. The Derby stakes won by Mr. Chaplin's Hermit (100 to 1 agst.). Snow on the course.

**23.**—The Duke of Edinburgh left London to join the *Galatea* on a voyage to the Australian colonies.

— Died, aged 74, Sir Archibald Alison, historian of the wars of the French Revolution.

**25.**—In addressing a meeting of "Brother and Sister Reformers" in St. James's Hall, Mr. J. S. Mill said, that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not deceived the House of Commons, he had at least encouraged members

(630) a good deal to deceive themselves. "I ought to be ashamed to make the confession myself, but he quite succeeded with me." In the House, Mr. Mill afterwards admitted that Mr. Disraeli had completely acquitted himself.

**27.**—In committee the county occupation franchise was fixed at 12*l.*, as a mean between 10*l.* and 15*l.*, the qualification to be either house and land, or house or land. On the first proposal, which was to omit the words of the clause for the purpose of afterwards allowing the insertion of an amendment, to prevent the creation of faggot votes, by making it compulsory to have a dwelling-house on the land, Government were beaten by 196 to 193; but when the substantive motion was put to insert "dwelling-house," it was rejected by 212 to 209.

**28.**—Government withdraw their proposals to attach the franchise to educational or pecuniary qualifications; and also the dual vote clause.

**29.**—Mr. Fawcett's Act of Uniformity Amendment Bill read a second time by 200 to 156. Petitions were presented against it by Sir W. Heathcote and Mr. Selwyn, and it was also opposed by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Hardy.

**30.**—The franchise clauses of the Reform Bill being now settled, the House, in committee, proceeded to deal with the redistribution part of the scheme. The disfranchisement of Yarmouth, Lancaster, Reigate, and Totnes was agreed to after a faint protest from Sir G. Bowyer, as to the penal character of the measure. On clause 9, Mr. Mill brought forward his scheme for the representation of minorities, founded on the principle that any member might be returned by as many voters residing anywhere as was equal to the gross number of names of the entire register divided by 658; or if less than 658 candidates received the full quota of votes, then those who had the largest number. The proposal was withdrawn after discussion.

**31.**—Discussion on the Government redistribution scheme, by which it was proposed to cut down all constituencies under 7,000 to one member each. Mr. Laing's proposal to fix the minimum at 10,000, and secure thirty-five seats instead of twenty-three, was carried against Government by 306 to 171. Serjeant Gazelee afterwards proposed to disfranchise all boroughs which had a population of less than 5,000, but this was rejected by a majority of 269 to 217.

**June 1.**—Royal visits to Paris. The Emperor Alexander of Russia arrived to-day; the King of Prussia on the 5th; the Viceroy of Egypt on the 16th; and the Sultan on the 30th.

**3.**—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the perpetration of trade outrages in Sheffield commence their sittings.

**9.**—First stone of the Holborn Valley Viaduct laid.

— Royal Commission authorized to inquire into the differences of practice which had arisen “from varying interpretations put upon the rubrics, orders, and directions for regulating the course and conduct of public worship, the administration of the sacraments, and the other services contained in the Book of Common Prayer, according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, and more especially with reference to the ornaments used in the churches and chapels of the said United Church, and the vestments worn by the ministers thereof at the time of their ministrations.”

**8.**—Several letters appear in this morning’s *Times* complaining of robberies and assaults committed by an organized body of “roughs” who accompanied a militia regiment in its march through the streets of the metropolis on the 3d.

By a majority of 164 to 150, it was agreed to refer to a Select Committee Mr. Ewart’s Oxford and Cambridge Education Bill, designed, as he explained, to restore the ancient University system, and to open them to all classes as national institutions, without subjecting the students to any tests.

**6.**—Berezowski, a Pole, attempts to assassinate the Czar by firing into a carriage in which he was seated with the Emperor Napoleon and his two sons. Both sovereigns escaped unhurt, but the horse of one of the esquires was wounded; a second attempt was made, but the barrel burst and rendered powerless the assassin’s hand. In its account of the outrage, the *Moniteur* said that the Emperor Napoleon, turning towards the Emperor Alexander smiling, said, “Sire, we shall have been under fire together.” The Czar replied, more seriously, “Our destinies are in the hands of Providence.” Berezowski was at once arrested, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces.

**8.**—The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary at Pesth, amid circumstances of great outward festivity and splendour. It was noticed that among the absentees was M. Deak, who had wrought so eagerly for this mark of Imperial favour to his country.

**9.**—Departure of the Livingstone Search Expedition under the command of Mr. E. D. Young.

— Died at Dublin, aged 73, Dr. Anster, translator of “Faust.”

— Died at Vienna, from injuries received by fire, the Archduchess Mathilde, daughter of the Archduke Albrecht, aged twenty-one years.

**13.**—The Court of Exchequer gives judgment in the case of Slade *v.* Slade, involving the title to certain landed estates and a baro-

nety. An action of ejectment was brought by General Marcus Slade, Colonel of the 50th Regiment, and brother of the late Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C., against Sir Alfred Slade, the eldest son of Sir Frederick, to recover possession of the manor of North Petherton, in the county of Somerset, and other lands entailed in the Slade family. Sir Frederick married in December 1833, at St. George’s, Hanover-square, Maria Barbara, daughter of Charles Browne Mostyn, of Kidlington, and had by her several children, of whom Alfred, the defendant, was one, and the eldest son. The case on the part of the General was that the marriage between Sir Frederick and his wife was void because the lady had previously contracted marriage at Milan, in 1825, with an Austrian gentleman named Baron C. Von Körber, who survived till the year 1853. In reply to this, it was urged that the marriage of Lady Slade at Milan was void, and that she was, therefore, free to marry again. The validity of Lady Slade’s marriage turned entirely upon the Austrian law, which was the law in force in Milan in 1825, and on this point many professional and learned men had been examined on both sides under a commission. The grounds on which the Milanese marriage was assailed were, first, because the banns had not been duly published, and that the priest, Feld-Superior Nagy, who performed the ceremony, was not competent to do so. By the Austrian law, banns must be published for the bride as well as the bridegroom; and if the bride had not dwelt six weeks in the parish in which she was to be married, her banns must be published not only there, but in the parish in which she last had an uninterrupted residence of at least six weeks. For the defence the argument was that Miss Mostyn had not lived six weeks in Sta. Babyla, that her last parish of six weeks’ residence was Sta. Maria; that her banns ought, therefore, to have been published in both these parishes, and that they were published in neither. Lady Slade being almost the only person surviving who was at Milan, and knew anything about the marriage there in 1825, the facts of the case had to be gathered chiefly from the contents and from the silence of the marriage register, and of certain vouchers and documents which accompanied it, and from which the plaintiff insisted that the banns were published, while the defendant drew an inference the opposite way. Again, it was said that Feld-Superior Nagy was incompetent to marry Miss Mostyn to Baron von Körber. There was no dispute that the only person competent by Austrian law to celebrate a marriage was a clergyman who had the cure of souls over one of the bridal persons. The defendant’s contention was that Nagy, being a Roman Catholic priest, had no cure of souls over a Protestant officer. The plaintiff conceded that this would be true in the case of civilians, but maintained that the special legislation for the Austrian army created an exception for the case of Protestant military

men. It was further contended by the defendant, and denied by the plaintiff, that by Austrian law, whenever a Protestant married a Catholic, the marriage could be validly performed only by the priest who had cure of souls over the Catholic party; and that as Nagy had certainly not cure of souls of Miss Mostyn, the marriage was void. Lastly, it was contended by the defendant, and denied by the plaintiff, that at the time of the marriage, on the 6th of October, 1825, Lieutenant von Körber had been transferred from Milan to Gratz, and had thus passed under the jurisdiction of another Feld-Superior, by whom (if by any Feld-Superior) his marriage ought to have been celebrated. The plaintiff also contended that whether the alleged impediments to the Milanese marriage existed or not, it was too late to set them up now; that by Austrian law there was one appointed way of obtaining a declaration of invalidity of marriage at the suit of determinate persons, and by a prescribed mode of procedure; and that now, after the death of Baron von Körber, it was too late to obtain such a declaration of invalidity, so that the Milanese marriage must remain and be considered valid. To all this a direct and elaborate contradiction was offered by the defendant; and on this point, more perhaps than on any other, the arguments on both sides dealt with technical points of Austrian law. Their Lordships were now divided in opinion, Baron Bramwell and Baron Pigott being in favour of the plaintiff, and the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Martin for the defendant. As is customary in such cases, the junior Baron withdrew his judgment, and a verdict was entered for the defendant.

**13.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimates that in consequence of the success of Mr. Laing's amendment, placing additional seats at the disposal of the House, 20 would be given to counties, 19 to boroughs, and 1 to the Universities of London and Durham united.

**17.**—In Committee, Mr. Laing's amendment that six boroughs, having each a population above 150,000, should have three members instead of two, was negatived by 247 to 239. On the Government proposal to unite the University of Durham with that of London in returning a representative, a division took place, when an amendment to omit the word "University" was carried by 183 to 169. Next day, the motion to insert the word "Universities" in place of the omitted "University," was carried by 226 to 225; but the motion to insert Durham after London, in the same clause, was rejected by 234 to 226.

— A Conservative meeting, convened in St. James's Hall to protest against the continued agitation of the League, overpowered by a band of Reformers, who forced their way into the building.

— Numerous arrests at Birmingham  
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arising out of the riots connected with anti-Papery lectures. Mr. Whalley, M.P., and Murphy addressed their adherents this evening in the Town-hall, the latter declaring that he would carry out his lecture though they walked across his dead body. The Mayor, who had ordered him to leave the town (he said), was his servant, and must protect him.

**18.**—After considerable discussion in Convocation, the University of Oxford agree, by a majority of 32 to 31, to grant from the University chest a contribution of 500/- towards the fund now being raised for the exploration of Palestine.

**19.**—Disgraceful trade union disclosures in Sheffield. The Special Commissioners of Inquiry sitting there had a few days since committed a sawgrinder, named James Hallam, to prison for refusing to disclose all he knew regarding the working of the union. He now agreed to tell all, and apparently did so under promise of a certificate of indemnity. The examination thus proceeded. Mr. Overend.—On the Saturday night before Linley was shot, were you not seen in Wilson's snug with a pistol in your pocket? (No answer; the prisoner showed signs of distress, his breathing became heavy, and his face wore an expression of anxiety.) Say yes or no. After a slight pause the witness collected himself, and answered: Yes, I was. (Sensation.) Where did you get that pistol from? (No answer.) Where did you get that pistol from? (No answer, the witness looking fixedly at Mr. Overend, and apparently struggling with a choking sensation in the throat.) For what purpose did you buy the pistol? (No answer.) You know, if you tell the truth, you have nothing to be afraid of. You will be entitled to your certificate if you tell the whole truth. Now, I ask you for what purpose did you buy that pistol? (No answer. The witness shook from head to foot.) Answer the question. Now, for what purpose did you buy it? (The witness looked fixedly at Mr. Overend for a few seconds, and then, trembling so violently as scarcely to be able to support himself, he rose from his seat, staggered up to Mr. Overend, and whispered something which could only be heard by the examiners.) Mr. Overend—Oh, we'll give you the indemnity if you will tell the truth. Witness—And the party that was with me too? Mr. Overend—And him too, if he will tell the truth; if he will come forward and ask for his indemnity. Now, I ask you. The witness attempted to stagger back to his seat, but was unable to guide himself to it, and Mr. Jackson supported him. After sitting a second or two in the chair, trembling more violently than ever, he leaned back and fainted. He was laid down upon the floor, and the usual means of restoration were applied, his hands being chafed, a smelling-bottle applied to his nostrils, and brandy poured down his throat. In about five minutes he opened his eyes, made a convulsive snatch

at his throat, and relapsed into unconsciousness. He was then carried into an adjoining room, and laid upon an ottoman under an open window. After about a quarter of an hour he was led into court again, weak as an infant, and trembling in every limb. Mr. Overend—Will you tell me for what purpose you bought that pistol? Witness, sadly—To shoot Linley. Was there anybody associated or joined with you in shooting Linley? Yes. Who was it? Crookes. Who shot him—did you or Crookes? The witness was unable for a moment to answer this question; recovering himself, he said, in an all but inaudible whisper—I compelled Crookes to shoot him. Samuel Crookes was afterwards examined, Broadhead calling out, as he stepped into the witness-box, “Tell the truth, Sam; everything.” He confessed to shooting Linley. He had no quarrel with him, nor did he intend to kill him, but Linley was doing a great deal of injury to them at that time, for he was employing a great many boys, and injuring the trade altogether. They spoke to Broadhead about this, and Broadhead agreed to give them, he thought, 20*l.* They were to injure Linley, but not to kill him. Witness did not want to do it then, but Hallam compelled him. Witness wanted to hit him in the shoulder, but Linley was in such a position when he fired that he hit his head.

• 19.—The Emperor Maximilian shot at Quartero along with Generals Miramon and Mejia. At the Emperor's request they were all confined together, and passed the greater part of the night preceding their execution in religious exercises. At seven o'clock the notes of a military band were heard, and Captain González entered the chapel with bandages to blindfold the prisoners. Miramon submitted to the operation quietly. Mejia refused, and as the captain was about to use force, the Bishop whispered a few words to the General, who then acquiesced. But the Emperor, coming forward, declared that, as to himself, he would not be blindfolded. After a moment's hesitation, González, with a friendly salutation to Maximilian, went and took his place at the head of the escorting party. The procession then moved forward, a squadron of Lancers in front, followed by the band playing a funeral march. A battalion of infantry, formed in two lines, composed the remainder of the escort. When it reached the principal gate of the hospital, Mejia said aloud, “Sire, give to us for the last time the example of your noble courage; we follow your Majesty.” The Franciscan friars now appeared, the two in front bearing the cross and holy water, the others holding tapers. Each of the three coffins intended for the doomed men was carried by a group of four Indians; three black crosses, to be fixed where each prisoner knelt for execution, were borne last. Captain González then made a sign to Maximilian to move toward. The Emperor advanced courageously, saying to the two generals: “Vamos nos a

libertad!” (Let us go to freedom.) The procession slowly ascended the street leading to the cemetery, behind the church, and by the road approaching the aqueduct. It soon came out upon the height overlooking the plain, and seen from below the appearance was most impressive. The Emperor walked first, having the Abbé Fischer on his right, and the Bishop on his left. Immediately behind came Miramon, supported on each side by Franciscans, and Mejia between two priests belonging to the parish of Santa Cruz. When the procession reached the summit of the hill, Maximilian looked steadily for a moment at the rising sun; then, taking out his watch, he pressed a spring which concealed a portrait in miniature of the Empress Charlotte. He kissed it, and handing it to the Abbé Fischer, said: “Carry this souvenir to Europe to my dear wife; and if she be ever able to understand you, say that my eyes closed with the impression of her image, which I shall carry with me above!” The *cortege* had now reached the great exterior wall of the cemetery, and the bells were slowly tolling for a funeral knell; only those composing the escort were present, for the crowd had been debarred from ascending the hill. Three small benches, with the wooden crosses, were placed against the wall, and the three shooting parties, each having two non-commissioned officers as a reserve for the *coup de grâce*, approached within a few feet of the prisoners. The Emperor, at the noise made by the movement of the muskets, thought the soldiers were about to fire, and, rapidly turning to his two companions, embraced them most affectionately. Miramon, surprised, very nearly sank upon the seat, where he remained quite helpless, and the Franciscans raised him in their arms. Mejia returned the embrace of Maximilian, whispering some broken words, which were not overheard; he then folded his arms and remained standing. The Bishop, advancing, addressed the Emperor: “Sire, give to Mexico, without any exception, the kiss of reconciliation in my person; let your Majesty, in this supreme moment, accord pardon to all.” The Emperor was unable to conceal the emotion which agitated him; he allowed the Bishop to embrace him; then, raising his voice, he said: “Tell Lopez that I forgive him his treachery; tell all Mexico that I pardon its crime.” His Majesty then pressed the hand of the Abbé Fischer, who, unable to utter a word, sank at the feet of the Emperor, bathing with tears the hand which he kissed. Many present wept bitterly. Maximilian gently extricated his hands, and advancing a step, said with a melancholy smile to the officer commanding the executing party: “A la disposicion de usted.” At this moment, on a sign given by the officer, the muskets were levelled against the Emperor's breast: he murmured a few words in German, and the discharge enveloped the spectators in smoke. Miramon fell heavily to the ground; Mejia remained

erect, and waved his arms about. A ball through his head ended his agony. The Emperor fell back upon the cross which sustained his corpse; the body was immediately raised and placed in the coffin, as were those of the two generals. All three were buried without delay in the cemetery, the Bishop giving the absolution. General Corona subsequently summoned the prelate, and demanded the surrender of the letters. The one addressed to the Archduchess Sophia was not opened, as she, being the mother of the Emperor, could not be supposed to receive any dangerous communication from her son. That to the Empress Charlotte was unsealed. It was written in French. "My dear beloved Carlotta,—If God one day permits your recovery, and you read these lines, you will learn the cruelty of the ill-fortune which has unceasingly pursued me since your departure for Europe. You took with you all my chance and all my soul. Why did I not listen to your counsel? So many events, alas! so many sudden blows have broken all my hopes, that death is for me a happy deliverance, and not an agony. I fall gloriously, as a soldier, as a king—vanquished, but not dishonoured. If your sufferings be too great, if God call you speedily to rejoin me, I will bless the Divine hand which has so heavily pressed upon us. Adieu, adieu! Your poor Max."

**20.**—The voting-paper clause in the Reform Bill rejected by 272 to 234.

— Sir H. F. Doyle elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford. He obtained 294 votes, being 91 over Dr. Kynaston and Dean Alexander.

— In the House of Lords the Archbishop of York intimates that he objects to the composition of the Ritual Commission, and must decline to serve upon it.

— The increase of the Episcopate Bill read a third time in the House of Lords.

The City of Mexico surrenders to the Juarists after a siege of sixty-nine days.

**21.**—The excitement regarding the Sheffield trade union outrages culminated to-day in the examination of the arch-plotter Broadhead. His confession was thus summarised:—1. He hired Dennis Clark to blow up Hellawell for being brought into the trade contrary to rule. "We expected if he was admitted a member we should have him on the box, and it was to drive him from the trade he was blown up." Price either 3*l.* or 5*l.* 2. He caused the horse of Elisha Parker to be hamstrung. 3. He hired George Peace to hire some one to shoot Parker. Price 20*l.* to 30*l.* 4. He hired some one (he thought Crookes, the murderer of Linley) to blow up the boilers of Firth & Son. Price 5*l.* 5. He hired Crookes to lame Hellawell. He explained lamming to mean "wounding him in one of his limbs so as to prevent him working." Crookes watched him several nights with a gun, and was in the act of firing

when another man got in the way. 6. He wrote a threatening letter to Messrs. Firth & Son, of Sheffield, saying, "If I but move my finger you are sent to eternity as sure as fate." 7. He paid Crookes for throwing a canister of gunpowder down the chimney of the house of Samuel Baxter. Baxter had "held himself aloof from the trade," and Broadhead thought he "ought to contribute." 8. He hired Crookes to try and blow up Joseph Wilson's house. Price perhaps 10*l.* 9. He employed Crookes to throw a can of powder down Pool's chimney. The object was "to alarm Linley, who was living with Pool" (his brother-in-law). "Pool has done us no harm whatever." Price 5*l.* or 10*l.* 10. He employed Crookes to blow up Holdsworth, by putting powder in his cellar, for employing non-society men. Price 6*l.* 11. He employed Crookes to blow up Reaney's house for giving Fearneough work. 12. He paid Crookes 15*l.* to blow up Fearneough. 13. He embezzled 30*l.* to pay for shooting Parker. He wrote letters expressing his abhorrence of these acts, "and for that," he says, "I know I shall be held up to the execration of the whole world." Upon making this observation, "he commenced weeping."

**22.**—In reply to Mr. Grant Duff, Lord R. Montagu said he differed in many points from the recommendations of the Scotch Education Commission, and thought it would be impossible to establish, as they recommended, one uniform system when the conditions were so varied.

**23.**—Mr. Cardwell's proposal to exclude members of Oxford and Cambridge Universities from voting in the term as occupiers of premises, carried by 200 to 179. Mr. Colville's proposal to give county votes to copyholders in boroughs rejected by 256 to 230.

— Died, aged 61, Horatio M'Culloch, a Scotch landscape painter of great reputation.

**24.**—The royal patent promulgating the North German Constitution issued at Berlin.

— In the House of Lords Earl Russell submits a resolution authorizing the presentation of an address to her Majesty praying "that her Majesty will be pleased to give direction that by the operation of a Royal Commission or otherwise, full and accurate information be procured as to the nature and amount of the property and revenues of the Established Church in Ireland, with a view to their more productive management, and to their more equitable application for the benefit of the Irish people." The resolution in this form was lost by a majority of 90 to 38, but another was adopted praying simply for the appointment of a commission.

**25.**—Grand Festival Concert at the Crystal Palace in aid of the restoration of that portion of the building recently destroyed by fire.

— The 300th anniversary of the foundation of Rugby School celebrated.

**26.**—Gorgeous ecclesiastical festivals at Rome on the occasion of celebrating the eighteenth centenary of St. Peter. Twenty-five newly acknowledged martyrs were canonized. The Pope published an Allocution at the Consistory, expressing joy and consolation at the presence of the assembled dignitaries “summoned (his Holiness said) to share our anxieties, and anxious to soothe our continually increasing grief.”

**29.**—Collision on the railway at Walton Junction, near Warrington, a passenger train running into some coal trucks then being shunted. The fore part of the passenger engine was driven into the breaksmen’s van of the coal train and firmly lodged there. The first two passenger carriages were smashed to pieces, five of the passengers being taken out dead, and thirty-five seriously hurt. Two of the latter died afterwards. This calamity was occasioned by the points not having been shifted when the passenger train came up.

— Royal warrant signed granting an increase of pay to the army.

— Public breakfast in honour of Mr. Lloyd Garrison held in St. James’s Hall.

**July 1.**—Mr. Horsfall’s proposal to give a third member to Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham accepted by Government, with the addition of Leeds, and carried by 297 to 65. Proposals made next day to give an additional member to Sheffield and Bristol were negatived, the former by 258 to 122, and the latter by 235 to 136.

**3.**—Farewell dinner given to Lord Cowley by the French foreign minister.

— The town of Basse Terre, the capital of the island of St. Kitt’s, destroyed by fire.

**4.**—Mr. Hibbert’s clause making it illegal for candidates to pay the expense of conveying voters to the poll carried by 166 to 102 votes.

**5.**—Mr. Lowe’s motion for giving cumulative votes to places returning three members, after two nights’ discussion, was rejected by 314 to 141.

**6.**—The Viceroy of Egypt arrives in London, and takes up his quarters at Lord Dudley’s mansion, which had been placed at the disposal of Government for the reception of his Highness.

**8.**—The Sheffield Trade Outrage Commission close their inquiry.

**9.**—The Princess of Wales drives out for the first time since her recent severe rheumatic affection.

— In the House of Lords the Earl of Derby read a despatch relating to the Emperor Maximilian, which had been received this afternoon from the Paris embassy:—“Moustier has just received a telegram from the French Minister at Mexico, dated the 27th of June. It reports that the Emperor Maximilian was shot on the 19th, in spite of every effort made to save him.

The tone of the victorious party was defiant toward all foreign Powers, including the United States; they refused to give up the Emperor’s body. The French Minister was preparing to depart with his legation, but although hitherto unmolested, he thought he might be detained as a hostage for the surrender of General Almonte.” “My Lords,” the Earl of Derby said, “I must say that I share in the feelings of all your lordships at this most unnecessary, most cruel, and most barbarous murder, which must excite horror in every civilized country. It is a murder purely gratuitous, and so far from producing any beneficial effect, can only add to the miseries of which that unhappy country has been so many years the subject, and which I fear it is only too probable that it will have to sustain for many years to come.”

**10.**—The solicitor to the Jamaica Committee urges Mr. Attorney-General Rolt to institute proceedings against ex-Governor Eyre under the provisions of the Act 42 George III., cap. 85. On the 13th the Attorney-General replied, that having looked over the statement submitted, he saw nothing that could induce him to alter the conclusions at which he had previously arrived.

**11.**—About 2,400 Belgian volunteers arrive in London, on an invitation from a committee of English riflemen. They were entertained next day by the Lord Mayor, and afterwards visited many places of interest in and about the metropolis. On the 13th they were received by their brother volunteers at Wimbledon, where, though the weather was somewhat unfavourable, the combined troops were reviewed by the Prince of Wales.

**12.**—The Sultan arrives at Dover on a visit to her Majesty. He was met on landing by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and his tributary, the Viceroy of Egypt, also then on a visit to England. A special train of great length conveyed his Majesty and suite to Charing Cross Station, where a reception was accorded him of extraordinary enthusiasm and splendour. Accompanied by various members of the Royal Family, her Majesty’s ministers, and a detachment of Grenadier Guards, the Sultan drove slowly down Parliament Street and along the Mall to Buckingham Palace, the residence set apart for his Majesty. He visited the Queen at Windsor next day. On the 15th a state visit was made to Covent Garden Opera House, and on the 16th he attended a festival performance given in his honour at the Crystal Palace. The fleet was reviewed at Spithead on the 17th, in presence of the Queen, the Sultan, and the Viceroy of Egypt, and on the same evening an entertainment was given to the Sultan by the City corporation in the Guildhall. The series of festive welcomes culminated in a grand reception and ball given by Government in the New India Office on the evening of the 18th. The only private visit made was paid to Lady Palmerston on the 22d. The Sultan left London on the

23d, proceeding to Constantinople by way of Vienna.

15.—The cloud of amendments which had gathered round the Reform Bill in its progress through Committee were this evening cleared off, and the measure read a third time. The occasion was taken advantage of by Lord Cranborne and Mr. Lowe to censure what they described as the vacillating and deceitful conduct of Ministers. "If you borrow your political ethics," said the late Secretary for India, "from the ethics of the political adventurer, you may depend upon it the whole of your representative institutions will crumble beneath your feet. It is only because of that mutual trust in each other by which we ought to be animated, it is only because we believe that expressions and convictions expressed and promises made will be followed by deeds, that we are enabled to carry on this party Government which has led this country to so high a pitch of greatness. I entreat hon. gentlemen opposite not to believe that my feelings on this subject are dictated simply by my hostility to this measure, though I object to it most strongly, as the House is aware. But even if I took a contrary view, if I deemed it to be most advantageous, I still should deeply regret to find that the House of Commons has applauded a policy of legerdemain. And I should above all things regret that this great gift to the people—if you think it—should have been purchased by a political betrayal which has no parallel in our parliamentary annals, which strikes at the root of all that mutual confidence which is the very soul of our party Government, and on which only the strength and freedom of our representative institutions can be sustained." Mr. Lowe said: "The right hon. member for Lancashire proposed last year a 5/- rating, and he had to give it up. Then comes the hon. member for Birmingham; what does he say? He had been agitating the country for household suffrage—not meaning, as we see by his conduct this session, to get household suffrage. He has got it now, and I ask, is he of opinion that it is easy to stop when you like in the path of concession? The hon. member is something like Don Giovanni—which, by the way, is Italian for John. The Don asked the Commendatore to supper because he thought he could not come; but the Commendatore did come. He said, 'Don Giovanni, you have invited me; and I am here!' (Loud laughter.) That is very much the position of the hon. member for Birmingham. He invited household suffrage, and it has come; you can never stop when once you set the ball rolling. But there was another consideration, and a more elevated one:—I disapproved in my heart of the change that was about to be made, and I ask, are we to be false cowards, who because we are overborne are at once to go over to the enemy? Was Athens to yield up everything after the battle of Chaeronea? Was England to abandon all her principles after the battle

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of Hastings? Is it come to this? Are Englishmen shrunk so low that men are to be censured for not shrinking from their principles?

*'Cur indecores in limine primo  
Desicimus? Cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?'*  
But was I to be a prophet? Gentlemen opposite told me that they would not hear of the lowering of the franchise. The gentleman said that if he was offered a franchise of 9/- 19s. 6d. he would not accept it. After all their declarations, after accepting our help, that help by which they got into office, was it in human foresight to expect that they would have done what they have done? Was it to be conceived that hon. gentlemen sitting behind the Treasury bench would, for the sake of keeping a few leaders in office for a short time, and getting the patronage of half-a-dozen lawyers and a couple of bishops, give up every conviction of their lives, would overturn the institutions of their country, for the sake of sitting behind gentlemen who had to listen, with the knowledge that it was true, to such language as that of the noble lord who had just sat down.

*'Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla resertis.'*

You are well rewarded. (Cheers.) How was I to foresee that the middle class, which, to the great benefit of the country had been intrusted with the electoral power, would so tamely and miserably give it up and allow it to be transferred to the poorer classes? How was I to see that the right hon. gentleman, with a body-guard of ducal families, would come forward to overthrow the moderate system under which we live? And yet, unless I had foreseen all this, I am not in any sense guilty, because if right hon. gentlemen had been true to what they said and pledged themselves to last year, we should never have seen what we have—not only a union of the two extremes of society, the highest and the lowest, but the union of the two parties for the same purpose, both hating and detesting each other—the one tied by pledges, the other by party alliances. Therefore I say no one has a right to reproach me if I stood alone. The disgrace is not on me, but on those who, believing what I say, never ventured to say one word on the subject. (Cheers.) . . . I believe it will be absolutely necessary to compel our future masters to learn their letters. (Cheers and laughter.) It will not be unworthy of a Conservative Government, at any rate, to do what can be done in that direction. I was opposed to centralization. I am ready to accept centralization. I was opposed to an education rate. I am now ready to accept it. This question is no longer a religious question; it is a political one. From the moment that you intrust the masses with power, their education becomes an absolute necessity, and I believe that the existing system is one which is much superior to the much-vaunted con-

tinental system. But we shall have to destroy it; it is not quality but quantity we shall require. You have placed the government in the hands of the masses, and you must therefore give them education. You must take education up the very first question, and you must press it on without delay for the peace of the country. Sir, I was looking to-day at the head of the lion which was sculptured in Greece during her last agony after the battle of Charonea, to commemorate that event, and I admired the power and the spirit which portrayed in the face of that noble beast the rage, the disappointment, and the scorn of a perishing nation and of a down-trodden civilization, and I said to myself, 'Oh for an orator, oh for an historian, oh for a poet, who would do the same thing for us!' We also have had our battle of Charonea; we have had our dishonest victory. That England, that was wont to conquer other nations, has gained a shameful victory over herself; and oh that a man would rise in order that he might set forth in words that could not die, the shame, the rage, the scorn, the indignation, and the despair with which the measure is viewed by every Englishman who is not a slave to the trammels of party, or who is not dazzled by the glare of a temporary and ignoble success!" (Cheers, and loud cries of dissent.) — Mr. Disraeli wound up the debate in a speech of considerable length and power, taking Mr. Lowe to task at its conclusion for the language he had used towards the Government. "Our conduct, according to him, is infamous—that is his statement—because in office we are supporting Parliamentary Reform, which he disapproves, and to which we have hitherto been opposed. Well, if we disapprove the Bill which we are recommending the House to accept and sanction to-night, our conduct certainly is objectionable. If we from the bottom of our hearts believe that the measure which we are now requesting you to pass is not, on the whole, the wisest and best that could be passed under the circumstances, I would even admit that our conduct was infamous. But I want to know what the right hon. gentleman thinks of his own conduct when, having assisted in turning out the Government of Lord Derby in 1859, because they would not reduce the borough franchise—he, if I am not much mistaken, having been one of the most active managers in that intrigue—he accepted office in 1860 under the Government of Lord Palmerston, who brought forward a measure of Parliamentary Reform which he disapproved, and more than disapproved, because he invited his political opponents to defeat it? And yet the right hon. gentleman talks to us of infamy. Sir, the prognostications of evil uttered by the noble lord I can respect, because I know they are sincere—the warnings and the prophecies of the right hon. gentleman I treat in another spirit. I for my part do not believe that the country is in danger. I think England is safe

in the race of men who inhabit her, that she is safe in something much more precious than her accumulated capital—her accumulated experience—she is safe in her national character, in her fame, in the tradition of a thousand years, and in that glorious future which I believe awaits her."

**16.**—The Increase of the Episcopate Bill, permitting the erection of three new sees at Southwell, St. Alban's, and Cornwall, read a second time in the House of Commons by a majority of 45 to 34.

— The House of Lords affirm the decision of the Scotch Court of Session in favour of the claim made by Campbell of Glenfalloch to the Breadalbane estates.

**17.**—Vice-Chancellor Page Wood orders the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Morning Post* to pay the costs of the motion calling upon the Court to commit the publishers for contempt, in printing extracts from the affidavits of the claimant to the Tichbourne baronetcy, with the view (as was alleged) of prejudicing his case before hearing. Other newspapers, into which the articles complained of had been copied, were ordered to pay their own costs.

**18.**—The Earl of Shaftesbury's Bill, providing that no girl under the age of thirteen should be employed in agricultural labour for hire, and that no girl under the age of eighteen should be employed at all in a public gang, read a second time in the House of Lords.

— Ball given to the Belgian Volunteers at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. In anticipation of a visit from the Sultan, the hall was decorated with extraordinary splendour, and supper was set out for over 7,000. The Prince of Wales and many of the nobility were present.

**20.**—George Britten murders his wife at Woolverton, near Road, by beating her on the head, and then attempts to conceal the crime by setting fire to his house and partly burning the body. He was executed at Taunton on the 29th of August.

**22.**—Debate in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Reform Bill. In recommending the measure to their lordships, the Earl of Derby said he believed the Bill to be at once large, extensive, and conservative, and if it should receive their sanction, it would effect a settlement that would for a long time be considered satisfactory for a question which, while it remained unsettled, must be a source of perpetual agitation, and an obstruction to all other useful legislation.—Earl Grey, who spoke under evident physical debility, proposed an amendment, that the Bill was at present unsatisfactory, but might be improved in future stages.—The Earl of Carnarvon severely censured the Government for the inconsistent policy they had shown in connexion with the Bill. "Your lordships," he said, "are called to hazard a great experiment in a country of old traditions, and with an area of

soil both limited and coveted—on a country whose trade is sensitive, and whose commerce rests on the precarious footing of credit. Even if success were to crown your work, you would not be justified. The mere fact that you are making such an experiment under such circumstances is a sufficient condemnation of it. It is very painful for me to have to speak in these terms of a measure introduced by those with whom I have for a great number of years acted in relations of political and personal friendship; still there are times when even personal feelings are but as dust in the balance, and when even the displeasure of personal and political friends must be cheerfully accepted. I have spoken very freely and very strongly, and it may, perhaps, be thought by some very bitterly also; but there has not in fact been any personal bitterness in what I have said. If, indeed, I had wished to speak bitterly, I could easily have done so. I need only have gone back to those famous speeches of 1846 and 1847, in which the right hon. gentleman, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the iron of his sarcasm enter into the soul of one who, whatever the shortcomings of his policy, was, I believe, a high-minded and disinterested statesman." He pleaded with Earl Grey not to press his amendment, as there would be sufficient time to make amendments in committee, and they would enter upon its consideration in a better and higher spirit if the subject were lifted altogether above party prejudice and promise. In the adjourned debate which took place the following evening, the measure was sharply censured by Earl Russell and the Earl of Shaftesbury, and as warmly defended by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Cairns. The Earl of Derby, in replying to the Earl of Carnarvon's disclaimer of personal hostility, said it reminded him of the barrister who said, "Now, my lord, I have an argument which I will not mention, and it is this." In the same way my noble friend in substance remarked, "If I inclined to be bitter, which I won't be, I should allude to a subject which I won't allude to—namely, the conduct of the right hon. gentleman towards Sir Robert Peel in 1846." Remembering the words of the Psalmist, I would rather say, "Let the righteous rather smite me friendly, and reprove me." I confess that I bow my head to the chastisement which my noble friend has thought fit to inflict upon me, and I only thank my stars that, after such an exhibition of his friendship, I am not likewise to incur his hostility. (Laughter.) God help those who are subjected to the outpouring of the venom of his wrath!" All opposition being withdrawn, the Bill was read a second time and sent to committee.

**22.**—The Empress of the French visits the Queen at Osborne.

— The Scotch Reform Bill read a second time without discussion.

**24.**—Mr. Fawcett's Bill, throwing open the | (638)

Fellowships and Foundation Scholarships of Dublin University to students of all denominations, thrown out by the casting vote of the Speaker, the division showing 108 on each side.

**25.**—The Tests Abolition (Oxford and Cambridge) Bill thrown out in the House of Lords on a second reading, by a majority of 74 to 46.

**26.**—In the course of a debate on the Abyssinian captives, Lord Stanley intimates that Government had under their consideration a variety of schemes for organizing an expedition to rescue the prisoners.

**29.**—In committee on the Reform Bill, Viscount Halifax's resolution, declaring the redistribution clauses insufficient, rejected by 100 to 59. Lord Cairns' amendment to admit the occupants of rooms in halls and colleges carried by 124 to 76, and a second also proposed by him, limiting the lodger franchise to 15/- instead of 10/-, was carried by 121 against 89. The Earl of Harrowby's amendment, raising the copyhold franchise from 5/- to 10/-, was carried by 110 to 56.

**30.**—The Lords in committee reject Earl Grey's proposal to omit the clause of the Reform Bill relating to compound householders by 143 to 43. Lord Lyttelton's amendment, "That no one should be allowed to vote who could not write legibly," was rejected without a division, as was also the Marquis of Clanricarde's for disqualifying borough freemen. Lord Cairns' proposal, "That no person should vote for more than two candidates (except in the City of London, when three might be voted for)," was carried on a division by 142 against 51.

— The House of Lords give judgment in the appeal raised by Mrs. Yelverton, or Longworth, and argued by her at the bar of the House, to refer the matters in dispute between herself and Major Yelverton to the oath of the latter. In defence, it was pleaded that the case had already been finally decided; that the rights of third parties were involved; and that it involved a charge of bigamy against the respondent. Judgment was now given that reference to oath was inadmissible.

**August 1.**—Earl Grey's resolution raising the limit at which towns should return two members from 10,000 to 12,000, rejected, after a sharp debate, by 98 votes to 36. Lord Lyveden's proposal to disfranchise all boroughs with less than 5,000 inhabitants was also rejected by 93 to 37.

— Debate on Mr. Seymour's motion, censoring the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir C. Beaton) for his share in the deplorable series of regulations which had so greatly aggravated the famine in Orissa. The motion was withdrawn after discussion, and the papers requested ordered to be laid before the House.

— The Marquis of Salisbury's voting-paper.

clause added to the Reform Bill, by a majority of 93 to 27.

**1.**—Report presented to the Trades' Union Commissioners by the Examiners appointed to inquire into the acts of intimidation and outrage committed in Sheffield. It simply detailed the lawless proceeding of the Unions as established in evidence, and made no recommendation for their future regulation.

**5.**—The League held another Reform demonstration in Hyde Park, convened by placards, headed "To your tents, O Israel," and calling upon the working classes to express the public indignation at the Parks Prohibition Bill, attempted to be passed through an expiring and self-condemned Parliament by the enemies of all popular rights; and also to protest against the attempt of the House of Lords to rob the lodger of his franchise. The gathering turned out to be insignificant and harmless.

— The committee for the Ecclesiastical Titles Act decide by the casting vote of the chairman, to report that the repeal of the Act would in no way enable the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to assume any civil or temporal precedence within the realms, or cause any detriment or inconvenience to the State, or to any class of her Majesty's subjects. Mr. Walpole and five others dissented.

— On the motion of Earl Russell the House of Lords agreed to restore the lodger qualification in the franchise bill to 10*l.*, as originally fixed by the House of Commons.

**6.**—Frightful outbreak of cholera at Albano, Italy. During the evening of this, the first day, 117 cases and 15 deaths occurred in a population of 6,000. The Queen Dowager of Naples was among the early victims.

— The Reform Bill read a third time in the House of Lords, Lord Stratheden making an unsuccessful attempt to get a clause inserted empowering the House of Commons after every general election to find seats for persons accidentally excluded, and who might be considered of importance to the country. In closing the debate on the measure the Earl of Derby said: "I have had the honour of holding a seat in one or the other Houses of Parliament for five and forty years, and during that space of time I do not recollect another instance of a measure of such vast importance, and involving such great and extensive change, passing through Parliament with so little display of party spirit, or so little of acerbity and acrimony, as have marked the progress of the Bill to which your lordships have just given your assent. . . I have felt strongly the necessity and the importance of passing this Bill—first of all, because, after being accepted by the House of Commons, its rejection by the other House of Parliament would have been fraught with imminent peril; and next, because I indulged a hope, which I am glad to see has been shared by noble lords opposite, that in the adoption of this Bill we may find the

means of putting a stop to continued agitation on a question which, as long as it remained unsettled, only stood in the way of all useful legislation. No doubt we are making a great experiment, and taking a leap in the dark, but I have the greatest confidence in the sound sense of my fellow-countrymen, and I entertain a strong hope that the extended franchise which we are now conferring upon them will be the means of placing the institutions of this country on a firmer basis, and that the passing of the measure will tend to increase the loyalty and contentment of a great portion of her Majesty's subjects."

**6.**—Mr. Brett's resolution for an address praying that her Majesty would give effect to the recommendation to mercy which the Simla court martial had coupled with its finding against Captain Jervis, negatived by 64 votes to 48.

— In addressing a meeting called at Manchester to protest against the alterations made in the Reform Bill by the House of Lords, Mr. Bright described the changes introduced as "the offspring and spawn of feeble minds." He condemned and repudiated the whole scheme from beginning to end, and said that any one who adopted the principle of the representation of minorities must shake the faith and lose the confidence of every true friend of reform and freedom.

— Sir F. Wilde delivers the judgment of the Court of Probate in the case of Smith and others *v.* Tebbit and others. The object of the suit was to establish the validity of the will (which disposed of nearly half a million of property) of Mrs. Thwaites, late of Charmandean, Worthing, and Hyde-park Gardens, London, and the question involved was whether certain grotesque religious delusions under which it was alleged she had for years laboured were such as to affect her testamentary capacity. It was alleged in evidence that the testatrix believed that she was on terms of intimacy with the Creator; that she was the third person in the Trinity; that Dr. Smith was the Father; that they would both assist in the judgment of the world, which would take place in her drawing-room, which she had furnished at great cost, in the conviction that she was there to give birth to the Saviour. Having referred to the alienation from the members of the family, and her relations with Dr. Smith and his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith, his lordship, in conclusion, declared that he could not reconcile her conduct with the action of a sound mind, and that the court should, therefore, pronounce against the will. The will left large legacies, and made Mr. Samuel Smith, who had acted as a sort of manager of her property, residuary legatee. The decision now given was in favour of the relatives, from whom, while living, the testatrix held completely aloof.

**8.**—Died at Weybridge, Surrey, in her 74th year, Sarah Austin, widow of the author of "The Province of Jurisprudence determined," (639)

a translator from the French and German, who had won the praise of the highest critical tribunals, and an active worker in social schemes of practical utility and beneficence.

**8.**—The Commons consider the Lords' amendments on the Representation of the People Bill. The first, which altered "rate for the relief of the poor" into "poor rate" in clause 3 was rejected, as was also the next, which gave votes to the resident graduates and undergraduates for Oxford and Cambridge cities. Clause 5, giving votes to copyholders of £1 annual value, which the Lords had struck out, was restored after a division of 235 to 188. The clause for restricting the number of candidates to be voted for where there are more than two to be elected was agreed to after a division of 253 to 204, and 258 to 188. The clause providing for the voting by papers was rejected by 258 to 206. Several verbal amendments were also agreed to, and a committee appointed to draw up the reasons to be assigned to the Lords for their dissent.

— The Church Rate Abolition Bill thrown out in the Commons by 82 votes to 24.

**12.**—President Johnson dismisses Mr. Secretary Stanton from the War Office.

**13.**—The Sheffield Saw-Grinders' Society, after full deliberation, refuse to expel Broadhead and Crookes, on the ground that the deeds with which their names stood connected were not crimes, but arose from the want of properly regulated tribunals for binding workmen to what was "honourable, just, and good."

— Replying to the toast of the House of Commons at the Lord Mayor's banquet this evening, Mr. Disraeli propounded the newest theory of Toryism: "I have seen, in my time, several monopolies terminated; and recently I have seen the termination of the monopoly of Liberalism. Nor are we to be surprised that when certain persons believed that they had an hereditary right, whenever it was necessary, to renovate the institutions of their country, they should be somewhat displeased that any other persons should presume to interfere with those changes which, I hope in the spirit of true patriotism, they believed the requirements of the State rendered necessary. But I am sure that when the hubbub has subsided—when the shrieks and screams which were heard some time ago, and which have already subsided into sobs and sighs, shall be entirely appeased—nothing more terrible will be discovered to have occurred than that the Tory party has resumed its natural functions in the government of the country. For, my Lord Mayor, what is the Tory party unless it represents national feeling? (Cheers.) If it do not represent national feeling, Toryism is nothing. It does not depend upon hereditary coteries of exclusive nobles. It does not attempt power by attracting to itself the spurious force which may accidentally arise from advocating cosmopolitan

principles or talking cosmopolitan jargon. The Tory party is nothing unless it represent and uphold the institutions of the country. (Cheers.) For what are the institutions of the country? They are entirely in theory, and ought to be entirely, as I am glad to see they are likely to be, in practice, the embodiment of the national necessities and the only security for popular privileges. (Cheers.) Well, then, I cannot help believing that because my Lord Derby and his colleagues have taken a happy opportunity to enlarge the privileges of the people of England, we have not done anything but strengthen the institutions of this country, the essence of whose force is that they represent the interests and guard the rights of the people." (Cheers.)

**13.**—The Public Parks Regulation Bill "talked out" of the House of Commons.

**14.**—The Cathedral Church of St. Bartholomew, Frankfort, destroyed by fire.

— Mathilde Frigard, thirty-five years of age, tried at the Assize Court, Melun, for the mysterious murder of Sidonia Margaret Mertens in the Forest of Fontainebleau. The deceased was understood to be a widow, of light habits, and possessed of considerable property. Soon after the two became acquainted the prisoner obtained possession of certain deposit receipt books belonging to deceased, and thus became interested in procuring her death. Her attention to Madame Mertens redoubled. She took her out constantly to restaurants, gave her delicious dinners, and induced her to drink wines, which always brought on a strange kind of drowsiness. On May 7, Frigard proposed a trip to Fontainebleau. They arrived at 7 P.M. of that day, and passed the night at the Hôtel de France et d'Angleterre. A letter written by Madame Mertens to a M. Lasserre left no doubt as to the object of the journey in her mind. The next day, May 8, at seven A.M., the two women took a carriage to the forest. The woman Frigard returned alone. She inquired if her friend had come in, and on being answered in the negative, said she had lost her in the forest. She then said she would doubtless find her at the railway station, and added it was not the first time they had parted company when out together. She left for Paris by the quarter-past six train. For several days following, persons going along the Mont Fessart road observed, at a point distant about three kilometres from Fontainebleau, a woman lying on the grass about twenty-five yards off the road, her head concealed by a parasol. At last, on May 13, some one who had seen her in the same position more than once suspected something wrong, went off the road to look closer, and found a corpse in a state of decomposition. The body was lying on the back. The right hand clutched a handful of grass, which seemed to have been torn up in the agony of dying. This corpse was that of Madame Mertens. She had on her a gold chain

and several jewels; but her portemonnaie, in which there was at least 300 francs when she left Paris, contained only ten centimes. Her keys—the keys of her lodgings, and the key of her strong box, in' which she kept her money and papers—were gone. The position of her bonnet, gloves, and fan showed that death must have surprised her in her sleep. The medical men reported that she must have been suffocated by a simultaneous pressure on the neck with the hand, and on the epigastrium with the knee. Returning to Paris, the prisoner, according to the prosecution, forged documents, which gave her possession of the property of the deceased, and bought the goodwill of a shop in the Rue Montholon. In order to struggle against the evidence, the prisoner introduced on the scene an imaginary personage, to whom she gave the name of Williams. They met him, the prisoner said, near the Franchart Restaurant; she withdrew in order to leave Mertens alone with him; and not seeing anything of them after waiting an hour and a half, she went back to Fontainebleau. Among the witnesses was Kelly, an Englishman. His name was, he said, Williams Kelly, so that he might be the Williams referred to by the prisoner. He was a barrister, but had never practised. He believed he was married to Madame Mertens on February 2, 1862, but was not sure about the date. He believed that he had left her, and not she him, immediately after marriage. He received anonymous letters on the wedding-day, telling him disagreeable things about her. The consequence was that after the wedding in Boulogne, his wife left for England, and he left for Paris. He never knew where his wife lived, and was only made aware of her death by an accidental communication from a friend of what had appeared in the papers. He had no friend or acquaintance of the name of Williams. The jury in the end found Frigard guilty with extenuating circumstances.

**15.—Lord Lyttelton's Increase of the Episcopate Bill thrown out in the House of Lords on the discussion for accepting or rejecting the Commons' amendments.**

— Royal assent given to the Reform Bill by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Malmesbury and Lord Colville acting as Commissioners for that purpose. The proceedings were of the ordinary formal and routine kind, and attended by only a few members of Government.

— The House of Lords give judgment in the case of *Oakes v. Turquand, and Peek v. Turquand*, representative cases put forward to decide the question of liability on the part of certain contributors to the company of Overend, Gurney, and Co. The two appellants were shareholders, and the question was whether they would be relieved from their liability as contributors now that the estate is winding up, on the ground, as alleged by them, that they had been induced to join the com-

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pany by fraudulent misrepresentations. In the Court below Vice-Chancellor Malins thought that the directors had been guilty of fraud, and if the question had been merely between the company and the appellants, he would have had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the latter were entitled to the relief they sought; but whatever might be their rights against the company, the petitioners could have no right to have their names erased from the list of contributors until the whole of the debts of the company were paid. The Lord Chancellor, in now giving judgment, said these appeals were of the greatest importance, as the decision of their lordships would determine for the future the rights of shareholders under circumstances similar to those here presented. His lordship was of opinion that there had been fraudulent suppression of facts in the prospectus. The distinction between void and voidable contracts was one which must be borne in mind in considering the application of the Companies' Act of 1862. It was a settled rule of law that a contract induced by fraud was not void, but voidable only at the application of the party defrauded. If the company had realized the expectations held out by its prospectus, the appellants would probably have retained their shares, and therefore it must be held that when the order for winding-up came, the agreement was a subsisting one, and the parties were members of the company. With regard to another point, if persons failed to make themselves acquainted with the memorandum of association and the articles, it was to their own detriment. The appellant Oakes had an opportunity during ten months of inspecting the memorandum of association, and his voluntary ignorance, therefore, precluded him altogether from raising an objection on this score. His opinion was that the decree of Vice-Chancellor Malins ought to be affirmed, but with a variation as to costs, which must be borne by each of the appellants in respect of his own case.

**17.—Renewal of insurrectionary attempts in Spain. Madrid declared to be under martial law.**

**18.—Imperial interview at Salzburg between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, which gave rise to much anxiety and discussion, as the object was generally reported to be the formation of an anti-Prussian alliance.**

**19.—The Greek blockade-runner *Arkadi* captured and destroyed by the Turkish warship *Zeddin*.**

— The Royal Commissioners on Ritualism agree upon their first Report. Directing their earliest attention to vestments, the Commissioners report that they found that "while vestments are regarded by some witnesses as symbolical of doctrine, and by others as a distinctive vesture whereby they desire to do honour to the Holy Communion as the highest act of Christian worship, they are by some

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regarded as essential, and they give grave offence to many. We are of opinion that it is expedient to restrain, in the public services of the United Church of England and Ireland, all variations in respect of vesture from that which has long been the established usage of the said United Church; and we think this may be best secured by providing aggrieved parishioners with an easy and effectual process for complaint and redress. We are not yet prepared to recommend to your Majesty the best mode of giving effect to these conclusions, with a view at once to secure the objects proposed, and to promote the peace of the Church; but we have thought it our duty in a matter to which great interest is attached, not to delay the communication to your Majesty of the results at which we have already arrived." R. J. Phillimore, Beresford Hope, and T. W. Perry signed the report with explanations.

**20.**—Sir D. Brewster writes to the *Athenaeum* that the so-called Newton-Pascal correspondence said to have been discovered by M. Chasles, and published in the *Comptes Rendus*, must be forgeries. He mentioned, among other reasons, that Newton never<sup>1</sup> wrote in French; his letters to Varignon and other French *savants* were always in Latin—a statement afterwards corroborated by Professor De Morgan, showing from the philosopher's own admission that at the age of thirty-one he could not read French without the continual use of a dictionary.

**21.**—Parliament prorogued by Commission. The Royal Speech read on the occasion made reference to a peremptory demand addressed to the King of Abyssinia regarding the prisoners, and which would be supported by force if necessary. Among the other measures noticed as having engaged the attention of Parliament was the Reform Bill, and a hope was expressed that the large number of "my subjects admitted for the first time to the exercise of the elective franchise, might discharge the duties devolving upon them in a manner worthy of themselves, and of the confidence which Parliament had reposed in them."

— The Queen visits the Duke of Roxburgh at Floors Castle, on her journey to Balmoral.

— The Mont Cenis Summit Railway (Fell's system) traversed over its whole length of forty-eight miles by an engine and two carriages, conveying the engineers and various officers of the company.

**22.**—Sixteen journeymen tailors convicted at the Old Bailey of illegally practising the "picket" system in carrying on the strike against the employers. After a suitable admonition from Baron Bramwell, they were dismissed upon their own recognizances to appear for judgment when called on, with the exception of one found guilty of assault in addition, and who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

**22.**—The Sheffield magistrates refuse to grant a renewal of a public-house licence to William Broadhead.

**24.**—Horrible case of murder and mutilation of a child at Alton. Early in the afternoon, while a band of children were playing in the meadow near Alton Church, a young man came up to the group and to increase their amusement distributed some coppers among them. He spoke in particular to one pretty little girl, named Fanny Adams, and, according to the story of the other children, endeavoured to get her to accompany him into a hop plantation close at hand. Exhibiting an unwillingness to walk in that direction, he lifted her in his arms and carried her off. Later in the day she was missed by her parents, and on search being made the first indication of foul play was the discovery of a pool of blood near the entrance to the plantation. A little further on the searchers came upon the dismembered head of the poor child, resting on two hop poles laid along the ground. Within twenty yards, and between the growing hops, were found a leg and thigh, with a stocking and a boot on; and near the same spot the right arm and hand, severed from the body, were discovered. A little farther to the right the left hand, severed from the wrist, was found, and some distance below were the mutilated remains of the trunk. The other foot, which was the left, was picked up in a field adjoining the hop plantation, where it had evidently been thrown with sufficient force to carry it over two high hedges and an intervening lane. The left arm was also picked up in the same field. At this time the intestines and heart were missing, but on the following Sunday morning further search was made, when both these portions were discovered, the former not far from the spot where the trunk had been found, and the heart in an adjoining field, where it had been thrown. The body displayed several stabs and gashes, the ribs being severely punctured. The calves of the legs and thighs had been completely ripped up, and the intestines entirely removed, leaving the mere frame of the body only. The right ear was picked up in a corner of the hop ground by itself. The eyes were found by a police-constable floating in the river Wye. Suspicion being at once directed against Frederick Baker, clerk in a solicitor's office, he was taken into custody, and several marks of blood discovered on his clothes. In his office desk was also found a diary, recording, in his own handwriting, under date Saturday, 24th August, "Killed a young girl; it was fine and hot." He admitted the writing to be his, and also indirectly confessed to the barbarities. "I did not mean to do it," he said, "but was intoxicated after I saw the women." The circumstances of suspicion were so numerous, and bore so directly on Baker, that he was committed for trial.

**25.**—Died at his residence, Regent's Park,

aged 73, Professor Faraday, the greatest of modern chemists.

**26.**—When setting out for Lille, the Emperor of the French authorized Baron Rothschild to announce to the financial world, if he so pleased, that his intentions were perfectly pacific. Addressing the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Lille, the Emperor said, "Business would progress better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and I shall do everything in my power to re-establish confidence."

**27.**—The municipal authorities of Paris suppress the exhibition of the miraculous cures pretended to have been made by the Zouave Jacob.

**September 3.**—At a meeting of the London Working Men's Association, concerned in organizing a Reform Banquet in the Crystal Palace, letters were read from Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone. The former, in declining the invitation in consequence of a visit to Ireland, said : "It would not be candid of me to stop here. I must add, therefore, that I am too uncertain what effects Lord Derby's 'leap in the dark' may produce to be a fit and enthusiastic companion for those who wish to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867. Other measures unconnected with the Reform of Parliament appear to me to be necessary to assure the future of this country." Mr. Gladstone wrote : "It appears to me that such a celebration as your committee propose, is amply justified by the great extension of the franchise which has been given by the Act, and that it will tend to create an enhanced sense of the duty which it imposes, as well as the powers and privileges it confers."

**4.**—Louis Bardier, a currier, residing in Old Kent-road, murders Emma Snow, who resided in his house, and by whom he had three children. The murderer committed the crime after considerable forethought, and the poor victim lived long enough to make a declaration that she was awoke by Bardier's application of the knife to her throat. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty, and executed on the 15th.

— Trades Union Inquiry opened at Manchester, leading to startling revelations of the tyranny practised by many trade societies, but most perseveringly and systematically by the bricklayers. The outrages particularly spoken to by men who had taken part in them were the midnight attacks at Rusholm, in April 1862, and at Smallshallowfield, near Ashton, in June of the same year.

**5.**—The Council of India meet for the first time in the new India Office.

**7.**—Count Bismarck issues a circular to the diplomatic agents of Prussia in Germany, on the subject of the late Salzburg interview. He had heard with great satisfaction the

assurance from the Austrian and French governments that the visit of the Emperor Napoleon was due to a sentiment which the Prussian Government honours, and in which it participates, and that the interview of the two sovereigns retained the character of its origin. "According to these explanations, the internal affairs of Germany were not the topic of the conversations of Salzburg in the manner which the first rumour led us to suppose. This fact is particularly fortunate, seeing that the reception which these rumours and suppositions met with in all Germany showed once more how insupportable to the German national sentiment is the idea of seeing the development of the affairs of the German nation put under the tutelage of a foreign element, or governed by other considerations than those which the national interests of Germany demand. From the beginning we imposed on ourselves the task of directing the current of the national development of Germany into a channel where it can produce not a disturbing but a fruitful influence. We have avoided all that could precipitate the national movement, and have sought to improve, and not to excite. These efforts, we venture to hope, will be crowned with success, if foreign powers will avoid, with equal care, everything which can lead the German people to believe that they are the subject of foreign combinations which would legitimately excite their sentiments of dignity and of national independence."

**8.**—Accident on the Midland Railway, caused by a cattle train running into a ballast train in the Peak Forest Tunnel.

— An International Peace Congress assembles at Geneva under the presidency of Garibaldi. The discussions were conducted in such a disorderly manner that the Conference broke up in confusion on the 12th. When the peace deputies had taken their departure from the Canton, the welcome intelligence was spread abroad, "Geneva is now quiet." In one of his addresses Garibaldi said, "It is no longer 'Rome or death,' it is 'Rome and life.' Our enemies are not the priests only; our chief enemy is the French Emperor. There is no Italy without Rome. We are told that there are 40,000 there. If we make a new appeal we shall not be 40,000, but 1,000,000, and united with a brave army we shall accomplish our redemption. Many of us are accustomed to the fire of battle, but we shall not bestow the honour of the bayonet on mercenaries and priests. We shall bundle them out with the butt-ends of our guns."

— The last of the Prussian troops leave Luxemburg.

**18.**—Fenian rescue at Manchester, and murder of Police-sergeant Brett. Some days since two men were arrested as vagrants in the city; and in the course of their examination before the magistrate, it turned out that they were the two prominent Fenian conspirators

known as "Colonel" Kelly and "Captain" Deasy. Remanded for further inquiry, they were this afternoon about to be removed in the police-van to the gaol, a short distance from the city. Before the van started the police observed some indications that a rescue was attempted. Two men were seen hovering in a suspicious manner about the precincts of the court, and one of them was apprehended, though not till he had drawn a dagger and attempted to wound his captor. In consequence of this it was thought necessary to put Kelly and Deasy in irons before taking them to the van, which was guarded by eleven policemen. As it proved, however, far more formidable precautions were necessary. The van had proceeded down Hyde Road to a point where it is crossed by a viaduct, when a volley was suddenly fired into it, and a party of between thirty and forty Fenians, well armed, rushed upon the policemen. The attacking party appeared to be under the command of a man named William O'Meara Allen, who received a signal of the approach of the van from a man walking along the road with a crutch. He stepped into the road, firing a revolver, first at the driver, then at a policeman seated on the box, and subsequently at the horses, which were killed. The van being thus stopped, was immediately surrounded, and a confused encounter took place, in which the police were for a few minutes completely beaten off. The sergeant in charge inside the van refusing to open the door, Allen fired a pistol through the ventilator, and wounded him so severely that he died in a short time. The door was then forced open, the keys of the inner apartments taken from Brett's person, and the two ironed Fenians liberated from their boxes. The attack, as it appeared to a female prisoner in the open lobby of the van, was thus described: "I heard a sound like a large stone being thrown at the side of the van, and then a pistol fired, like as it were at the horse's head, in front. Then some one came to the back of the van, at the outside, and the trap-door was opened. It had been open on the swivel all the time we were going. Brett closed the trap, but did not fasten it. Some one came and began to knock at the back of the door. Brett looked through the ventilator, and said, 'Oh, my God, it's these Fenians!' The women began to scream, and said they should all be killed. The man outside then asked Brett to give him the keys, but he would not, although the attacking party promised they would do no harm beyond letting two men out of the van. Brett said, 'No, I will stick to my post to the last.' Some one then on the top of the van got a large stone and beat a hole through above Brett. The women said, as they were pulling him back, 'You'll be killed,' as a stone was then being forced into the trap, and Brett could not close it again. A man came and put a pistol through the trap, as Brett was looking through the

higher part of the ventilator. I pulled him back then, crying, 'Oh, Charlie, come away; look there.' When I was doing this his head came on a level with the trap, and the pistol was then discharged. Brett fell in a stooping position against the door. Allen came to the door and asked for the keys, but we said we dare not give them up. He threatened to blow our brains out if we did not, when another woman took the keys out of Brett's pocket, and handed them through the opening." The police soon succeeded in apprehending Allen, and two other prominent actors named Larkin and Gould, but Kelly and Deasy managed to elude their vigilance.

**19.**—At the harvest-home at Hughenden, Mr. Disraeli carefully omitted all allusion to party warfare on the plea that he was not "quite up to politics" in September. His address had reference mainly to the cultivation of the soil and the improvement of labourers' dwellings.

—The new docks at Barrow-on-Furness opened with great display and ceremony, the inaugural banquet being attended by the Dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch, Mr. Gladstone, numerous members of Parliament, and a host of city dignitaries. In the course of the evening Mr. Gladstone proposed the toast of "The Town and Trade of Barrow," which twenty years since was a hamlet with a population of less than 400, but, through the discovery of a rich bed of ironstone, was now ringing with the industry of 17,000.

**21.**—In answer to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Stanley writes that he "hesitates to take upon himself the responsibility of granting the use of Westminster Abbey to the members of the Lambeth Conference, but he would be very glad if they could see their way to attend there for the promotion of some special object in connexion with home or foreign missions of unquestioned importance, or 'for the promotion of brotherly good-will and mutual edification amongst all members of the Anglican communion.'" The Archbishop replied, regretting "that we shall not be able to avail ourselves of your kind offer under the specified conditions. It is obvious from the tenor of your letter that the Abbey is not open to us."

**24.**—The Pan-Anglican Synod commences its sittings at Lambeth. The opening sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Illinois. There were 78 prelates present, of whom 18 were English, 9 Irish, 7 Scotch, 23 from British colonies, and 21 from the United States of America. The subjects discussed were (1) The best way of promoting the reunion of Christendom; (2) The notification of the establishment of new sees; (3) Letters commendatory from clergymen and laymen passing to distant dioceses; (4) Subordination in our Colonial Church to Metropolitans; (5) Court of the Metropolitan; (6) Questions of Appeal; (7) Condition of Union with the Church at home; (8) Notification of proposed missionary bishop-

rics ; (9) Subordination of missionaries. In connexion with the Conference, a series of public services took place at the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry.

**24.**—The Italian Government issue a proclamation, designed to check the Garibaldian agitation, which, “under the glorious name of Rome, is trying to force the country to violate international stipulations consecrated by the vote of the Parliament and the honour of the nation. In a free State no citizen can rise above the law, or substitute himself in the place of the high powers of the nation, and thus disturb, by violent means, the organization of the country, and lead her into the gravest complications.”

— Garibaldi arrested in Sinalunga, Arezzo, by order of the Italian Government, when organizing measures for invading the Pontifical territory. There was a slight attempt at disturbance in consequence in several Italian cities, but it was put down without bloodshed. Garibaldi was taken in the first instance to Alexandria, but afterwards permitted to proceed home to Caprera.

— Allocution pronounced by the Pope, deplored and rebuking the great injuries and the serious wrongs inflicted for several years by the sub-Alpine Government, “in despite of all Divine and human laws, as well as ecclesiastical censures and punishments, upon the Catholic Church, upon us [and] this Apostolic seat, upon the bishops and ministers, upon the religious orders of both sexes, and upon other pious institutions.”

**26.**—The prisoners implicated in the Fenian outrage at Manchester examined before the sitting magistrate at the police court. Their safe-conduct from the city gaol to the court was secured by an escort of horse and foot soldiers, and the van in which they were confined was driven at a rapid pace through the streets. An application made by counsel for the removal of the handcuffs from all the prisoners was disallowed, on the plea that the police-officers were responsible for their safety, and knew best what was necessary to secure it. The result of the examination was that twenty-seven of the prisoners were charged with murder, and remanded.

**28.**—McDonnell, a bandsman of the 2d Life Guards, shot in Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, by a person presumed to be acting in Fenian interests.

**30.**—Reform fête at the Crystal Palace.

**October 1.**—In the Church Congress presently sitting at Wolverhampton an important debate takes place to-day on “the best means of bringing Nonconformists into union with the Church.”

**2.**—The new docks at Belfast opened by the Lord Lieutenant.

— Lord Brougham writes to the *Globe*: “Lord Brougham has attained his ninetieth

year, and is anxious about the course things are to take after him. His most important death-bed legacy is the repression of electoral corruptions. These want no new laws, but the vigorous improvement of the existing laws. The law is clear that the ex-official power is sufficient to arm the Government with all proper authority.”

**2.**—Panic on the French Bourse, originating in unfounded reports concerning the Emperor's health, and warlike intentions.

**3.**—In addressing his constituents at Elgin, Mr. Grant Duff said that democracy lay before them on a not very distant horizon. The wisest course for all was to accept the inevitable, and take care that all our political and social arrangements should be reviewed during the next thirty years. He commented with some severity on the conduct of Lord Elcho and the Adullamite party. “These more or less moonstruck gentlemen found a congenial leader in a distinguished person, who would seem to labour under the strange hallucination that he is the dispenser of oracles, ‘the lord of life, and poesy, and light.’ How is it that he never rises even to strike down the peaceable representative of Perth without seeming to say, by gesture if not by word of mouth,

‘I am the eye by which the universe  
Beholds itself, and knows itself Divine.’

Against two of us north country members, Mr. Dyce Nicol and myself—poor children of the Arctic night—humble but harmless creatures—this bright being has been of late discharging his shafts; but the lightning of Jove hallows that which it strikes, and why not the missiles of an allied and hardly less exalted divinity.”

— The Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial narrowly escape drowning at St. Jean de Luz.

**7.**—The advance brigade of the Abyssinian expedition leaves the harbour of Bombay. They landed at Zulla on the 21st.

— Dr. Smith, formerly senior physician to the Royal Berks Hospital, commits suicide while labouring under mental depression.

— Fire in Stephen's ship-building yard, Dundee, destroying two vessels ready for launching, the most of the timber in that and an adjoining yard, and all the working sheds. The damage was set down at 60,000/-

**9.**—Explosion in Hammond's fire-work factory, Canongate, Edinburgh, causing the death of five persons, and serious injury to eleven. The thickly-peopled tenement in which the disaster occurred was either destroyed by the violence of the explosion, or the fire which succeeded. The city was still further excited by a calamitous fire which took place in the same neighbourhood the following night, commencing in a tan-yard in Gray's Close, off the High-street, and spreading with alarming rapidity among the crowded dwellings adjoining. The sense of public insecurity was

excited to an alarming degree by a rumour, circulated during the height of the disaster, that a party of Fenian conspirators had set fire to the General Post Office, the windows of which were lighted up by the conflagration.

**10.**—The modification of the Concordat discussed in the Austrian Lower House of the Reichsrath.

— Earl Russell writes from Raby Castle to contradict a paragraph which had appeared in the *John Bull*, that he had fallen down in a fit during his recent visit to Ireland.

— Fire at Dalhousie Castle, near Edinburgh, destroying a portion of the building and various articles of furniture.

**11.**—Engagement between Garibaldian and Papal troops at Monte Libretto. The General made his escape from Caprera next day.

**12.**—Scene at Newgate, at the execution of John Wiggins, for the murder of Agnes Oaks, with whom he lived. He refused to advance on to the drop, seized the rope with his hand, and kept screaming convulsively for several minutes that he was innocent. After a severe struggle the warders got the rope out of his grasp, and kept him by force on the drop till Calcraft made the necessary preparations for drawing the bolt. The Frenchman, Bardier, was executed at the same time, at Horsemonger-lane, for the murder of his paramour, Ann Snow.

**13.**—At a banquet given at Dublin to Father Lavelle, of Partry, the health of the Archbishop of Tuam was proposed, as “a prelate venerable in years, mild as a child, pure as a virgin, holy as St. Patrick, and patriotic as Heber M’Mahon or Lawrence O’Toole.” In addressing the company, Father Lavelle said that resistance to authority, simply as such, was never condemned by the Irish Church. The only societies ever condemned by the Church were those that conspired against honest and legitimate authority; and, so far from cursing or condemning people honestly standing up in their might against unjust authority, the Church of God in her mercy and wisdom bestowed upon them her divinest blessing.

**14.**—Lord Derby entertained at a banquet in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. In responding to the toast of “the health of the Premier,” his lordship defended the policy of the Government with reference to Reform, contrasting the stability of the principle on which it was settled with the shifting schemes of the Opposition, and expressing a belief that classes enfranchised by its operation would discharge their trust honestly and with advantage to all interests in the kingdom. He had been taken to task for describing the measure as “a leap in the dark,” but he was not inclined to withdraw the phrase, though its use by him was possibly imprudent. Noticing a current report that he intended to resign, Lord Derby said he had not the slightest intention of doing so. “At my time of life, with the increasing

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frequency of these attacks, which from time to time unfit me for the discharge of public business, it is impossible I can look forward to any very lengthened period of public service, but I have no present intention of relinquishing the position which I hold by the favour of my Sovereign, and the support of the great Conservative party.”

**15.**—Tailors’ strike terminated in the metropolis.

**21.**—The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria meet at Oss.

— John Thomas Bell, otherwise known as “the Hon. Mr. Bruce,” sentenced to five years’ penal servitude for stealing rings and other articles, valued at 800/., from the bedroom of the Marchioness of Hastings at an hotel in Albemarle-street. When arrested the prisoner stated that he met a lady he did not know in Bond-street, spoke to her, went with her to her house, and was presented by her with the rings—a story which, fostered perhaps by the magistrate talking of “mystery,” gave rise to various scandals.

**22.**—Garibaldi, having escaped from Caprera, harangues the people of Florence, and starts to join the insurgent bands on the Roman frontier. He also issued the following proclamation:—“Italians, at Rome our brothers are raising barricades, and since yesterday evening they have been fighting against the bravoys of Papal tyranny. Italy expects of us that every one will do his duty.”

— Insurrectionary movement in, Rome, leading to various desultory engagements between the Papal troops and insurgent volunteers. The most serious feature in the outbreak was the blowing up of the Serristori Barracks, which led to the death of between thirty and forty Zouaves. (See Nov. 24, 1868.)

— At the adjourned inquest on the body of the bandsman M’Donnell, a female witness, named Janman, who pretended to have witnessed the attack, broke down in cross-examination, and a police inspector gave it as the result of inquiries at Diss and Chichester that she was a “notorious liar and schemer.”

— Intimation given in the *Moniteur* that France did not intend to proceed with any armed intervention in favour of Rome.

**23.**—Intelligence received by the Cape mail that Dr. Livingstone had been seen alive beyond the scene of his reputed murder.

— Special Commission opened at Manchester for the trial of the twenty-six Fenian prisoners charged with attacking the police-van and murdering Police-sergeant Brett. In charging the grand jury, Mr. Justice Blackburn said: “Not as a matter of law, but as a matter of practical common sense, he must say it could not be doubted that those who continued the attack on the police after fire-arms had been used—continuing to aid and assist those who they knew intended dangerous violence—which did in fact cause the death of

the unfortunate man Brett, were concerned in the common design of using dangerous violence against the police, and guilty of murder, though they might have had no ill-will against Brett individually. It was possible they did not know that Brett was in the van—they might not even know of his existence—yet still they were all responsible for the act that one of their company committed in carrying out the common design of using dangerous violence towards any of the police who might resist their efforts in procuring the rescue of the prisoners. All who were engaged in the common design were guilty of murder equally with the man who fired the shot. The only difficulty in considering the case was in regard to the number of the prisoners concerned in the attack. He need not tell them that the case against each individual prisoner was to be looked at as the evidence bore upon him in particular. They would have to look to the design, which resulted in the death of Brett,—whether the prisoner was doing such acts, and conducting himself in such a way as to lead to the conclusion that he was one who had this common end in view; and they must consider that point in regard to each individual prisoner." The grand jury retired for upwards of an hour, and returned with a true bill against Allen, Larkin, Gould, Maguire, and Shore. An attempt made to remove the trial to the Central Criminal Court was at once disposed of by Mr. Justice Blackburn as impossible, seeing they were there under a Special Commission issued on the advice of the responsible advisers of the Crown, and the judges could do nothing to contradict or defeat the special object for which they were sent.

**23.**—The Emperor of Austria arrives in Paris on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

**25.**—Circular issued to diplomatic agents by the French Government explanatory of its position towards Italy, and suggesting a Congress for the settlement of the Roman question. "As soon," it was said, "as the Pontifical territory shall be liberated, and security is re-established, we shall have accomplished our task, and we shall withdraw."

— General Cialdini being unable to form a Government at Florence, the task was undertaken by General Menabrea, formerly Ambassador at Vienna.

**26.**—A French iron-clad squadron leaves Toulon for Civita Vecchia with troops to support the Pope.

— Garibaldi, at the head of four battalions of volunteers, defeats the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo.

**27.**—The King of Italy issues a proclamation to put down the insurgents on the frontier, as bands "excited and seduced by a party without my authorization, or that of my Government. . . The dangers which disorders and rash schemes may create amongst us must be

opposed by maintaining the firm authority of the Government and the inviolability of the laws. The honour of the country is in my hands, and the confidence the nation has shown in me during the saddest periods cannot fail me. When calm shall be restored to men's minds, and public order shall be fully re-established, according to the vote of Parliament, my Government, in agreement with that of France, will endeavour with all loyalty to make a practicable arrangement calculated to put an end to the serious and important Roman question."

**27.**—The King of Greece married at St. Petersburg to the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna.

**29.**—A destructive hurricane sweeps across the West India islands, the first despatch reporting the *Rhone* lost at Peter Island, the *Wye* at Buck Island, the *Conway* at Tortola, the *Derwent* ashore at St. Thomas, the *Tyne* and *Solent* dismasted, but serviceable. St. Thomas presented one wide scene of desolation and death, as many as 500 lives being reported as lost. The island of Tortola was said to have been completely submerged with all the inhabitants, and though more exact information showed this to be an exaggeration, it was found that little in the way of either life or produce had been left on the island.

— Conservative banquet given to Mr. Disraeli in the Corn Exchange, Edinburgh. The hall was crowded, about 1,300 sitting down to dinner, and 120 ladies (among whom was Mrs. Disraeli) accommodated in a gallery at the lower end of the room. In acknowledging the enthusiastic manner in which his health had been toasted, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took occasion to vindicate the Government scheme of Reform, by showing that the Conservative party were quite at liberty to deal with it, and that they had so dealt with it as to make something like a permanent settlement:—"Seven memorable years elapsed from 1859 to 1866, when Lord Derby was called again to power, and during these seven years the question of Parliamentary Reform was before the public mind and under the examination of Parliament. During that period of seven years, with the advice—I may say under the instructions—of my colleagues, I expressed the principles upon which any measure of Parliamentary Reform ought to be established. Now, mark this, because there are things which you may not have heard in any speech which has been made in the city of Edinburgh. (Laughter.) I had to prepare the mind of the country, and to educate—if it be not arrogant to use such a phrase—to educate our party. It is a large party, and requires its attention to be called to questions of this kind with some pressure. I had to prepare the mind of Parliament and of the country on this question of Reform." Mr. Disraeli made allusion to the absence of Sir John Sinclair, who had declined to let his name be placed on the Com-

mittee. "Pardon," he said, "some feeling on my part, when I remember that it is in consequence of my conduct—in consequence of our unprincipled withdrawal of securities, and the betrayal of our friends, who insisted upon being betrayed, that I miss to-day the presence of one of my oldest and most valued friends. I should have liked to have been welcomed by his cordial heart, and with the ripe scholarship which no one appreciated more than myself. He has commemorated the withdrawal of his confidence in a letter, which, strange to say, has not a quotation. (A laugh.) No one could have furnished a happier one. I can picture him, Sir—I can picture him to myself at this moment, in the castellated shades of Thurso, with the *Edinburgh Review* on one side, and on the other the 'Conservative Surrender.' (Laughter and loud cheers, which were again and again renewed.) The man who has written the summary of the session in the *Edinburgh* is not mounted, I fear, on the fiery barb of Francis Jeffrey. I should say that, the article was written by a very clever man, who has made a very great mistake. I see many gentlemen who have doubtless been, as magistrates, like myself, inspectors of peculiar asylums. (Laughter.) You meet there some cases which I have always thought at the same time the most absurd and the most distressing. It is when the inmate believes that all the world is mad, and that he himself is alone sane. (Laughter, and loud and continued cheering.) But to pass from such gloomy images. Really these *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* no one more admires than myself. But I admire them as I do first-class, first-rate post-houses, which in old days, for half-a-century or so, to use a Manchester phrase, 'carried on a roaring trade.' Then there comes some revolution of progress which nobody can ever have contemplated. They find things are altered. Boots of the 'Blue Bell' and the chambermaid of the 'Red Lion' embrace, and they are quite of accord in this—in denouncing the infamy of railroads." (Laughter and cheers.) Having stated his conviction that it was not only the interest but the intention of the great Powers of Europe to favour permanently the cause of peace, Mr. Disraeli concluded:—"I am the last man who would attempt to depreciate the difficulties which a British Minister has to meet, or would attempt to exaggerate the qualities which my colleagues possess. Indeed, when I remember the interests of these British isles, so vast, so various, and so complicated—when I even recall to recollection the differences of race, which, however blended, leave a very significant characteristic—when I recollect that the great majority of the population of the United Kingdom rise every day and depend for their daily sustenance on their daily labour—when I recollect the delicate nature of our credit, more wonderful in my opinion than all our accumulated capital—when I remember that it is on the common sense, the prudence,

and the courage of a community thus circumstanced, that depends the fate of uncounted millions in ancient provinces, and that around the globe there is a circle of domestic settlements that watch us for example and inspiration—when I know that not a sun rises upon a British Minister that does not bring him care, and even inexpressible anxiety—an unexpected war, a disturbed and discontented colony, a pestilence, a famine, a mutiny, a declining trade, a decaying revenue, a collapse of credit, perhaps some insane and fantastic conspiracy—I declare I feel very often, I wonder where there is the strength of heart to deal with such colossal circumstances. (Hear, hear.) But when I withdraw from the pressure of individual interest, and take a larger and deeper view of human affairs, I recognise that in this country, whatever may have been the tumult and the turmoil of our now almost countless generations, there have been three master influences that have at all times controlled and commanded our powers and passions, and they are industry, liberty, and religion. (Hear, hear.) So long as this sacred combination influences the destiny of this country, it will not die—history will recognise its life, not record its decline and fall. (Cheers.) It will say, this is a great and understanding people, and it is from such materials we make the magnificence of the nation establish the splendour of the terrestrial globe."

**30.**—General Menabrea, the new Italian Premier, issues a diplomatic note announcing that his Government had now authorized the advance of troops across the frontier. Three days later the following appeared in the official *Gazette*:—"The French *Moniteur* having announced that the French flag waves upon the walls of Civita Vecchia, the Government of the King, in conformity with the declarations made by it previously to friendly Powers, and in view of such an eventuality, has given the order to the royal troops to cross the frontier and occupy certain points in the Pontifical territory."

— The French troops, under General Dumont, enter Rome. They were said to have been silently and sullenly received, but without any open manifestation of hostilities.

— Freedom of the city of Edinburgh conferred upon Mr. Disraeli. The University also honoured him with the degree of LL.D. along with Mr. Lowe, M.P., then on a visit to the city to address the members of the Philosophical Institution on the subject of "Education, Primary and Classical."

**31.**—Orange demonstration at Hillsborough, presided over by the Marquis of Downshire. The proceedings were orderly.

— Died, at Monkston, aged 67, the Earl of Rosse, celebrated for the monster telescope constructed by himself at Birr Castle.

— Two police constables shot in Dublin early this morning while on duty.

**November 1.**—A cyclone of great fury bursts over Bengal. In the city of Calcutta it was reported to be even more destructive than that of 1864. It was calculated that as many as 1,000 lives were lost, and 30,000 native huts swept away. About 3 P.M. the barometer began to fall, and the wind came down in fierce gusts. At dusk it increased slightly in violence. By 10 P.M. the fastenings of doors and windows began to be severely tested, and the storm (writes a witness) rushed over the city with a fierce, murmuring roar, like a heavy surf beating on a shingle beach. This roar never lulled till daybreak, but every minute swelled up into a tempest of wind and rain, marking the approach of furious squalls. The hurricane fortunately swept down the river, and had thus to battle with the tide, instead of bringing with it so dreaded an auxiliary as the storm wave. The ships in harbour were therefore enabled to ride out the storm with less injury than might have been anticipated.

— Dr. Norman Macleod and Dr. Watson entertained at dinner in Willis's Rooms preparatory to leaving for India as a deputation to the Scotch Presbyterian mission there.

— The Marquis de Moustier forwards a despatch to Florence strongly condemning the occupation of Papal territory by the King's troops. "However the Italian intervention in the States of the Holy See may be restricted, with whatever promptness it may come, and by whatever circumspection it may be surrounded, the French Government, which, as an adviser, has always blamed such a step, could not now in any way invest it with its approval. If the Government of the King of Italy believes that he may expect from us even a tacit adhesion, such a belief is an illusion which we must not hesitate to dispel."

— Conviction of Fenian prisoners at Manchester. The evidence for the Crown went to show that Allen used a hammer and stones upon the door of the van, trying to break it open, and that he fired the shot which killed Brett, after threatening to shoot him unless he gave up the keys. He also shot a constable in the leg, and a bystander in the foot; and repeatedly threatened to "blow out the brains" of any one who came near him to interfere. Larkin hammered with a stone at the door of the van, and took an active part in the stonethrowing. He also fired three shots at one policeman without effect. Gould fired a shot which grazed a policeman's coat. Shore was proved to have thrown stones; but of Maguire it was only established that he was "loafing about" with Allen and Gould before the outrage, and handed up stones to a man at the top of the van. For others an *alibi* was set up, and, sometimes under the correction of the judges, Mr. Seymour did what he could for the prisoners by getting the witnesses to contradict themselves. After an absence of two hours the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the five prisoners. Allen expressed himself as pleased

with his position; Larkin said his life had been sworn away falsely; Gould claimed the protection due to an American citizen. Shore and Maguire denied being present, the latter referring to the ten years he had spent in her Majesty's navy as a proof that he was not likely to be a conspirator. All expressed regret for the death of Brett. Sentence of death was passed by Mr. Justice Mellor.

**1.**—The new Metropolitan Street Traffic Act comes into operation.

**2.**—Dinner given to Charles Dickens, in the Freemasons' Tavern, before his departure on a tour through America.

**3.**—Garibaldi abandons his position at Monte Rotondo, with the object, as he explained, of first concentrating the volunteer forces at Tivoli, and then withdrawing from all active participation in the insurrection. "We shall now look on," he said, "as spectators, and await the solution which our troops and the French army will give to the Roman problem; and, in the event of that solution not being in conformity with the wishes of the nation, the country will find within itself fresh forces to begin again and solve the vital question by itself."

— Paris Exhibition closed.

**4.**—In addressing the Lord Mayor elect (Allen) on presentation, the Lord Chancellor said:—"With regard to the rights and privileges of the Corporation, this is an age in which nothing can be expected to stand on foundations of mere custom and antiquity... If anything requires reformation, you will do well to apply your mind to it with that view, instead of allowing a rude hand to be laid upon these rights and privileges, which may sweep them away entirely." The ancient state coach was dispensed with this year in the procession.

— Bread riots at Exeter. The military called out, and Riot Act read.

— After a series of sharp engagements the Garibaldian garrison of Mentana capitulate to the united Papal and French troops.

— Garibaldi arrested at Figline on his journey to Caprera, and carried to Spezzia. The general protested against the act, and claimed the protection due to an Italian deputy and an American citizen. He was released on the 26th.

**5.**—On this and the following evening a Garibaldian demonstration, amounting to a serious insurrection, takes place in Milan.

— The *Gazette* announces the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into, and report upon, the Irish Church, its revenues and incumbrances, as well as their management, administration, and distribution.

— Commencement of a series of riots at Oxford arising out of the usual disorderly celebration of Guy Fawkes' Day, combined with some irritation at the price of bread.

**6.**—The second batch of Fenian prisoners  
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at Manchester acquitted of the charge of murder. The remaining 107 were dismissed next day.

**7.**—The Canadian United Parliament of the New Dominion opened at Ottawa for the first time with great ceremony by Lord Monck.

**8.**—Disastrous explosion in the Ferndale Colliery, Rhondda Fach Valley, South Wales. About 170 men and boys went down in the morning to the four-fathom seam, where the famous Merthyr steam coal was wrought. Things went on as usual till shortly after one o'clock, when an explosion occurred which shook the pit and set the whole workings in a blaze. Three men employed at the bottom of the shaft to hitch the trams on the carriage were blown away, two of them being killed, and the third escaping in an extraordinary manner without injury. The blast then ascended the shaft with a tremendous roar, and drove the men at the top from their posts. As soon as the shaft was sufficiently clear to permit of a descent being made, an exploring party entered the workings, and made the sad discovery that there could not be more than two or three survivors of all the company of workmen who were engaged in the pit. The roley ways being blocked up in many places by masses of fallen coal, the work of recovering the bodies was often difficult, and always dangerous, but within a week they were nearly all got at and sent to the pit-mouth, which was surrounded day and night by distressed relatives and spectators.

**11.**—Conservative demonstration in the Crystal Palace, composed chiefly of the working men of the metropolis. Lord John Manners addressed the company after dinner on the political future of England.

**12.**—Admiral Tegelhoff is permitted to leave Mexico with the body of the Emperor Maximilian.

**15.**—This evening the following appalling, and, as it turned out, exaggerated, intelligence was received by the Atlantic Cable:—"New York, November 15, 6 p.m. The island of Tortola has been submerged; 10,000 lives were lost." (See Oct. 29.)

**16.**—The three Fenian leaders, "Colonel" Warren, "General" Halpin, and "Captain" Costello, found guilty of treason-felony at the Dublin Special Commission, were brought up for judgment, and sentenced—the two first-mentioned to fifteen years' and the last to twelve years' penal servitude. All three claimed to be citizens of the United States, and made violent speeches, Warren declaring that he "would not give 37½ cents for a lease of the British Constitution."

—Died, aged 80 years, Madame de Flahault, a prominent member of the upper diplomatic circles in Europe, and a grand-daughter of Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson.

**18.**—The French Chambers opened by the Emperor. His Majesty was at pains to declare (650)

that he "accepts frankly" the changes which have taken place in Germany. As to the occupation of Rome, he explained that it was only provisional; that the September Convention existed for him only till it was replaced by a new international act; that he had invited a conference to meet; and that the speedy recall of his army might be anticipated.

**18.**—A deputation of Fenian sympathisers, headed by one Finlen, force their way into the Home Office for the purpose of urging a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon the Manchester murderers. Mr. Gathorne Hardy refusing to see them, a letter was handed to Finlen on the stairs by one of the office-keepers, who also intimated that no noisy discussion could be permitted. Finlen thereupon peremptorily ordered him to hold his tongue, telling him that he was "a mere servant of the place, and not a member of the deputation." A discussion followed, and several speeches of a threatening character were made. Mr. Hardy's request, through the door-keeper, that they would withdraw, was received with derisive groans and hisses. Finlen again addressed the wonder-stricken door-keeper, "We are going, sir; stand back;" then turning to the mob, who kept possession of the stairs and lobbies, "We will use every effort, thw and muscle, to save these men's lives. They shall not be sacrificed. I would turn all the Tory Governments into the sea rather than see these brave, plucky, and glorious Fenians immolated in the way it is intended to do. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Hardy is in that room, and he and his colleagues must know that it shall be proclaimed far and wide that if these men's lives are sacrificed, their own lives will not be held sacred, or their position as advisers of a good and gracious Queen maintained in the face of such paltry, bloody, and miserable conduct." This noisy, and for the place unprecedented display, was cut short by the entrance of the police, who summarily turned out the intruders while declaring that they would hold torch-light meetings nightly, and solicit help from all the large towns in the kingdom.

**19.**—Meeting of Ritualists in St. James's Hall to adopt a memorial to the Royal Commissioners that it was inexpedient to promote any alteration of the existing law, or in any way to restrain the lawful liberty of the clergy and the right of the laity.

—Parliament opened by Commission, the Royal Speech making mention that it was called together at this unusual season mainly to sanction the expedition which it had been judged necessary to organize for the purpose of rescuing the helpless captives in Abyssinia. "I confidently rely upon the support and co-operation of my Parliament in my endeavour at once to relieve their countrymen from an unjust imprisonment, and to vindicate the honour of my Crown." Referring to the disturbance in Italy, a hope was expressed now that the object for which interference had been

made was accomplished, that the Emperor Napoleon would find himself enabled, by an early withdrawal of his troops, to remove any possible grounds of misunderstanding between his Majesty and the King of Italy. Reform bills were promised for Scotland and Ireland, and also measures relating to public schools, education, mercantile marine, law amendment, and the modification of the orders in Council prohibiting the importation of foreign cattle. The address was agreed to in each House without a division; the Speaker in the Lower making feeling reference to the illness of Mrs. Disraeli, which naturally toned down the spirit of the debate.

**21.**—The Fenian convict Shore respite.

**22.**—Intimation made in the House of Commons that the Fenian convict Maguire, condemned at Manchester, had not only been respite, but restored to her Majesty's service.

— A deputation, consisting of Finlen and two other Fenian sympathisers, travel to Windsor for the purpose of submitting an address to the Queen, in person urging clemency to the Manchester convicts. Sir John Cowell and General Grey returned their memorial, with an intimation that it must be presented through the Secretary of State.

**23.**—Allen, Larkin, and Gould executed at Manchester. Every possible preparation was made in anticipation of a disturbance, but nothing occurred calling for the interference of either military or special constables, a large number of which had been sworn in during the week. Owing, doubtless, to the earnest entreaties of the magistrates, the number of people present was greatly under that at ordinary executions. Allen stepped on to the scaffold first, and at his appearance all noise in the crowd below was hushed. Every head was uncovered, and some few hands, it was said, were clapped; but whether as rejoicing in his execution, or sympathising with the murderer he had committed, it was impossible to say. The rope was put round his neck, his feet were fastened, and the white cap drawn over his face amid solemn silence. Gould came next, praying, with the clergyman, earnestly and fervently. When Gould came out upon the drop he shuffled near to Allen, and as well as his bonds allowed, shook hands with him and kissed him through his white cap. It may have been that Larkin saw something of this final leave-taking between men passing into eternity; or possibly that, seeing his companions thus capped and bound for death, unnerved him; for his courage seemed to sink at the last moment, and he could barely totter on to the drop. Hardly had he done so, and the white cap been drawn over him, than he fainted, and fell heavily against Gould. In an instant the under-hangman seized Larkin and held him upright; while the exhortations to bear this last ordeal with firmness as an atonement for their great sins were pressed upon them in loud prayers. The men turned their faces towards the

sounds, and gave from beneath their white caps muffled sounds of earnest responses. In spite, however, of his evident efforts, Larkin seemed to grow more faint, his knees sunk two or three times, and the hangman hurriedly warning those near at hand from the vicinity of the drop, stepped back, and casting one professional glance of eager interest to see that all was right, drew a little bolt: amid a loud boom the men dropped; and the long suppressed noises of the crowd broke out in a subdued muffled hum of terror and surprise, above which arose distinctly the solemn words of prayer for those that were dying. Allen died almost instantly, so also did Gould. The sufferings of Larkin, however, seemed very great, and it was nearly two minutes before he ceased beating the air in ineffectual struggles.

**23.**—Discussion in Committee of Supply upon the credit of 2,000,000/- demanded by Government for the Abyssinian Expedition. This sum, as explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was all that could be spent within the financial year; and if King Theodore should surrender the captives without actual war, it would about represent the cost of placing Sir R. Napier's force in Abyssinia. Any objection offered to the vote was based on the allegation that the Government, in defiance of the spirit of the Constitution, involved the country in a war without consulting Parliament, and even after an intimation had been given that war might be avoided. The vote was agreed to after a somewhat languid discussion.

— The prisoners for whose deliverance the Abyssinian force was to operate, were at least eight in number—Mr. Cameron, her Majesty's Consul at Massowah, who arrived at Gondar in June, 1862, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Kerans, and by three servants, named M'Kelvey, Makerer, and Pietro; the first three of the above-named were British, the fourth French, the fifth Italian. Mr. Rassam, her Majesty's envoy to Abyssinia, arrived at the Emperor's camp in January 1866, with Lieutenant Prideaux and Dr. Blanc, attached to the mission; the last two British, Mr. Rassam, a Syrian by birth, but British by employment. There were thirteen other persons stated to be detained in captivity by King Theodore, whose case was especially recommended to the British Commander-in-Chief, although the military force was not proceeding to Abyssinia specifically to effect their release. These were, M. Bardé (French), painter, and teacher of languages, formerly secretary to Consul Cameron; Rev. H. Stern (Hesse), and Rev. H. Rosenthal (Mecklenburgh), missionaries; Mrs. E. Rosenthal, British born; Rev. Mr. Flad, missionary, Mrs. Flad, and three children, all Prussians; Rev. M. Staiger and Rev. M. Brandeis, missionaries, belonging to Baden; M. Schiller (Prussian), and M. Esler (Hungarian), natural history collectors. Lastly, there were

European workmen in the service of King Theodore, with their wives and children, thirty-five in all, not known to be imprisoned.

**24.**—Three funeral processions in memory of the "Manchester martyrs" traverse different portions of London, and assemble in Hyde Park to denounce the Government. At the conclusion of the speeches all the Roman Catholics present knelt down on the grass with their heads uncovered, and read the prayers prescribed by their Church for the souls of the dead, the responses being uttered by the crowd with great solemnity.

**25.**—Seven members of the family of Edward Cook suffocated in a fire which took place within a farm-house at Middlewich, Cheshire.

**26.**—The *Douro* arrives with the West India Mail, and full accounts of the disastrous hurricane at St. Thomas, and other islands on the 29th ult.

**27.**—The Evangelical party meet in Willis's Rooms to form a Church Association "to defend the menaced faith of the Protestant Church of England."

**28.**—The House of Commons vote an addition of a penny to the Income-tax to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian Expedition; and by a large majority sanction the payment of the Indian troops engaged out of Indian revenues.

**29.**—Commencement of a debate in the French Senate on the Roman Question, Cardinal de Bonnechose taking advantage of the occasion to describe Garibaldi as "The civil genius of the Italian peninsula." The Archbishop of Bordeaux asked if his hearers did not perceive in the attack on the temporal power "a threatened subversion of all morality, without which the elements of civilization would be confounded in an infernal chaos."

— The Greek war steamer *Bubulino*, lying in the Mersey, blown to pieces by the explosion of her boiler. Several of the crew were killed, and nearly all wounded.

**December 1.**—Commencement of a severe storm which extended over the greater part of England on this and the two following days. The destruction to shipping along the north-east coast was considerable.

**2.**—In the House of Lords, Earl Russell moves a series of resolutions relating to education, pressing for its extension among the middle and working classes, and the appointment of a Minister of Education, with a seat in the Cabinet. The discussion was closed by moving "the previous question."

**3.**—The London cabmen strike work at four o'clock this afternoon, as a demonstration against the provision of the Metropolitan Street Traffic Act which required a lamp to be carried after dark. At a preparatory meeting in Exeter Hall, a deputation was appointed to

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wait upon the Home Secretary next day, and on his undertaking to introduce a clause into the Bill, conferring a discretionary power upon himself as to the use of lamps, the cabs were again placed on their stations.

**3.**—The French flag formally lowered at Rome.

— It is publicly announced to-day that Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, is to be transferred to the vacant see of Lichfield.

**4.**—In a debate on the Roman Question in the Corps Legislatif, M. Thiers said: "No sovereign should create voluntarily on his own frontier a state of twenty-five million of inhabitants. By commencing such a fault we have not promoted either the welfare of France, Italy, or Europe. Italy, in becoming a great monarchy, at the same time becomes a disturbing agent, and an instrument of revolution. The Germanic Confederation, which for fifty years was the principal authority for maintaining the peace of the world, has disappeared, and has been replaced by a military monarchy, which disposes of forty million of men. You are placed between two unities, one which you made, and the other which you permitted. They are joining hands over the Alps, and only consent to preserve peace on condition that you allow the one to complete itself by seizing on the States of the Pope, and the other to swallow up the German Governments of the South. . . . We have made no one happy, neither the Pope, nor Italy, nor France. You have not placed the Pope out of the reach of danger, and you have deprived Italy of her strength by removing her crown from the strong city of Turin to the soft and pleasant city of Florence, which received it with a smile. Sicily is absolutely detached from the Government; Naples ready to rise; Milan unsettled; and Turin, irritated, speaks openly of destroying Italian unity. And that unhappy King, enclosed in the Pitti Palace—built for the Medici, and not for the wolves of Savoy—not daring to return to his native country, where his statues are overthrown, he is well punished for having played the Mazzinian part of the overthower of thrones." Towards the close of the debate, M. Rouher created an extraordinary sensation by plainly announcing that Italy would not be permitted to seize upon Rome. France would never submit to such a violence on her honour and on Catholicity in general. "She demands from Italy the rigorous and energetic execution of the Convention of September; and if this be not conceded, she will supply the deficiency herself." M. Rouher afterwards explained, amid increasing confusion, that by Rome he intended to speak of the present Pontifical territory in all its integrity. The vote showed that the policy of Government was approved of by 237 to 17.

— Came on, in the Court of Arches, the case of *Martin v. Mackonochie*, involving the

legality of the ritualistic practices at the church of St. Alban's, Holborn.

**5.**—Debate on the Abyssinian Expedition in the House of Lords, occasioned by the Earl of Derby asking the concurrence of their lordships to the resolution of the Commons, proportioning the expense to be charged to India. The Earl of Ellenborough said he viewed the expedition with the deepest regret, because it would be impossible for the troops to keep up their communication with the sea, and it would otherwise be likely to draw us into great and serious complications.

— Personal explanations in the House of Commons regarding a missing letter said to have been sent to the Queen by King Theodore, and lost in the Foreign Office during the Secretarieship of Mr. Layard. The latter commented with some asperity on the remark made by Dr. Beke, that he had given instructions to leave Mr. Stern in captivity on account of a personal quarrel.

— The King of Italy grants an amnesty to all engaged in the invasion of the Papal States.

**6.**—Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket (the Opera-house), destroyed by fire. Shortly before 11 P.M., people in Pall-mall and Regent-street were startled by an immense body of flame darting out from the roof of the theatre, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was seen to be one mass of fire. The wind was blowing strongly from the north-east, and the immense body of fire poured forth from the burning theatre like a volcano, emitting a thick shower of fiery flakes, which covered the roadways and pavements of the adjoining streets. When the engines arrived soon after eleven, the flames had taken possession of the houses on each side of the Opera Arcade, and the houses in Pall-mall, opposite the United Service Club; and at these points the firemen, mounting the colonnade in front of the houses, began to pour great bodies of water on the burning mass. At half-past eleven the fire had reached its most destructive aspect. The great height of the theatre caused the flames to be visible at a long distance; and by their light, masses of people could be seen blocking up the whole of the approaches to the building, while every window, house-top, and available space was also filled with spectators. At one o'clock the fire in the south portion of the theatre had burnt itself out, and the firemen were enabled to direct the whole of their efforts to the houses in Pall-mall. By this means the further spread of the fire in that direction was prevented. Mr. Mapleson, the lessee, lost property estimated at 12,000*l.*, and Madame Titiens 1,000*l.* in jewellery. The grand organ, which cost 800*l.*, and all the stage scenery and decorations, painted for the most part by Telbin, Grieve, and Calcott, were destroyed. Mr. Graves, print-seller, was among the sufferers, the fire having extended to his galleries

in Pall-mall, and destroyed many paintings of great interest and value. The fire was thought to have originated in the overheating of flues under the stage.

**6.**—The advanced brigade of the Abyssinian Expedition reaches Senafé. The natives were reported to be friendly in their behaviour, and offering supplies. Water abundant.

**7.**—Parliament adjourned till February 13.

— A resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson defeated in the House of Representatives by 108 to 57 votes.

**8.**—The Pope signs a bull convening the universal Episcopate for an Ecumenical Council, to assemble at Rome in December 1869.

— This (Sunday) afternoon, a monster funeral procession paraded the streets of Dublin, in celebration of the execution of the Fenian "martyrs." An address was delivered at the Glasnevin Cemetery, by John Martin, of '48 notoriety, who denounced England, and English rule in Ireland, with great fervour. Other processions of a similar character took place at Middleton and Skibbereen, and in one or two English towns.

— The Roman Committee issue a document proclaiming Victor Emmanuel King in the capital.

**10.**—Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley, Bart., brought up at Bow-street upon a warrant, charging him with having, on the 12th September, married a lady named Elizabeth Allen, his former wife, Emily Florence, whom he had married at New York in 1859, being still alive. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court, Jan. 18, found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

**11.**—About mid-day the authorities in Scotland-yard received an anonymous note:—"I have to report that I have just received information from a reliable source, to the effect that the rescue of Richard Burke from prison, in London, is contemplated. The plan is to blow up the exercise wall by means of gunpowder; the hour between 3 and 4 P.M.; and the signal for 'all right,' a white ball thrown up outside when he is at exercise." This information was at once communicated to the Governor of the House of Detention, and police arrangements made to counteract the conspiracy; but the officers placed on duty, notwithstanding the suspicious proceedings of which they were witnesses, appeared to think that the attempt, if made at all, would be in the way of undermining or blowing up the wicket-gate.

**12.**—An American Fenian "Senate" issue an address "to the liberty-loving people in England, in view of the efforts made by some of the leading English Liberals to save the lives of the men lately executed in Manchester, and to show to the English people that the hostility of Irish nationalists is directed not against them,

but against the tyranny under which the people of England and Ireland both suffer."

**12.**—Frederick Baker tried at Winchester Assizes for the barbarous murder and mutilation of the child Fanny Adams, at Alton, on the 24th August last (p. 642). The only defence set up was a plea of insanity spoken to by relatives. A verdict of Guilty was returned, and Mr. Justice Mellor sentenced the prisoner to death, which sentence was carried into effect on the morning of the 24th. Baker left a written confession of his frightful crime.

— Proclamation issued from Dublin Castle, prohibiting funeral processions arranged to "honour certain persons lately executed at Manchester for the crime of murder."

**13.**—Fenian outrage at Clerkenwell House of Detention, to rescue the prisoners Burke and Casey. At about a quarter before four o'clock in the afternoon some persons were seen to wheel a barrel into the thoroughfare called Corporation-lane, one side of which for some distance is formed by the prison-wall. About midway along, the barrel was set down on end and covered with a piece of tarpauling. This was seen by many people, and the police at this very moment were on special duty round the walls of the prison, having got information that an attempt of some kind was to be made against it. What followed was also seen by a few, though the quickness of movement among the conspirators led to some confusion in actually identifying them. One man was seen to cross from the side opposite the barrel, place a squib or fuse in the end, and coolly apply a match, after which he hastened along a narrow court leading out of the lane; in another moment the explosion followed. The wall, for sixty yards, heaved and shook and fell inwards with a loud crash. Had Burke or Casey been taking exercise at the time, as was anticipated, they could hardly have escaped injury; but from information communicated to the Governor they were then locked up in their cells. One witness, a boy, Abbott, who was injured, said he was standing at Mr. Young's door, No. 5, when he saw a large barrel close to the wall of the prison. Shortly afterwards, a man crossed to it with a long squib in each hand. One of them he gave to some boys who were playing in the street, and the other he thrust into the barrel. One of the boys was smoking, and handed the man a light, which was applied to the squib. The man stayed a short time until he saw the squib begin to burn, and then ran away; a policeman ran after him, but when the policeman arrived opposite No. 5, the thing went off. Bird, a dairyman, who was in the neighbourhood, said he saw the barrel set down, one end against the wall and the other facing the houses. There was a "gentleman" standing some six or seven yards away from where the barrel lay; he approached towards it, and looked as if for a name or number. He put the light to

the end of the barrel next the houses. A woman at this moment said to him, "For God's sake, what is the man after? We shall all be blown up." She ran away indoors. He afterwards met a policeman, and, having told him about the barrel, saw him walking towards it very lazily. A third witness, Young, also injured, said he saw one man in a court fling a box of matches to another in the street, who struck one of them, and affixed it to the blue paper stuck into the barrel. This man stood and watched it till it was well lighted, and when it began to sputter walked away. The two men ran up the court. When witness came to himself, he found the place in ruins. The damage to property and injury to life in the neighbourhood was of the most serious description. The tenements opposite the prison-wall were crowded with poor occupants, who felt themselves in one moment engulfed in the ruins of falling walls and heavy timber. Some of the houses were blown to pieces; others had their fronts torn down; and for a wide circle there was not a whole window to be seen. An explosion of this magnitude, heard as it was not only over the metropolis, but for miles around it, at once drew effective help to the spot, and eager workers were soon engaged in the painful task of removing the dead and injured to the neighbouring hospitals. Six persons were killed outright by the explosion, six more died from its effects, and 120 people were wounded. The locality was early taken possession of by the police, aided by a small military force, and none except those engaged in the work of rescue permitted to enter. Next morning the Chancellor of the Exchequer sent a responsible messenger, with 500*l.* of public money, to meet the most immediate wants of the survivors. The Queen was, as usual, benevolently active and anxious in her inquiries regarding the wounded in the hospitals—the larger portion of whom were women and children. The outrage created such a feeling in the metropolis that it became dangerous for any person to be known as in the slightest degree associated with members of the Fenian brotherhood or their guilty transactions. Three parties were instantly seized on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy: Timothy Desmond, a tailor by trade; Jeremiah Allen, bootmaker; and Ann Justice; all of whom had been in the habit of visiting the prisoners in the House of Detention, and were known to have been in or about Corporation-lane a few minutes before the explosion. Government offered a reward of 300*l.* for the conviction of the principal criminal—the man who actually fired the match—and 100*l.* for the conviction of any accomplice.

**14.**—On the Fenian prisoners, Burke and Casey, being brought up at Bow-street to-day, Dr. Kenealy, their counsel, announced that he felt constrained to retire from their case. He did not intend to impute that the pri-

soners had any complicity in the crime of Friday night, but he could not disguise from himself that those who instructed him may be probably supposed to sympathise with that outrage, and 'that it was their duty to satisfy him that they were not concerned in the act; as they had not done so, he must commit the defence of the prisoners to other hands.

**17.**—Explosion of nitro-glycerine on Newcastle Moor, whither it had been conveyed from the town to be cast into a waste gully. A policeman and two carters were blown to pieces; Mr. Bryson, town surveyor, was injured so severely that he died in a few days; and the sheriff, who had accompanied the party in an official capacity, was also much hurt. The public mind was so excited at this time that it naturally connected the secret storing of the inflammable compound in the neighbourhood of the local branch of the Bank of England with Fenian schemes, but it was not established, on full inquiry, that it was destined for any other than mercantile purposes.

**18.**—Sir Henry Storks made Comptroller-in-Chief at the War Office.

— In consequence of the alarming rumour regarding Fenian risings in the metropolis, large numbers of the inhabitants are on this and following days sworn in as special constables at the different police offices.

**20.**—Papal Allocution. “While Satan, his satellites, and his sons do not cease to set loose in the most horrible manner their fury against our divine religion, against us, and against the chair of St. Peter, to vex and torment the population of most unhappy Italy—so long devoted to us—the God of mercy and of goodness manifests Himself in the most ostensible and admirable manner to His Church. . . . You are aware, venerable brethren, how our soldiers, who are deserving of all praise, distinguished themselves by their fidelity; with what admirable courage they fought against the bands of those criminal men, and how gloriously they fell on the field for the sake of the Church. Nor are you ignorant that the most august and most powerful Emperor of the noble and generous French nation, considering the serious dangers that surrounded us, sent his valiant soldiers, who, as well as their distinguished commanders, with the utmost zeal and ardour, especially in the combats of Mentana and Monte Rotondo, rejoiced to come to the aid of our soldiers, to fight courageously in their ranks, and brave death for the Holy See, thus covering their name with glory.”

— In the action for libel raised by Mr. Rigby Wason against the *Times*, arising out of the petition presented to the House of Lords by Lord John Russell against the Lord Chief Baron, the jury to-day returned a verdict for the defendant.

**22.**—The Italian Ministry resign in consequence of a defeat on their Roman policy by 201 to 199 votes. General Menabrea undertook the formation of a new Cabinet.

**23.**—The Roman Catholic Dean of Limerick, and eighteen of his brother priests, issue a declaration on the grievances of Ireland, in which they conclude, first, that Ireland is poor and helpless, not by any fault of the Irish race, but by the force and fault of English legislation. Secondly, that the said English legislation exercised its power not only in pauperising Ireland for a season, but in destroying nearly all the sources of Irish national wealth, and thus making poverty a permanent condition of the country. Thirdly, that the danger to public order, both at home and abroad, has been produced by said poverty and degradation. Fourthly, that the very nature of the remedies required to make Ireland rich and contented, renders it impossible for a British Parliament to adopt and apply them; and, besides that, home aspirations and the plea for Irish intervention from abroad can never be met unless by restoring Ireland her nationality—re-establishing the Sovereign and the Lords and Commons of Ireland.

**27.**—Died, at her residence, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, aged 69, Maria, Countess of Harrington, formerly Miss Foote, a popular actress of the Kemble and O'Neill period.

— A party of Fenians seize a Martello tower at Queenstown, occupied by two coast-guardsmen, and carry off unnoticed about 300 lbs. of gunpowder.

**28.**—Explosion at Hall's powder-mills, Faversham, three buildings being blown up in succession and eleven lives destroyed. Beyond the fact that the accident commenced in the “corning” mill, no explanation of its origin was ever ascertained, as all the witnesses perished in the disaster. For a time it was feared that the “glazing”-house and magazine would also blow up, as the powder in the former was lying about in heaps, and the six feet thick walls, much shaken by the concussion, were also greatly heated. Large elm-trees were torn up by the force of the explosion, in other places the ground was ploughed up into furrows, and the river front of the premises entirely swept away. Only small portion of the remains of the workmen were recovered, and hardly any could be identified.

— Died at Paris, aged 62, Baron Marochetti, R.A., sculptor.

**30.**—In Cork, a party of eight Fenians enter the shop of Allott, gunsmith, and in broad daylight, in a crowded thoroughfare, and without the slightest opposition even in the way of raising an alarm, gather up sixty revolvers, with 1,500 lbs. of gunpowder, and walk off with their plunder.

**31.**—Rev. J. J. Hornby elected Head Master of Eton College in room of Dr. Balston, resigned.

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**January 4.**—Sir Robert Napier lands in Annesley Bay, and proceeds to the front.

**6.**—Grand banquet at Naples in honour of the Italian statesman Rattazzi.

— The American House of Representatives pass resolutions thanking General Sheridan for his services, and censuring President Johnson for removing him from his command; also one ordering the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take immediate action in the maltreatment of American citizens by the British authorities in Ireland.

**7.**—Generals Woodford, Gomm, Ross, and Burgoyne, four Peninsular veterans, gazetted to be Field-Marshal.

**8.**—The sudden and mysterious disappearance of the Rev. B. Speke creates an uneasy excitement in the metropolis, which was no way lessened by the circumstantial statements sent out by his friends as to his regular habits and exemplary life. He arrived in London this evening with the avowed intention of attending a friend's wedding, was known to have made at least one call, and purchased a hat, but afterwards left no trace of his proceedings. A reward of 500*l.* was offered for his recovery. He was discovered about the close of February at Padstow in Cornwall, habited as a bullock-driver, and apprehended as a person named Ayre whom the police were "wanting" at Hull. His sudden disappearance was said to be owing to the suffering he experienced from hypochondriasis.

**9.**—The Fenian prisoners, Burke, Casey, and Shore, or Mullady, finally examined at Bow-street, and committed for trial at Warwick Assizes.

**11.**—The Pope withdraws two briefs of rebuke pronounced in June 1866, and September 1867, against Cardinal Andrea, and restores him to the Bishopric of Sabine.

**13.**—The *Guardian* intimates that the Rev. W. Macrorie, incumbent of Accrington, had accepted the nomination to the Bishopric of Natal, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

— The United States Senate reinstate Mr. Stanton as Secretary of the War Department.

— Michael Barrett and James O'Neil, apprehended in Glasgow for unlawfully using firearms on the Green, turn out, on examination before the magistrates, to be prominent members of the Fenian conspiracy, and are removed to London in custody. They were there identified as being concerned in the Clerkenwell explosion, Barrett being distinctly sworn to as the man who fired the barrel.

— Among those who applied for adjudication in bankruptcy at the Essex County Court was Matilda Griggs, aged seventeen, the young

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woman who on the 23d April last was the victim of what was known as the Buckhurst Hill tragedy. She was detained in custody to satisfy a claim by the Crown of 40*l.*, the amount of recognizances entered into by her to appear and prosecute Watkins, who first seduced and then tried to murder her. After describing the attack made upon her, the manner in which she passed the night between the calves, and the intention she still had of marrying Watkins as being the cause of her reluctance to prosecute, the Registrar said that as she was not a trader he could not deal with her petition at present, and she must remain in gaol. Public attention having been drawn to the case, the claim of the Crown was paid by private generosity, Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Brown, of Bond-street, having the honour of sending each the full amount.

**15.**—Education Conference opened at Manchester. The chief points discussed were—Compulsory Rating, Secular Schools, the operation of India Civil Acts, and compulsory attendance. A committee was appointed to frame a bill on the subject.

**16.**—Disturbances in Japan, the three leading princes, Satsuma, Choisy, and Soso, seizing the young Mikado and taking possession of Yeddo.

— The body of the Emperor Maximilian received with honour at Trieste.

**17.**—The notorious George Francis Train arrested as a Fenian on the arrival of the *Scotia* at Queenstown. He was soon after liberated, and commenced a career of abuse against the Government, which was cut short by his being again arrested by his English creditors.

— In order to put an end to extensive competing schemes promoted by rival companies, the Caledonian and North British Railway Directors enter into an agreement to work their lines under a joint-purse arrangement.

**18.**—Intelligence received that the Livingstone Search Expedition had returned satisfied that the great traveller was not killed, as the Johanna men reported, but that they had deserted him when setting out from Marenge. They obtained traces of him further on, and were on the whole satisfied that he was still alive, and would probably return by the Nile.

— The Fenian leader Clancy captured in Tottenham Court-road by two police-officers. He threw one of them down and attempted to shoot the other, but the chase was continued till he was run down in Bedford-square. On the road to George-street station he said, "I think I have had a very good battle and fought a fair duel, and I am only sorry I have not got payment for it."

— Seditious Fenian placard posted on the front of the Mansion House.

— The remains of the Emperor Maximilian deposited in the Imperial crypt of the Capuchin Church at Vienna.

**20.**—Public intimation having been given that the Metropolitan of Capetown intended

to consecrate—in Scotland or elsewhere—another Bishop of Natal in room of Dr. Colenso, the Bishop of London remonstrates with him on the impropriety and irregularity of the step. “ You will remember from your recent presence at the Lambeth Conference—  
 1. That the assembled Bishops, under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, deliberately abstained from affirming that Bishop Colenso’s deposition was valid, either spiritually or in any other way. 2. That, at the adjourned meeting of the Conference, the report of the Committee, recommending the consecration of a new Bishop, was, by the wish of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as well as of the Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, Chester, and myself, with others, deliberately, not approved, but only received. 3. That many of the English Bishops, feeling strongly, like myself, how dangerous is the teaching of Bishop Colenso, still hold that his see is not vacant, since his deposition has been pronounced null and void in law by the highest courts of the realm. 4. That some also of our body, whose authority is very great in such matters, believe that (quite independently of questions of English law) the deposition is uncanonical. You will remember also, 5. That, whereas the words of 26 George III., cap. 84, declare that by the laws of this realm no person can be consecrated to the office of Bishop without the Royal authority—if any doubt exists as to the applicability of these words to your case—that Consecration Service, which alone can be lawfully used within the Church of England, prescribes that the Royal mandate shall be produced before the consecration is proceeded with; and, moreover, the Bishop elect is called upon to declare, in the face of the congregation, that he is persuaded he is truly called to his ministration in the office of a Bishop, not only according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ, but also ‘according to the order of this realm.’ Under these circumstances, I venture to call upon you, my dear Lord, not to go further without the most perfect openness, and the most complete examination, by the authorities of Church and State, as to the legality and propriety of what you are doing. You surely will allow that you ought not otherwise to proceed to a step which must be fraught with the gravest consequences for the Church, both at home and in the colonies, and for which, certainly, there is no precedent since the schism of the Nonjurors.”

**21.**—Miss Milbourne murdered in her residence, Heneage-street, Manchester, by three men, who also robbed the house of all the valuables they could secure.

**22.**—Fire at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, destroying the left wing of the quarter occupied by the officers.

—Banquet to her Majesty’s Ministers at Bristol, presided over by the Duke of Beaufort. The principal speakers were Lord Stanley, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Hardy, who enlarged  
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upon the late Reform measure, the Irish Church question, and the Abyssinian expedition.

**22.**—Died at his residence in London, aged 59, Charles Kean, actor.

—Writing on the Alabama claims, “Historicus” thus concludes an elaborate argument in the *Times*:—“ Is the question whether a state of civil war did exist in the United States before the issue of the Queen’s proclamation of May 13, 1861, a matter upon which any one either in England or America is entitled to entertain a reasonable doubt. I have shown what Mr. Seward, the recognised organ of the American Government, said at the time when the events were in progress. I have quoted the decision of a Court which is not only the supreme judicature of America, but the final Judge of the Constitution. If, in the teeth of such admissions, a Government is entitled to resuscitate a State claim, where is to be the end of liquidation? If, when you have not only got in writing the confession of your adversary that he has no claim against you, but have, further, a judicial decision in his own country, recorded at his instance, which authoritatively disproves his pretensions, you are again to submit the same question to arbitration, what subject is left on which you are safe from persecution? I can only say that a nation which, under such circumstances, should voluntarily submit itself to unreasonable vexation, would amply deserve the unjust and perpetual oppression which it would infallibly invite.”

**23.**—Conference at the Society of Arts on the subject of technical education. The programme discussed included:—  
 1. (a) The necessity for an improved national education for the working classes generally. (b) Improved primary education, and the measures necessary for securing the same. (c) Additional facilities in primary schools for affording elder children the means of learning the elements of scientific knowledge. 2. The necessity for the establishment of schools for technical and industrial education in relation to science and art, in which pupils, after leaving the primary schools, may obtain instruction suited to the special industries with which they may be connected as workmen, foremen, or managers. 3. The best means for securing the object. 4. How far technical education can be promoted by the aid of existing educational endowments.

**24.**—Violent storm, extending over the greater part of the island. On the west coast the wind-gauge showed a sudden rise in the pressure from 7 lbs. to 42 lbs. per square foot, while the velocity rose from 11 miles an hour to an average of 62, and in some of the fiercest gusts to 100 miles an hour.

**February 1.**—Came on for hearing, in the Court of Queen’s Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the action raised by the Countess D’Alteyrac, to recover certain goods and furnishings from Lord Willoughby

D'Eresby. The plaintiff was the divorced wife of Count d'Alteyrac, of high family and position in France, and an officer in the French Navy; and the defendant was Grand Chamberlain of England. The parties became acquainted in Paris in 1847, and in 1849 they lived together as man and wife in London, and continued to do so until 1864, when a disagreement took place between them. A daughter, the result of the cohabitation of the plaintiff and defendant, was now living, and her education had been superintended by the defendant. The latter, after the separation, sold all the property at Gaen Lodge, Twickenham, for £8,000/., which property the plaintiff claimed as hers; and to recover it this action was raised. The plaintiff had watched Lord Willoughby through a long illness with great affection, and was addressed and treated by him and certain relatives as Mrs. Willoughby. His father, however, objected to the connexion, and cut the defendant off from succeeding to the large estates of the family, till he could show, to the satisfaction of trustees, that he was legally married to some other person. At the close of the first day's examination, the judge's suggestion for having the case settled out of court, was concurred in; and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, as referee, afterwards adjudged the sum of 5,000/., to be paid to the Countess, and 1,200/., a year secured for life.

**4.**—Mr. Bright addresses a meeting at Birmingham in support of his scheme for establishing a peasant proprietary in Ireland.

**5.**—The Central Protestant Defence Association hold a large meeting in Dublin to move resolutions — In favour of loyalty to the Throne; On Irish Protestant wealth, position, and intelligence; Its right to protection; and The wrong of dealing with Ireland as if it were a separate kingdom.

**6.**—Mr. Bonamy Price elected Professor of Political Economy at Oxford by a majority of 427 over Mr. Thorold Rogers.

**7.**—At a meeting of the Reichsrath Committee on the War Budget, Baron von Beust said he considered the foreign relations of Austria to be of so peaceful a nature that all danger of a war must appear as a thing only to be brought about by extraordinary events. On the other hand it appeared necessary to maintain the army on such a peace footing as would enable Austria if necessary to assume an attitude inspiring respect, and at a short notice to send her army into the field ready for action.

— Mr. Edward Thornton, the newly appointed Minister at Washington, presented to the President.

— The Fenian Captain Mackey, the leader of the attack on Ballyknockane Barracks in March last, arrested in Cork after a desperate resistance with loaded weapons.

**8.**—Mr. H. Rassam, one of the Abyssinian captives, writes from Magdala:—"You will be glad to learn that the Emperor still con-

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tinues his mock friendship towards me, and constantly sends me very polite messages. He is now within eight hours' ride of this place, but at the rate he has been travelling, since he left Debra Tabor in October, he is not expected to join us here before the middle or end of next month. A large mortar, which he had cast in Debra Tabor, weighing about 1,500 lbs., has been the cause of his delays. He is determined to bring this huge piece of ordnance to the fortress. We are all looking anxiously for the arrival of the British force, and I have not the least fear that we shall be treated roughly by our captor when he hears of the approach of our troops. So long as he looks on me as a friend we are all right. Thank God, both my fellow-captives and myself are enjoying good health."

**10.**—Died, aged 87, Sir David Brewster, Principal of Edinburgh University, and an eminent writer on the science of light and optics.

— At Manchester a meeting called to express disapprobation of the Irish Church carries by a large majority an antagonistic resolution declining to pronounce an opinion in favour of its destruction, because there was no evidence before it to justify such a proceeding, and because the meeting had no desire to excite the angry passions of controversy throughout the country.

— Among other untoward items of intelligence from Abyssinia—principally relating to the transport service—Colonel Dunn is said to have been killed at Senafé by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece.

— M. Arrivabene (a son it was reported of Count Arrivabene), member of the Stock Exchange, commits suicide by shooting himself in a wood near Maidenhead.

**11.**—The "Oxford Music-hall," Lorddon, burnt. The fire originated in a gallery opposite the stage, and completed its work of destruction within an hour of discovery.

**12.**—Education Conference at Willis's Rooms, called by Archdeacon Denison to consider a series of resolutions in favour of the denominational system and the exemption of State schools from the operation of a Conscience Clause.

— Lord Chief Justice Cockburn remonstrates with the Lord Chancellor against the judges being called upon to try election petitions:—"In conformity with your Lordship's wishes," wrote the Chief Justice, "I have consulted the judges, and I am charged by them, one and all, to convey to you their strong and unanimous feeling of insuperable repugnance to having these new and objectionable duties thrust upon them. We are unanimously of opinion that the inevitable consequence of putting judges to try election petitions will be to lower and degrade the judicial office, and to destroy, or at all events materially impair, the confidence of the public in the thorough impar-

tiality and inflexible integrity of the judges, when, in the course of their ordinary duties, political matters come incidentally before them. . . . The functions which the judges are called upon to discharge are altogether beyond the scope of the duties which, on accepting the office of judges, we took on ourselves to fulfil. We are at a loss to see how Parliament can, with justice or propriety, impose on us labours wholly beyond the sphere of our constitutional duties, and which no one ever contemplated the possibility of our being called upon to perform. I have further to point out that we are thoroughly satisfied that the proposed scheme is impracticable, and that the performance by the judges of the onerous duties which this bill proposes to cast on them, is neither more nor less than a sheer impossibility. The time of the judges is known to be more than fully occupied. We would venture to ask which court is to be suspended, in order to furnish judges even for occasional petitions, to say nothing of the trial of petitions after a general election, when, if any material portion of the work of trying petitions is to be done by the judges, Westminster Hall would have to be shut up altogether? Is a judge to set aside her Majesty's commission, and have the gaols undelivered, and causes untried, while he is occupied in investigating the unclean doings in a corrupt borough?" The Lord Chief Justice goes on to suggest that, owing to the accidents which determine professional success and business at the bar, there are always a certain number of counsel whose business is not proportioned to their known abilities and learning, and whose sound judgment and judicial aptitude are recognised by the references which are frequently submitted to them as arbitrators. "Many of these," he says, "would probably be willing to undertake the trial of election petitions, and it might safely and conveniently be entrusted to them, while to put such duties on the judges would be a most fatal mistake." In conclusion, he repeats an emphatic and earnest protest, and states that he and his brother judges rely on the Lord Chancellor, as the head of the profession, to protect them, if possible, against this, in every respect, most objectionable measure.

**13.**—Parliament resumes its sittings in pursuance of the adjournment in November last.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the Government bill to amend the law relating to election petitions, and to provide more effectually for the prevention of corrupt practices. After describing the details of the scheme, and the opposition which had been made by the judges to the task of deciding upon petitions, he said it was now proposed to found a new Parliamentary Election Court, with judges at a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, and that appeals from decisions of revising barristers should also be referred to that Court.

— Died at Bristol, aged 71, William Herapath, chemist and toxicologist.

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**14.**—In an all but empty House the Earl of Mayo moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland till March, 1869; or if Parliament should not then be sitting, till three weeks after the beginning of the Session. The number of persons now in custody under warrants signed by the Lord-Lieutenant was 96. The number of arrests had been—in January, 1867, 14; February, 21; March, 111; April, 31; May, 7; June, 38; July, 8. During August, September, and October there were only two arrests, but within the last three months the number had risen to 33. Of the persons arrested, 10 were described as officers, 25 clerks, 90 artisans, 11 farmers, 66 labourers, and 28 shopkeepers. Leave was given to bring in the bill, though several members expressed regret that it had not been preceded by remedial measures.

— Mr. Walpole moves the second reading of the Public Schools Bill—a measure based on the report of the Royal Commission, and substantially the same as that of last year, but excluding Merchant Taylors' and St. Paul's, as being more or less of a private character, under the control of two of the City Companies.

— The advance column of the Abyssinian expedition reaches Antalo.

**16.**—The Abyssinian army encamps at Aranzum. Sir Robert Napier held an interview of a satisfactory nature with Prince Kassai of Tigré on the 24th, and on the 26th set out for Antalo.

**17.**—Illness of Lord Derby. Considerable excitement was created in political circles by the continued illness of the Premier, who was now considered in so dangerous a state as to call Lord Stanley in great haste to Knowsley.

— Earl Russell publishes his views on the Irish question in the form of a letter to the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue. Among the remedial measures which he concluded to be necessary, he said that the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, the endowment of the Presbyterian Church, and the reduction of the Protestant Episcopal Church to one-eighth of the present revenues of Ireland, would be just and salutary.

— The Lord Advocate introduces the Scotch Reform Bill, designed to assimilate the franchise there to what prevailed in England under the bill of last Session. It was proposed to give seven additional representatives to Scotland, and to increase the number of the House to that extent; two of the additional members to be given to the Universities, three to counties, and one to Glasgow.

**18.**—Fire at the Charing Cross Railway Station, originating in the "custom-house" adjoining the river, and destroying the south end of the platform roof.

— A deputation of Trade Societies' Delegates waits upon Mr. Gladstone for the purpose of explaining the actual working of Trades Unions, and of refuting the statements made

by him in a speech at Oldham in December last.

**18.**—Died at Ampthill Park, Bedfordshire, Lord Wensleydale (Baron Parke), aged 86.

— The Upper House of Convocation (province of Canterbury) engage in the discussion of a resolution on Ritualism submitted by the Bishop of London:—"That this House, viewing with anxious concern the increasing diversity of practice in regard to ritual observances, as causing disquiet and contention, and perceiving with deep regret that the resolutions adopted at the Convocations of Canterbury and York have failed to secure unity, deems it expedient for the peace of the Church,—1. That the limits of ritual observance should not be left to the uncontrolled discretion of individual clergymen, and ought therefore to be defined by rightful authority. 2. That some easy and inexpensive process ought to be provided, whereby, while the liberties of the officiating clergymen and their parishioners are protected, the evils of unrestrained licence in such matters may be checked." The debate was protracted over two days, and ended in a division, showing a majority of 12 to 4 in favour of the resolution. The Bishop of Oxford urged the inconsistency of adopting two courses, one of which implied the failure of the other. "I do not," he said, "think this a likely way of restoring peace and truth to the Church. I think the only probable means of attaining such an end is that we should have a distinct statement of what the law of the Church is now; and that we should not invite men in one breath to have recourse to the law, and tell them with the next that, if the law is not in accordance with our views, we will have it made so." As finally agreed to and sent down to the Lower House, the resolution expressed that other means than individual discretion "should be provided for enforcing the rule laid down at the end of the rubric concerning the service of the Church, for duly interpreting all diversities taken from common usage, and if necessary for removing ambiguity in the existing law." The Lower House adjourned the discussion on the resolution, finding it inexpedient to proceed in that way in the meantime.

**19.**—Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone for the abolition of compulsory church-rates.

— The pass of Humaita, the bulwark of Paraguayan power, forced by Brazilian iron-clads under Captain de Carvahlo.

— Mr. Gladstone's Compulsory Church-rates Abolition Bill read a second time. In the course of the debate Lord Cranborne asked, "What shall we gain if we adhere to the principle of 'No surrender'? That is a question which must be answered by the circumstances of time. We must look not only to the disposition of the nation out of doors, but to the events in this House—the principles

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upon which parties guide their movements—the laws by which public men regulate their own conduct. Looking to these matters, and taking the most impartial view in my power, I am bound to say that I do not think any gain to the Church will result from prolonging this contest. (Cheers). I do not conceal from the House for a moment that it is with the deepest reluctance of feeling that I give up anything that the Church possesses, but I am bound to look at both sides of the question, and not to content myself with a stolid opposition; not to give way to that tendency by which it seems so many of us are apt to be affected, of pursuing for many years a steady obstruction, and then giving way to an unreasonable panic. I think it wiser to accept the terms that are now offered to us, because I am distinctly of opinion that we may go further and fare worse. (Cheers.)"

**19.**—In the Lower House of Convocation Canon Seymour presented a petition praying that the Upper House would take measures for declaring—first, that the Church of England accepts as valid the excommunication of Dr. Colenso, and that until he be reconciled unto and received into the Church by proper authority, they will by the Thirty-third Article hold him to be "cut off from the Church and excommunicated;" and second, that they accept the spiritual validity of the act of the Bishop of Capetown in deposing Dr. Colenso. The petition was accepted, against an amendment proposed by the Dean of Ely; but the Upper House declined acceding to the prayer, and appointed a committee to inquire into the canonicity of the sentence of deposition, and to examine Dr. Colenso's writings since published.

— Mr. Beresford Hope elected member for Cambridge University in room of Lord Justice Selwyn by a majority of 531 over Mr. Cleasby. The gross number polled was 3,331.

**21.**—President Johnson issues an order removing Mr. Stanton from the office of War Secretary and appointing Adjutant-General Thomas *ad interim*. Mr. Stanton resisted the order, and caused Thomas to be apprehended. On the 24th the President sent a message to the Senate nominating Thomas Ewing permanent Secretary of War, *vice* Edward Stanton removed, and also a message in reply to the Senate's resolution of 21st February (declaring that the President had no power to remove Stanton), in which the President declared his right to remove the Secretary of War and appoint a successor *ad interim*. The fear of Stanton and his friends was that during the night the President might send a military force to take possession of the War Department building; the Secretary therefore determined to remain there all night, and in order to weaken Thomas as much as possible he resolved at once to invoke the aid of the "Tenure of Office Law," which declares that if any one shall, contrary to its provisions, accept any

appointment, or attempt to hold any office, he shall be guilty of a "high misdemeanour," and be subjected to 10,000 dollars fine and five years' imprisonment. Making affidavit of the facts before Chief Justice Carter, of the District of Columbia Court, that official issued a warrant for the arrest of Thomas, and bailiffs were at once sent in search of him. Stanton in the meantime remained in the War Office all night, a constant succession of prominent Republicans visiting and keeping watch with him. The rival Secretaries each issued orders on the 21st, that of Thomas being a direction to close the Department on the 22d, that day being the anniversary of the birth of Washington. A similar order was also issued by Stanton. The bailiffs who were in search of Thomas did not find him until the morning of the 22d, when they arrested him at his breakfast-table about eight o'clock. The proceedings were managed very quietly, and being taken before Chief Justice Carter, that official told him to find bail, which Thomas after some delay did, and at ten o'clock he was released on 5,000 dollars bail to appear for trial on the morning of February 26th. After an interview with the President, Thomas again returned to the War Office, but failed in making any impression on Stanton either to vacate his seat or permit any other person to meddle with the war mails. When General Thomas appeared to answer the charge made against him by Stanton, the latter did not appear, and the prosecution was abandoned.

**22.**—The *Times* correspondent, writing from the camp Ad Abagin, states that letters had been received from the prisoners, dated Magdala, January 30, and from Mr. Flad, in Theodore's camp, dated the 19th of the same month. They say that Theodore was still engaged in his exertions to get his ordnance and heavy baggage into Magdala, and that, on account of the difficulties of the road, he would not be in that fortress until the first week of March. "The reports among the country people here are that Theodore is advancing against Wagshum Gobazyé, of Lasta, who is at Lalibala, in the south of his province. The Abyssinians assert positively that Theodore will fight the British army, and have not that confidence in our success against him which is felt in our own ranks."

— A young man named Lee commits suicide by throwing himself from the tower of the Crystal Palace.

**24.**—The House of Representatives, after a lengthy and exciting debate, resolve to impeach the President by 126 to 47.

**25.**—The Washington democrats delegate Thaddeus Stevens and John A. Bingham to appear at the bar of the Senate, and in the name of the House of Representatives to impeach the President of high crimes and misdemeanours. Next day the Senate referred the matter to a select committee of seven.

— Resignation of the Earl of Derby. In

the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury intimates that in consequence of failing health the Premier had tendered his resignation to her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to accept the same, and empower the Chancellor of the Exchequer to form a Government if possible. A similar intimation was made in the House of Commons by Lord Stanley, who moved the adjournment of the House till the necessary arrangements could be completed. Mr. Gladstone said: "With reference to the special cause which the noble lord has by a singular destiny been called upon to be the person to announce to this House, I cannot help expressing for myself what I am sure will be the universal sentiment, the regret that a career so long, so active, and in many respects so distinguished and remarkable, as that of his father, should have been brought to a close by the failure of his bodily health and strength."

**26.**—At Newcastle Assizes two burglars were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for breaking into a house at Haltwhistle in October last. The chief witness against them was a young girl named Elizabeth Storey, who defended her mistress and herself, first with an old gun and then with a poker, against the murderous assaults of the criminals. Mr. Justice Lush complimented Storey on her fidelity and courage, and ordered 5/- to be paid to her.

— Mr. Disraeli and the Premiership. The *Owl* this morning states that General Grey, who defeated Mr. Disraeli at High Wycombe in 1832, was the bearer from Osborne of the Queen's autograph letter, announcing that she had selected him as successor to Lord Derby, and commanding him "to submit what alterations in the Cabinet his experience suggested." The *Times* wrote:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer has served the Conservative party for more than twenty years. He slowly reconstructed its Parliamentary organization, and has thrice brought it into power. By the public he has always been regarded as the ruling spirit of the Cabinet, and it has been evident to all men that the Reform Bill of last session was only carried by his courage, his readiness, and his unfailing temper in the House of Commons. The time has arrived for the servant to become the master; nor could Mr. Disraeli have accepted a lower place without a loss of dignity which would have been unworthy of himself and discreditable to his party." A few days later the *Pall Mall Gazette* wrote:—"One of the most grievous and constant puzzles of King David was the prosperity of the wicked and the scornful; and the same tremendous moral enigma has come down to our own days. In this respect the earth is in its older times what it was in its youth. Even so recently as last week the riddle once more presented itself in its most impressive shape. Like the Psalmist, the Liberal leader may well protest that verily he has cleansed his heart in vain and washed his hands in innocence."

cency ; all day long he has been plagued by Whig Lords, and chastened every morning by Radical manufacturers ; as blamelessly as any curate he has written about 'Ecce Homo' ; and he has never made a speech, even in the smallest country town, without calling out, with David, How foolish am I, and how ignorant ! For all this, what does he see ? The scorner who shot out the lip and shook the head at him across the table of the House of Commons last session has now more than heart could wish ; his eyes, speaking in an Oriental manner, stand out with fatness, he speaketh loftily, and pride compasseth him about as a chain. It is all very well to say that the candle of the wicked is put out in the long run, that they are as stubble before the wind, and as chaff that the storm carries away. So we were told in other times of tribulation. This was the sort of consolation that used to be offered in the jaunty days of Lord Palmerston. People used then to soothe the earnest Liberal by the same kind of argument. 'Only wait,' it was said, 'until he has retired, and all will be well with us.' But no sooner has the storm carried away wicked Whig chaff than the heavens are forthwith darkened by new clouds of Tory chaff. That the writer of frivolous stories about 'Vivian Grey' and 'Coningsby' should grasp the sceptre before the writer of beautiful and serious things about 'Ecce Homo'—the man who is epigrammatic, flashy, arrogant, before the man who never perpetrated an epigram in his life, is always servid, and would as soon die as admit that he had a shade more brain than his footman—the Radical corrupted into a Tory before the Tory purified and elevated into a Radical—is not this enough to make an honest man rend his mantle and shave his head and sit down among the ashes inconsolable ? Let us play the too underrated part of Bildad the Shuhite for a space, while our chiefs thus have unwelcome leisure to scrape themselves with potsherds and to meditate upon the evil way of the world."

**27.**—In the action raised by Mr. Sinclair, engineer of the Great Eastern Railway, against Lord Redesdale, Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, for having stated in the *Times* that the plaintiff had resigned, and was pecuniarily interested in Mr. Brassey's contract for the Dunmow branch, a verdict was given by consent against Lord Redesdale, with 40*s.* damages and costs.

— Mr. Disraeli has an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands upon his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury. The first Cabinet Council was held on the 2d March.

— Sir Thomas Henry dismisses an application made at Bow-street Police Court for a warrant to apprehend Mr. Eyre for the murder of Gordon.

**28.**—Dismissal of Lord Chelmsford. The Chancellor had an audience of her Majesty to-day to deliver up the Great Seal. A person

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signing "Truth" wrote to the *Herald* :— "From the leading article in the *Times* of yesterday the public would naturally infer that Lord Chelmsford had voluntarily retired from the high position of Lord Chancellor. Such, however, is not the fact. His Lordship had no option but to resign the custody of the Great Seal when informed by Mr. Disraeli that his name could not be included in the list of the new Government. It is stated that Mr. Disraeli's object in removing Lord Chelmsford and in promoting Lord Cairns was to obtain additional debating power on the Ministerial side of the House of Lords ; but, on reading this day's *Times*, I incline to a different conclusion, and I cannot but attribute his Lordship's removal from office to the last act of his ministry, which was to place on the Bench a judge chosen simply for his fitness to be a judge, in spite of unusual pressure upon him to make a less worthy choice." The Ministerial journal appended the following note :—"We publish the foregoing letter in deference to the desire of one who has a right to speak as to the facts of the case. Into Mr. Disraeli's motives we cannot of course enter. But we may state on the best authority that the terms of Mr. Disraeli's letter to Lord Chelmsford were courteous, and even flattering; stating, in effect, that although Mr. Disraeli could not, from various circumstances, offer the noble Lord the position he held in the late Administration, yet that it would afford him the greatest pleasure if the noble Lord would point out any other mode in which he might request her Majesty to signify her appreciation of his distinguished services."

**March 2.**—Murders at Todmorden Vicarage by Miles Wetherall. The criminal in this case had been paying his addresses to a servant maid living at the vicarage (the Rev. A. Plew) ; and in consequence of his visits the girl was discharged. On Sunday he went to York on a visit to her, and on returning on Monday appeared to have resolved on taking vengeance upon her late master and mistress, and upon the housemaid, who was supposed to have told of his visits. About half-past ten on Monday night Mr. Plew, who was preparing to retire to his bedroom, heard a noise at the back door. He passed out by the Hall door and proceeded to the back of the house, where he saw Wetherall, who snapped a pistol at him, which missed fire. Wetherall next attacked Mr. Plew with a hatchet, but the vicar closing with him, they went struggling backwards into the lobby of the house, through the back door. The noise alarmed the servants, and the housemaid, cook, and nurse came to see what was the matter. Some of these seized Wetherall by the hair and clothes to hold him back. The result was that Mr. Plew escaped by the front hall door, but not until he had received two long scalp wounds at the back and another at the top of the head, several vertical cuts on the forehead, one ear torn from top to bottom, and other wounds. The

housemaid sought shelter in the dining-room, and for a time kept the murderer at bay by placing her back against the door. Wetherall, however, contrived to get his right arm through the door, and discharged a pistol at her, shooting her dead. He next went into the kitchen, armed himself with a poker, and proceeded up-stairs to a bedroom, in which Mrs. Plew was lying, and where she had recently given birth to a child. The nurse said he could not go there, but he told her not to mind, as he had finished those below, and forced his way past her. Stripping down the bedclothes, he fired at Mrs. Plew, but the ball did not take effect. He next attacked her with the poker, inflicting some severe scalp wounds, breaking her nose, and otherwise injuring her. While in the act of striking another blow at her his arm was arrested by Mr. Stansfeld, the Church organist, who had seen Mr. Plew, and who was accompanied by two others. By these men he was secured and given over to the police. Mr. Plew was able not only to identify Wetherall, but described the mode of attack, and was thereafter subjected to a close examination by the prisoner. The reverend gentleman died from his wounds on the 12th, and the infant on the same day. Wetherall was tried at Manchester on the 13th, sentenced to death, and executed. Mr. Justice Lush, before whom the prisoner was brought, described the outrage as almost without parallel in the annals of crime.

\* 2.—The Paraguayans make a night attack on two Brazilian ironclads. Twelve hundred picked men, armed with swords, revolvers, and hand grenades, in forty-eight canoes, boarded the vessels. They for a time gained possession of the decks; but the Brazilians, shutting themselves up in the revolving turrets of the monitors, opened a terrific fire on them, and eventually drove them back. A struggle of two hours' duration was put an end to by a third ironclad, which did great execution among the Paraguayans by running down their canoes. The Brazilians had thirty-two men and several officers killed and wounded. The Paraguayans lost, it is supposed, about 400 men. The Brazilian Admiral stated that, in the hope of rescuing those in the water, he caused boats to be lowered; but on their approach the Paraguayans invariably dived, thus preferring to be drowned rather than fall into the hands of their foes.

— The Washington House of Representatives adopts the articles of impeachment charging President Johnson with having violated the Tenure of Office Act in removing Stanton without the consent of the Senate, and with violating the Army Bill by trying to induce General Emory to obey orders not sent through General Grant, Commander-in-Chief.

— Lord Cairns sworn into the office of Lord Chancellor in presence of the Master of the Rolls and a crowded court.

— A grocer's firm in the Borough having written to Mr. Gladstone complaining of the

growth of the co-operative movement among officials in the Civil Service, he replies that in the retail trade there was a total inversion of the natural order of things, which was that men in business should be borrowers from, not lenders to, men out of business. "This (the credit) system also aggravates the risk of bad debts, which form an additional charge to a good debtor; and it is connected with a general irregularity and uncertainty which must also be paid for. I do not doubt that we, the consumers, are much in fault. But I cannot help thinking that traders are much in fault also, and that much might be done by a vigorous effort and by combination among traders in favour of ready-money dealings, either absolutely or as encouraged by discounts."

2.—Barnum's Museum, New York, destroyed by fire.

3.—The Prussian Government issue a decree sequestering the private property of the ex-King of Hanover.

5.—The new Premier addresses a meeting of his supporters in Downing-street. He began by alluding briefly to the loss the country, the Conservative party, and he personally had suffered in Lord Derby's retirement. But he was glad to be able to give assurance that the party would still have the benefit of the noble Lord's direction and counsel, and he expressed the hope that in a short time the noble Lord would be enabled to return to his old seat in the House of Lords. He admitted the difficulties that lay in their path as a minority having to deal with the great questions now pressing on their attention. But the past two years had given them great triumphs, and he had every confidence that with a firm front they might add to them fresh triumphs in 1868. Mr. Disraeli next alluded to the Scotch Reform Bill, which, he said, must be carried with its main features intact, in order that the whole question of Reform might not be re-opened; to the Irish Reform Bill, which would be introduced at once; and to the Report of the Boundary Commission, which, as the result of the deliberations of a thoroughly impartial tribunal, must be respected. In regard to the treatment of Irish questions, he left the Secretary of Ireland to make the Ministerial statement on the occasion of the discussion on Mr. Maguire's motion. The right hon. gentleman concluded, amidst great cheering, by expressing his confidence in the future, and reiterating his expressions of gratitude for the warm support he had experienced.

— The Disraeli Ministry take their seats. In the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury explained that he had not on former occasion said Mr. Disraeli was authorized to form a Ministry "if possible," but "as soon as possible."—Earl Russell took an early opportunity of attacking the Government for inconsistency. "We know now," he said, "that for three years the Government has been carried on upon the principle that, having declared against any

reduction whatever in the franchise, the Ministers of the Crown, while they were persuading people to follow them in that course, meant all the time to make a larger reduction in the franchise than was proposed by the Liberal party. The consequence was a course of deception, which has been called by another name, but which I think must prevent any reliance upon a Government which openly avows that it does not mean what it says, but professes one thing and means another. (Cheers.)" The Duke of Marlborough (with some warmth) asked the noble Lord what he meant. Lord Russell :— "If the noble Duke wishes to know what I mean, I must refer him to a speech made by the present Prime Minister at Edinburgh, in which the course taken by the Government was not called a course of deception—it was not called, as Mr. Disraeli formerly called the Government of Sir Robert Peel, 'an hypocrisy'—it was called a 'process of education.' (Laughter.) But the use of that word does not prevent the fact being quite clear, which the present First Lord of the Treasury did not endeavour to excuse or apologize for, of which he even boasted, that during seven years, during which the fears of the country had been excited respecting a reduction of the franchise, against which Mr. Disraeli protested in the House of Commons, afterwards congratulating the electors of Buckinghamshire that no such reduction of the franchise had taken place—during all that time he had been educating his party with a view to bring about a much greater reduction of the franchise, and what he would at one time have called a greater 'degradation of the franchise,' than any which his opponents had proposed. (Cheers.)"

5.—The House of Commons was crowded to hear the new Premier's declaration of policy. After a tribute to the great merits of the late Premier, Mr. Disraeli said :—"In succeeding to the position of Lord Derby I have succeeded to the principles on which he established his Administration some years ago, and which he has more or less advocated and upheld for the last twenty years, maintaining an unbroken and unwavering course. For twenty years past I have been in confidential co-operation with Lord Derby, and I must, therefore, be cognisant of the principles and opinions he holds on all the great questions of the day. With respect to the foreign policy of the present Administration, we shall follow that course which has been pursued under the guidance of my noble friend near me, I believe I may say, with the approbation of Parliament, and, I think I may add, with the confidence of Europe. (Cheers.) That policy is a policy of peace—not of peace at any price for the mere interests of England, but a policy of peace, from the conviction that such a policy is for the general interests of the world. We do not believe that policy is likely to be secured by selfish isolation, but, on the contrary, we believe it may be secured by sympathy with other countries, not merely in their prosperous fortunes, but even in their

anxieties and troubles. If such a policy be continued, I have no doubt, when the occasion may arise—and periodical occasions will arise when the influence of England is necessary to maintain the peace of the world—that influence will not be found inefficient, because it is founded on respect and regard." Next came his domestic policy :—"I say at once that the present Administration will pursue a liberal policy. (Cries of 'Hear' from different parts of the House.) I mean a truly liberal policy—a policy that will not shrink from any changes which are required by the wants of the age we live in, but will never forget that it is our happy lot to dwell in an ancient and historic country, rich in traditional influences, that are the best security for order and liberty, and the most valuable element of our national character and our national strength. (Cheers.)" Mr. Bouverie moved the adjournment of the House in order to make some comments on the Ministerial programme. "Why are Conservatives now in the possession of power? Simply because the Liberal party, though an undoubted majority in this House, and representing a vast preponderance of opinion in the country, does not deserve to be called a party. That may be an unpalatable truth, but it is truth notwithstanding. We have leaders that won't lead, and followers that won't follow. Instead of an organized party, we are little better than a rabble. (Laughter.) We have none of the advantages of party except strength of numbers, which the right hon. gentleman opposite wants. It is a great public calamity, most detrimental and injurious to the public interests, that the Government of the country should be carried on by those who are in a minority in the House of Commons. It must lead to a wavering, inconsistent, uncertain policy; and the experience of the last two years amply confirms this opinion. . . Looking to party questions and to party divisions, it seems as if the old party battle-fields were being swept away, as if the old standards of party were no longer to be raised, and as though we must contemplate some amalgamation or union of those who most sympathise in their general views of policy, apart from those great questions upon which our leading statesmen now separate from each other. . . The right hon. gentleman opposite must be sufficiently acquainted with the spirit of the times to know that he cannot make the Irish Church the battle-field on which to stake the existence of the Ministry. And upon the Irish land question are we not all practically agreed, except perhaps the hon. member for Westminster, who, by the way of wiping out the results and the effects of three great land confiscations in that country, proposes a fourth? Practically, are we not substantially agreed on both sides of this House that some interest must be given to the tenant in that country for the unexhausted improvements which he has effected upon the land? Are there any other questions which are likely to divide parties in this House for some time to come?"

If there are not, I think the public interest has suffered by the right hon. gentleman having neglected to attempt some mode in which he might have brought to bear, for the advantage of the public, the talent to be found among gentlemen on this side of the House as, well as among those behind him, for the purpose of carrying, by a strong and united Government, those measures which he must be convinced are for the benefit of the country." The motion for the adjournment of the House was afterwards withdrawn, and the order of the day proceeded with.

**5.**—The second reading of the Capital Punishments within Prisons Bill (now extended to Scotland) carried by a majority of 181 to 25.

**6.**—The Premier sends the following letter (dated Downing-street) to the newspapers with reference to Earl Russell's remarks in the House of Lords:—"Sir, Lord Russell observed last night in the House of Lords that I 'boasted at Edinburgh, that, while during seven years I opposed a reduction of the borough franchise, I had been all that time educating my party, with the view of bringing about a much greater reduction of the franchise than that which my opponents had proposed.' As a general rule, I never notice misrepresentation of what I may have said; but as this charge against me was made in an angust assembly, and by a first Minister of the Crown, I will not refrain from observing that the charge has no foundation. Nothing of the kind was said by me at Edinburgh. I said there that the Tory party, after the failure of their Bill of 1859, had been educated for seven years on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and during that interval had arrived at five conclusions, which with their authority I had at various times announced, viz.—1. That the measure should be complete. 2. That the representation of no place should be entirely abrogated. 3. That there must be a real Boundary Commission. 4. That the county representation should be considerably increased. 5. That the borough franchise should be established on the principle of rating. And that these five points were accomplished in the Act of 1867. This is what I said at Edinburgh, and it is true."

— In a debate on the *Alabama* claims, Lord Stanley said this country had conceded everything asked for when the dispute began. At that time the question of premature recognition of belligerent rights had not assumed its present importance. Incidentally it was mentioned, but that was all. "But by a curious process that grievance, whatever its value may be, has been gaining importance in the minds of American public men, just in proportion as we are willing to remove other causes of complaint. (Cheers.) The sole point unsettled between us is this—'You are willing,' the United States say, 'to refer to arbitration the question of the *Alabama* and other kindred vessels; are you willing to include, as a point in

the reference, the question whether you were right or wrong in recognising the Confederates when you did?' To that the answer we have given in substance is that, as at present advised, I cannot see what bearing the two things have on each other. For all political purposes, as bearing on the events of 1862, you might as well include the question, whether we were right or wrong in the war of 1812."—He supposed that no one would contend that the Confederates had never at any period in the struggle become entitled to belligerent rights. "But if they were belligerents at some time, and not so when recognised as such, when did they become so? Take a date that would test the question. If ever they were belligerents, I suppose they were so after the celebrated battle at Bull Run. They had then a large force in the field, for a time at least they had achieved a military superiority, and, above all, Washington was threatened. Suppose we had recognised them after that battle, would any human being have found fault with us? Could any one have charged us with being precipitate in our recognition? And had we done that, how would it have affected the *Alabama* question? The *Alabama* escaped in April 1862; Bull Run was fought in July 1861. If I had chosen to take that line of argument in my despatch, it would have been competent for me to contend in this way—"I grant we were wrong in recognising the Confederacy when we did. We ought to have done it in August, and not in May. We were six months too soon. But, having admitted that, will you; the American Government, tell me how your case as regards the *Alabama* would be in any way affected if we had done what you contended we ought, and made the recognition six months, instead of twelve months, before the *Alabama* sailed?" It was on this ground of irrelevancy that he (Lord Stanley) chiefly rested. "Suppose we had not recognised the South, and suppose that fortune had decided in their favour, would they be entitled to call us to account for not having recognised them soon enough, and thereby having injured their prospects? So stated, the question seems absurd. But if we are responsible one way, we are responsible the other. If damages are to be given for premature recognition, as injuring one side, why not for tardy recognition, as injuring the other? In what position is a neutral power placed whenever a war breaks out? This is not a question for the moment only. It is a question of general international law. It is a question which will create a precedent, and we are bound not merely to do what is convenient for the moment, but to do what is right in the light of the duties of nations in general towards each other. (Cheers.) After all, in recognising the Confederates, we simply declared that to be a civil war, which Mr. Seward, on the part of the American Government, had declared to be such. These documents were not private letters, but state papers,

which have been since published and laid before the public. They bear date nine, twelve, and sixteen days before the Queen's Proclamation. I will read only one, and that shall be brief. On the 4th of May, nine days before the issue of the Queen's Proclamation, Mr. Seward writes in these terms—'The insurgents have instituted revolution, with open, flagrant, and deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity.' (Correspondence relating to foreign affairs accompanying the President's Message to Congress in December 1861, p. 165.) I should be sorry to say anything that would look like want of courtesy to the eminent and accomplished diplomatist by whom the correspondence has been conducted throughout, and than whom no man in the United States has probably had greater experience. But if the question were one which we could discuss apart from politics, and if we were not thousands of miles apart, but could meet face to face, I should venture to ask him whether he could with gravity call upon me solemnly to refer to the arbitration of some neutral body, or some third party, this question, Whether we, the British Government, had a right, on the 13th of May, to declare that to be civil war, which, in various documents, especially in one dated the 4th of May, he, Mr. Seward himself, had christened by that name? (Cheers.) Let it be also noted that the highest Court in America had also declared the state of things then existing to be civil war. Besides, if there were no war, there was, of course, no blockade, and we might claim damages for every blockade-runner captured. Claims such as these would mount up to an almost inconceivable total, and I really cannot think that the statesmen of the United States would be willing to let in these enormous claims for the sake of insisting upon a point which practically, and in its immediate application, is not important, though I admit that indirectly it may have considerable importance."

●.—Came on for hearing in the Rolls Court the case of Lord Brougham *v.* Dr. Cauvin, being a claim for literary work performed by desire and for the interest of the plaintiff. From the preliminary proceedings which took place in this case it appeared that Dr. Cauvin was selected by Lord Brougham to prepare the memoir of his life, and in particular to look over and arrange the letters received from King William, Lord Melbourne, and other eminent men during the past half-century. There was no bargain as to remuneration, nor was there any principle laid down by which remuneration was to be afterwards fixed. When the first volume approached completion, Dr. Cauvin made an application for payment, on account, of a sum so large as induced William Brougham, on behalf of his brother, to object till a statement was furnished of the entire probable payment expected. Dr. Cauvin thereupon

refused to restore the letters and other documents entrusted to him; and the aid of the Court of Chancery was now sought to enforce recovery of them. A special claim was made to-day to have Lord Murray's letters delivered up, but the Chief Clerk thought they had better remain in Dr. Cauvin's possession till an order was made regarding the whole.

7.—Fall of the premises in the Strand formerly occupied by Holloway and Son. The building was about to be removed in connexion with the improvements around the new Law Courts,

8.—The Scotch Reform Bill read a second time without a division. In the early part of the debate an amendment was moved by Mr. Ilford opposing any increase of members of the House, but it was not pressed to a division.

10.—Debate on Mr. Maguire's motion, that the House resolve itself into a Committee to take the condition of Ireland into immediate consideration. The chief interest in the discussion was excited by Lord Mayo making a declaration of the intended Irish policy of the Government. A Commission was to be appointed to inquire into the whole state of the relations between landlord and tenant; and in the meantime a bill would be introduced providing for an easy compensation for money laid out in improvements, and another for rendering more efficient the working of Irish railways. The question of the general education of the people was already under the consideration of a Commission; and with regard to the Universities, the Government proposed to leave Trinity and the Queen's Colleges as they were, and to grant a charter to a Roman Catholic University. The senate would consist of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor, four prelates nominated by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and six elected laymen. With regard to endowment, it would of course be necessary to ask Parliament to provide for the expenses of the buildings and the officers and professors, and probably Parliament would not feel indisposed to endow certain University scholarships. He could not propose the endowment of any colleges until something was known of what the nature of the colleges were likely to be. With regard to the Irish Church, it was not proposed to take any immediate action during the present session of Parliament.

Seeing that an inquiry was now going on, which would be completed in the course of a few months, it was not desirable to legislate until the result of that inquiry was made known. He did not believe that the Irish Church could be overthrown without a fierce and protracted struggle; and if it were to fall, it would inflict incalculable injury on the country. The debate was protracted over four nights, and ended in the withdrawal of Mr. Maguire's resolution. On the third night, Mr. Bright spoke against the Government proposals. "I recollect," he said, "that Addison, a good while ago now, writing about the curious things that happened in his time, said there was a man in his county

—I do not know whether it was in Buckinghamshire or not—(a laugh)—he was not a Cabinet Minister, he was only a mountebank—(great laughter)—but this man set up a stall, and to the country people he offered to sell pills that were very good against the earthquake. (Roars of laughter.)” And then Mr. Bright went on to apply his story by showing that there was a social and political earthquake in Ireland, and that the proposal to found a University for the sons of the Catholic gentlemen of Ireland was Mr. Disraeli’s pill against the earthquake.—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli wound up the debate on the 16th. The former went at considerable length into the question of education in Ireland, the land laws, and the Church. Speaking of appeals which had been made urging the Irish people to loyalty and union, Mr. Gladstone concluded :—“Sir, that is our object too, but I am afraid that as to the means the differences are still profound, and it is idle, it is mocking, to use words unless we can sustain them by corresponding substance. That substance can be supplied only by the unreserved devotion of our efforts now, in this, perhaps the last, stage of the Irish crisis, to remove the scandal and the mischief which have so long weakened and afflicted the empire. For that work I trust strength will be given to us. If we are prudent men, I hope we shall endeavour as far as in us lies to make some provision for a contingent, a doubtful, and probably a dangerous future. If we be chivalrous men, I trust we shall endeavour to wipe away all those stains which the civilized world has for ages seen, or seemed to see, on the shield of England in her treatment of Ireland. If we be compassionate men, I hope we shall now, once for all, listen to the tale of woe which comes from her, and the reality of which, if not its justice, is testified by the continued migration of her people—that we shall ‘raze out the written troubles from her brain, and pluck from her memory the rooted sorrow.’ (Cheers.) But, above all, if we be just men, we shall go forward in the name of truth and right, bearing this in mind—that, when the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice delayed is justice denied.” Mr. Disraeli described himself as the most unfortunate of Ministers in being called upon to deal with “the crisis of a national controversy” almost before he had taken his seat. “But,” he asked, “what was the first element of this portentous crisis? It was the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. But the Government found it so when they came to office. They found that their predecessors, at whose head was the right hon. gentleman, attached much more gravity to this state of things than they did now. The other elements of the crisis were emigration and the Irish Church. But the right hon. gentleman had been a powerful member of the most powerful Government of the present day, yet he had not until now felt the immediate urgent necessity of dealing with these questions. The Government had already intimated that they

were prepared to deal with every one of the questions raised by the right hon. gentleman when the proper time came; but in his opinion the first was the Irish Reform Bill, which would have been brought in that night if it had not been for this debate. He protested against the assumption that the Government intended to ask the House to endow and charter a Roman Catholic University. What they intended was to ask it to pay the same expenses as they did for the London University. The Government desired to show their recognition of the fact that something must be done for higher education in Ireland, and had proposed what they thought a most practicable plan, against which he had heard no valid objection.” . . . Speaking of the religious feelings of the Irish, Mr. Disraeli said :—“It there is a people who may be described as the most religious people in the world, it is the people of Ireland. It is there no affair of race; and whether a man be Presbyterian, or Anglican, or Roman, religion is one of the great elements of his life, and the day does not pass without religious convictions exercising an immense influence over his actions. Now, I say that a religious people will always be in favour of ecclesiastical endowments. They may quarrel among themselves upon particular points, but a religious people will always be in favour of co-operations that give importance and precision to their convictions; and therefore I think that we are embarking in a very dangerous course when, at a period at which no one could have anticipated it, a right hon. gentleman of great standing in the country comes forward suddenly, as it were from ambush—(oh, oh)—and announces that he proposes to destroy an institution which he has himself often advocated, and which he has told us to-night has existed from the time of the Tudors: but we are invited to follow this policy in deference to the principles of a greater master upon this subject, who, with the honourable candour which, I think, is part of his character, has told us what is the issue at stake—namely, whether we should terminate in this country ecclesiastical endowments.” Describing it as an indecency on the part of the present House of Commons to attempt to settle the question of the Irish Church without appealing to the enlarged constituencies, Mr. Disraeli concluded : “No one pretends that the material effect of endowments is not advantageous to Ireland, and there is no doubt that their abolition would be injurious. It would deprive a country which complains of an absentee proprietor of many residents who are men of character, with some affluence, and whose social action is admitted to be beneficial. It strikes me as a general principle that our mission in Ireland should be to create and not to destroy. (Cheers.) If the Church in Ireland is violently abolished, I should say you would add immensely to the elements of discord, violence, and confiscation.”

11.—In answer to a deputation which waited upon him with a memorial against Mr. Bouvierie’s bill admitting Dissenters to the full

enjoyment of University honours, the Archbishop of Canterbury said :—“Having been myself, as a Royal Commissioner, instrumental in the settlement by which, ten years since, the endowments of those Colleges were secured to the Church, I cannot be a party to any measure which would disturb that settlement, while it placed the government of the University, and the training of our youth within it, in the hands of those who might feel themselves in conscience bound not only to exclude from their teaching the distinctive doctrines of the Church of England, but even to sap the foundations of Christianity. What would be the character of the religious instruction given by those who might be of any creed or of no creed I will not attempt to describe ; but of this we may be assured, that under such a system religious teaching would in time be altogether abolished.”

**11.**—Tried at Manchester Assizes William Dodd, treasurer of an Operative House-painters’ Association, charged with having embezzled the funds of the Society to the amount of 800*l.*, and also with having forged a banker’s pass-book in order to conceal his defalcations. The facts were not disputed ; but the defence set up was that the association was an illegal one, and that the charge of embezzlement could not, therefore, be sustained. With regard to the charge of forgery, it was urged that in law there was no account in existence as between the bankers and the society, and that, therefore, the crime of forgery could not have been committed. Mr. Justice Lush, after consulting with Mr. Justice Mellor, decided against both these pleas. “Although,” said his Lordship, “it had been held that trade societies were not within the protection of the Friendly Societies Act, and therefore could not avail themselves of the special remedies given by that Act, they were in no other sense illegal societies, and their property, as well as their persons, were as much protected as the property and the persons of any other society.” The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to five years’ penal servitude.

**12.**—Attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney. In the course of his visits over the colony the Duke consented to join in a picnic at Clontarf, organized partly in his own honour, and partly to benefit the funds of a Sailors’ Home. While engaged in conversation with Sir William Manning, a little apart from the Governor and the Lord Chief Justice, a person was observed to take deliberate aim at his Royal Highness with revolver, and, before the design could be frustrated, fire one barrel. The shot took effect about the middle of the back, an inch or two to the right of the spine. The Duke fell forward on his hands and knees, exclaiming, “Good God ! my back is broken.” Sir William Manning instantly rushed on the assassin, who leaped back a step and aimed the weapon at Sir William. Stooping to evade the shot he lost his balance and fell. The second charge did not explode, and

the third entered the ground, the assassin being seized at the moment of firing and his hands pinioned to his sides by Mr. Vial. His Royal Highness was conveyed to his tent with all gentleness and promptness, as it was evident he was suffering great pain. On examining the wound, it was found that the bullet had traversed the course of the ribs round by the right to the abdomen, and lodged there immediately below the surface. No vital part appeared to have been touched, and there was hope from the first that if the bullet could be extracted any fatal result might be avoided. To the anxious crowds who pressed round the tent the Duke sent a message :—“I am not much hurt ; I shall be better presently.” He never lost consciousness, though he experienced considerable prostration from loss of blood and the shock to his nervous system. At five o’clock His Royal Highness was placed on a litter and borne by men of the *Galatea* to the deck of the *Morpeth*, a solemn silence being preserved by the people, who stood on either side while the *cortege* passed. The Prince, who was lying upon a stretcher with a soft mattress under him, and his head supported by pillows, was lowered into his barge, which was manned by a number of his own sailors. On arriving at the landing-place he was carefully raised out of the boat. The moment the assassin was seized a crowd gathered round him, and it was for some time feared that the people would not be dissuaded from inflicting summary vengeance on the spot. As it was, he was cut and bruised to an extent which made his removal to Darlinghurst prison a labour of some difficulty. He gave his name as Henry-James O’Farrel, and plainly avowed that his intention was to have murdered his Royal Highness. It was at first widely reported that he was only one of several Fenian emissaries who had cast lots to take the Duke’s life ; but this was afterwards disowned, and whatever his own political views were, it did not appear that any one beside himself was acquainted with the intended assassination. “I wish,” O’Farrel said in his confession, “distinctly to assert that there was not a human being in existence who had the slightest idea of the object I had in view when I meditated on—and, through the merciful Providence of God, failed in carrying into effect—the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. I have written to the printers of two Irish periodicals an address to the people of Ireland. So certain was I of the death of the Duke of Edinburgh, that I stated therein that which I believed would be the fact ; and I think I have more than implied that I was but one of an organization to carry the same into effect. I need but say that the truth of the latter portion rests upon a slighter foundation than the former ; in fact, that, unless from mere hearsay, I had no foundation for stating that there was a Fenian organization in New South Wales.” After various preliminary investigations O’Farrel was tried on the 26th, found guilty, and executed on the 21st April. The recovery of the Prince was so rapid that on the 18th he was pro-

nounced convalescent ; on the 24th he walked out and paid a visit to the *Galatea*, and on the 25th personally interceded with the governor in favour of O'Farrel. Though progressing thus far favourably, it was thought the climate might be against a complete recovery, and his Royal Highness was therefore ordered home with the *Galatea*. He received before leaving many evidences of the loyalty of the colonists, and the horror with which they viewed the attempt made upon his life.

**13.**—In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll, when calling attention to the inconvenience arising out of the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Bill Act of last session, took occasion to censure Government for abandoning every issue they had raised in the discussion of the question, and the Conservative party for permitting themselves to be “educated” out of every opinion they had expressed. The misrepresentation (he said) in the letter of the Prime Minister of the points at issue between the two great contending parties was so broad—he had almost said so gross—that he conceived it absolutely necessary, for the honour of the Liberal party—for the honour of Parliament—that some of the misrepresentation should be exposed. As to the principle of rating, “it was utterly untrue” that it had ever been a point at issue between the two great parties—a statement which the noble Duke sought to substantiate by a reference to the Premier’s speeches, wherein it was stated that the most preposterous consequences would arise from the adoption of a rating instead of a value qualification. “And yet,” he repeated, “this very Minister now alleged that for seven years he had been urging this as a most important point upon the conscience and conviction of the country.” His account of the Reform contest was entirely inaccurate and wholly unjustified by the facts of the case; and he was grieved to observe that people seemed to be amused rather than shocked—were, indeed, beginning to regard these things as the ordinary tricks of professional politicians.—The Lord Chancellor in the course of his reply said :—“The term ‘personal rating’ is an equivocal term, and I could not help thinking that in the latter and larger part of his speech the noble Duke gave about as conspicuous an instance as could well be imagined of the personal rating which he so strongly deprecated. There is, however, one misfortune about the personal rating of this kind that the person rated happens not to be a member of your Lordship’s House ; and I undertake to tell the noble Duke that if he had been a member of this House there would have been no doubt whatever that the rating would have been amply repaid.” The Lord Chancellor then went on to defend the Premier from the false issues which he described as having been raised by the Duke of Argyll concerning the disputed Edinburgh speech. The question was whether the Prime Minister admitted that he had pursued the tactics denounced by Earl Russell.

“I indignantly deny that anything of the kind was said at Edinburgh. The noble Duke became extremely fervid and eloquent about the tricks of politicians and the honour of your Lordships’ House. I rejoice to think that in your Lordship’s House accuracy of statement has always been regarded as it ought to be. I think, therefore, that before any member of the House makes a charge against the First Minister of the Crown, who cannot be here to rebut it, to the effect that he made at Edinburgh a particular statement which would have the result of depriving his Government of confidence, he ought at least to be satisfied that such a statement was made.” Earl Russell supported the Duke of Argyll, and complained that the charges against the Government had not been fairly met.

**13.**—Monsignor Lucien Buonaparte and eight other ecclesiastics created cardinals.

**14.**—His Excellency the Hon. C. T. Adams presented with an address by the British branch of the International League of Peace and Liberty on the occasion of retiring from the American Embassy in London.

At the coroner’s inquest on the body of Lady Tichborne, the new claimant for the baronetcy is examined as a witness regarding the last days of the deceased. He had recently appeared in England claiming to be Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, eleventh baronet, and heir to the title and estates of the family. The claimant stated that after meeting with various misfortunes, consequent on a voyage he had undertaken twenty-seven years ago, he reached Australia, and remained there up to the time of his leaving for England. He was admitted by the deceased lady to be her son, and was in immediate and friendly relation with her up to the time of her death ; but his identity was denied by the other members of the family interested in the disposal of the property. At the funeral, on the 20th, the two parties quarrelled, and Lord Arundel of Wardour, the uncle of the infant now in possession of the estates, withdrew from the procession.

**16.**—Died, at Torquay, aged 64, Dr. Robert Lee, of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, a prominent minister of the Scotch Church, and Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh.

**19.**—The Earl of Mayo introduces the Irish Reform Bill into the House of Commons. It proposed to fix the borough franchise at  $4/-$ , occupiers below that rental not paying rates in Ireland. Dublin was to have a third member on the three-cornered principle, and there was to be a limited redistribution of seats, but no alteration in the number of members.

**20.**—In Paris, M. Greunier of the *Figaro*, and M. Richard of the *Situation*, were fined—the former 1,000 fr., the latter 5,000 fr.—for publishing articles disrespectful to the Legislatif body.

**20.**—"Captain" Mackay, a Fenian leader, sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for treason-felony.

**21.**—Defeat of the Papal party in Vienna. At to-day's sitting of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, a proposal of Count Mensdorff, that the debate upon the Civil Marriage Bill should be adjourned, was defeated by 65 votes against 45, and the proposals of the minority of the Committee were then rejected by 69 against 34 votes. In to-day's sitting of the Committee of the Upper House of the Reichsrath upon the Public Schools Bill, the majority agreed to all the principal features of the bill as passed by the Lower House. The minority proposed that the bill should be referred to a committee, which should be instructed to draw up a new bill, having for its basis the preservation of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church over the religious and moral education of the young, and the maintenance of the denominational system in the popular middle schools.

— The remains of the Italian patriot, Daniel Manin, conveyed with great pomp to Venice.

**23.**—Mr. Gladstone gives notice of his intention to move the following resolutions on the subject of the Irish Church:—"First, that in the opinion of this House it is necessary that the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an Establishment — due regard being had to all personal interests, and to all individual rights of property. Secondly, that, subject to the foregoing considerations, it is expedient to prevent the creation of new personal interests by the exercise of any public patronage, and to confine the operations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland to objects of immediate necessity or involving individual rights, pending the final decision of Parliament. And third, that an address be presented to her Majesty, humbly to pray that, with a view to the purposes aforesaid, her Majesty be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of the archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical dignities and benefices in Ireland, and in the custodies thereof." Mr. Disraeli undertook that arrangements would be made for commencing the discussion on Monday the 30th.

— President Johnson files answers to the articles of impeachment denying all the charges preferred against him. A delay of thirty days was requested, but refused by 41 to 12 votes.

**24.**—The Duke of Marlborough lays on the table of the House of Lords the Government measure relating to elementary education. It was proposed to give payments for results on a secular principle, so that when a school offered itself to be inspected, and showed that it complied with the conditions of the grant as to sanitary arrangements and space, it should not be denied the benefit of the Government grant. At the same time, it was intended to insert in

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the schedule of the bill the management clauses which relate to Church of England and other denominational schools, exactly as they now stand. • In order that small schools, in poorer districts, might participate in the grant, it was proposed, without abandoning the system of certificates, to take a limit below which schools might receive a portion of the annual grant without the employment of a certificated teacher. The limit would be sixty-five scholars. Schools with less than that number of children, on applying for inspection, and being certified to be suitable in regard to cleanliness and space, might present their scholars for examination, and obtain the grant of 2s. 8d. on each head of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but without the payment of 4s. 10d. for attendance. The bill proposed, further, to make some addition to the building grants, to amend the conscience clause by providing that the religious teaching of the school should be left uninterfered with, but that every parent should have liberty to withdraw his child when religious instruction was being given, and to empower the Secretary of State for Education to take an educational census, so that Parliament might possess full information upon the subject.

**24.**—In reply to an address from the Conservative and Constitutional Association, the Premier writes to the President, the Earl of Dartmouth:—"We have heard something lately of the crisis of Ireland. In my opinion, the crisis of England is rather at hand; for the purpose is now avowed, and that by a powerful party, of destroying that sacred union between the Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilization, and is the only security for our religious liberty." The Earl of Derby, in reply to another address, wrote:—"It was not without a pang, and only under a conviction of the absolute necessity of the step, that I found myself compelled to ask permission to withdraw from the service of a sovereign to whose gracious favour I am so deeply indebted, and to sever my official connexion with a party which for so many years has honoured me with its confidence, and for many members of which I entertain a personal as well as political regard. It was, however, very satisfactory to me to be empowered to transfer the office which I had had the honour of holding to one whose co-operation and friendship I had enjoyed for more than twenty years, and who, I am persuaded, will prove himself not unmindful of those great constitutional principles which it has been the study of my life to uphold, and to which, so far as my health will permit, I shall not cease to give my earnest, though unofficial, support."

**25.**—The Prime Minister holds his first reception in the new Foreign Office, magnificently fitted up for the purpose. The company was large and distinguished, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family being present.

**25.**—The Minister of Public Instruction threatens to close the University of Bologna in consequence of a demonstration made by the students in favour of three professors who had been suspended for expressing Republican sentiments.

**26.**—The House of Lords appoints a committee to inquire into the operation of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, a bill for the repeal of which was now before the House of Commons.

— In Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Mr. Otway, by a majority of 152 to 127, carried a motion prohibiting courts-martial from passing sentence of corporal punishment in time of peace within the Queen's dominions.

— President Johnson vetoes the bill prohibiting appeals from the Circuit to the Supreme Court on the ground that it leaves cases involving life and liberty wholly exposed to the judgment of the inferior courts, and has a retrospective effect in interdicting appeals already before the Supreme Court.

**27.**—Amid great cheering from the Ministerialists, Lord Stanley announced his intention this evening of proposing the following amendment on Monday next on the motion for going into Committee on the Irish Church Establishment:—"That this House, while admitting that considerable modifications in the temporalities of the united Church in Ireland may, after pending inquiry, appear to be expedient, is of opinion that any proposition tending to the disestablishment, or disendowment, of that Church ought to be reserved for the decision of the new Parliament." In answer to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Stanley said his resolution was not to be proposed as an amendment in Committee, but at the first stage of the discussion, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair.

**28.**—Sir R. Phillimore delivers the judgment of the Arches Court in the ritual case of *Martin v. Mackonochie*. The cases of incense and mixing water with the wine were decided to be illegal. Lighted candles during the celebration of Holy Communion, the Dean held to be lawful; and with regard to the fourth charge—the "elevation" of the elements—that he thought should have been proceeded with before the bishop, and not as a criminal prosecution. This judgment was appealed from to the Privy Council, who on the 24th Dec. decided against Mr. Mackonochie on all points, and ordered him to pay the costs of suit and appeal.

— Toulon Railway Station burned.

— Rioting in Belgium, arising out of a dispute between the miners and their employers. At Charleroi the military were called out, and several of the rioters wounded.

— Died from the effects of a fall off his horse Earl Cardigan, aged 72.

— At a dinner given to Mr. Brand for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial in recognition of his long services as Liberal

whip Mr. Gladstone, who occupied the chair, made a speech of considerable significance with reference to the impending discussion on the Irish Church. "Having put our hand to the plough," he said, "we shall not look back. I have entertained from the first a confident hope and belief that a long and arduous struggle would be accompanied with complete success. After the sample with which we have become acquainted of the steps by which we are to be opposed, I feel more confident than ever of the completeness of our success. I feel less apprehensive as to the intolerable length of the conflict. These are very grave and serious matters, and we cannot too seriously ponder them. Rely upon it, the issues involved are not those of this or that Minister, nor are they even—which is far more important—of this or that party. They are in the highest degree imperial questions. They go to the very root of our national security and prosperity. Now, therefore, is the time to address ourselves, not as to a trivial work, but as to one demanding every exertion we can make, and with a firm determination that, so far as depends upon us, efforts shall not be wanting to establish throughout the civilized world the good name of England in her relation to her sister Ireland, and to make these kingdoms united not merely by the paper bonds of the law, but by the blessed law of concord and harmony, which is written on the heart of man."

**30.**—Commencement of the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church resolutions. The first division took place on the motion that the House go into Committee on the resolutions, as against Lord Stanley's amendment. Mr. Gladstone having moved that the Acts relating to the Irish Church be read, spoke for an hour and a half on the failure of the Establishment and the necessity that was now laid upon them of at least suspending appointments to any of the higher dignities. "If I was asked," he said, "as to my expectation of the issue of the struggle, I begin by frankly owning that I for one would not have entered into it unless I believed that the final hour was about to sound. (Hear, hear.) I hope the noble lord will forgive me if I say that before Friday last I thought the thread of the remaining life of the Irish Established Church was short. Since Friday last at half-past four o'clock, and since the few moments when he stood at the table, I regard it as shorter still. (Cheers.) The issue is not in our hands. What we have had and have to do is to consider well and deeply before we take that first step in an engagement such as this; but having entered into the controversy we must quit ourselves like men, and make every effort to remove what still remains of the scandal and calamity of the relation between England and Ireland, and use our best exertions to build up with the cement of honour and concord the noble fabric of the British empire."—Lord Stanley then submitted his resolution, urging the House to adopt it, as it would leave the new Parliament perfectly free

and unfettered, and prevent them from rushing hastily into a question with which they were constitutionally incompetent to deal. Lord Cranborne denounced the Government for acting as if they meant to betray the Irish Church, and described their policy as unworthy and ambiguous. On the second night of the debate Mr. Hardy treated the resolutions as an attack upon the rights of property, and objected entirely to the principle of disestablishment. He also taunted Mr. Gladstone with hastily changing his views on the Irish Church, and quoted in corroboration a portion of the letter addressed by him to Dr. Hannah in 1865 (see p. 554). On the third night Mr. Lowe made a fierce attack on the Government as well as on the Irish Church. The former, he said, came before the House with two different lines of policy, as explained by Lord Stanley and Mr. Hunt, and generally was entrapping members in a manner calculated to lower the character of public men. Of the Church he said, "You may call it sacred, you may unite it by Acts of Parliament to the English Church, you may, like Mezentius, link the dead with the living. His object was to kill, for he knew that coupling with a dead body would be death to the living. Your object is to save, and yet you adopt the same process. You see the living Church of England, the dying Church of Ireland. Why are you so anxious to unite them, seeing how much they are different? You put machinery in motion which may destroy the Irish Church, and which may involve the English Church also. Rely on it all your efforts are in vain. You may do your utmost, but you will not save the Irish Church, nor will the country give you the power of having the pleasure of destroying her. You will not be able to play over again your game of last year. The net of the fowler will not again ensnare the birds. The Irish Church is founded on injustice, on the dominant rights of the few over the many, and it shall not stand. (Cheers.) You call it a missionary Church: if so, its mission is unfulfilled. It has utterly failed. It is like some exotic brought from a far country, tended with infinite pains and useless trouble. It is kept alive with the greatest difficulty and at great expense in an ungenial climate and an ungrateful soil. The curse of barrenness is upon it. It has no leaves, puts forth no blossom, and yields no fruit. Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" The debate was concluded on the night of the 3d April, the fourth night of discussion, in the course of which Mr. Disraeli defended himself and his colleagues, and replied also with some severity to Mr. Lowe. "The High Church Ritualists (he declared) and the followers of the Pope have been long in secret combination, and are now in open confederacy." In reply to the taunting laughter with which the statement was received, the Premier further alleged that the proposals of Mr. Gladstone were not confined to mere political arrangements, but attacked the

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Crown itself. Mr. Gladstone wound up the debate, remarking, in the course of his speech, that there were some portions of the Premier's statement of which he failed to see the relevancy, and other portions apparently due to the influence of a heated imagination. The division showed—for the resolutions, 331; against, 270: majority against Ministers, 61. The remaining members of the House were thus accounted for—Speaker, 1; tellers, 4; vacant seats, 6; pairs and absentees, 46.

**30.**—The impeachment of President Johnson opened before the Senate by General Butler.

**31.**—The negotiations of the Government with the Irish Roman Catholic prelates were thus described by Lord Mayo in reply to a communication of this day's date received from Archbishop Leahy and Bishop Derry:— "With great clearness and frankness you set forth the alterations which you recommended should be made in the framework of the new institution, as it was described in a memorandum which I had the honour of placing in your hands. The alterations which you said that you considered necessary were principally based on the assumption that there was not sufficient scope given in the constitution of the University and its governing body for the exercise by the Roman Catholic prelates of their authority in matters appertaining to faith and morals, or over the books that were to be used by the students. In order, therefore, fully to provide for the exercise of that episcopal control which you appear to deem essential, you said that it was not competent for laymen or even clergymen of the second order, however learned, to judge authoritatively of matters relating to faith and morality, and that the very least power that could be claimed for the bishops or the senate would be that of an absolute negative on the use of all books that might be deemed objectionable, and a power of veto on the first nomination of the professors of the University, as well as an authority for their dismissal. You also made propositions with regard to the election of the chancellor and the members of the senate, which would practically have put an end to anything like a system of free election on the part of the general body of the University. I apprised you in my letter of the 11th May, delayed, as I then informed you, by my unavoidable detention in Ireland, and my consequent inability to consult my colleagues, that these proposals could not be entertained; and on the 17th I received from you a note, which was but a simple acknowledgment of my letter. As no intimation was afterwards given of your desire to continue the correspondence, and as no notice beyond formal acknowledgment was taken of my last letter, I could come to no other conclusion than that the communications were at an end."

**April 1.**—Sir Robert Napier telegraphs:— "Head-quarters and 1st brigade at Abdium,

ten miles from the Jidda river. 2d Brigade twelve miles in rear, with elephant batteries, will concentrate at Sindary on the left bank of the Jidda, while the road across is being repaired. Distance from River Bashilo, 20 miles; from Magdala, 30 miles. Latest news from prisoners, 25th March, all well; troops all well." Received here 21st April.

1.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtains leave to introduce a bill enabling the Postmaster-General to acquire and maintain the electric telegraphs within the kingdom.

2.—News received in Washington of the murderous outrages perpetrated in Georgia by a new organized band of desperadoes known as the Ku-Klux-Klan.

— The Duke of Edinburgh leaves Sydney in the *Galata*, being escorted to the Heads by a fleet of steamers and small boats.

— The Dresden Second Chamber sanction the abolition of capital punishment by a majority of two-thirds.

7.—Darcy M'Ghee, a prominent statesman in the New Dominions, shot on the steps of his residence in Ottawa. The victim in this case was said to have incurred bitter dislike by the zeal he had shown in the prosecution of disloyal Irishmen in Canada.

8.—Letters received in London from Dr Livingstone, dated from a district greatly beyond where he was said to have been murdered, and announcing that the traveller was in good health.

9.—With the view of excluding President Johnson from office, Mr. Sumner introduces a bill into the Senate, providing that no person should be eligible to the Presidency or Vice-Presidency for a second time.

— Sir Harry Parkes, British Minister at Jeddo, attacked by Japanese on his return to the Residency, after a visit to the Mikado.

— In a letter dated "Hughenden Manor, Maundy Thursday," the Prime Minister writes to the Vicar of Addington (Rev. A. Baker) :— "Reverend Sir, I have just received your letter, in which, as one of my constituents, you justify your right to ask for some explanation of my alleged assertion that the High Church Ritualists had been long in secret combination, and were now in open confederacy, with Irish Romanists for the destruction of the union between Church and State. I acknowledge your right to make this inquiry; and if I do not notice in detail the various suggestions in your letter, it is from no want of courtesy, but from the necessity of not needlessly involving myself in literary controversy. You are under a misapprehension if you suppose that I intended to cast any slur upon the High Church party. I have the highest respect for the High Church party; I believe there is no body of men in this country to which we have been more indebted, from the days of Queen Anne to the days of Queen Victoria, for the maintenance of the orthodox faith, the rights of the Crown, and the liberties of the people. In

saying this I had no wish to intimate that the obligations of the country to the other great party in the Church are not equally significant. I have never looked upon the existence of parties in our Church as a calamity; I look upon them as a necessity, and a beneficent necessity. They are the natural and inevitable consequences of the mild and liberal principles of our ecclesiastical polity, and of the varying and opposite elements of the human mind and character. When I spoke, I referred to an extreme faction in the Church, of very modern date, that does not conceal its ambition to destroy the connexion between Church and State, and which I have reason to believe has been for some time in secret combination, and is now in open confederacy, with the Irish Romanists for the purpose. The Liberation Society, with its shallow and short-sighted fanaticism, is a mere instrument in the hands of this confederacy, and will probably be the first victim of the spiritual despotism the Liberation Society is now blindly working to establish. As I hold that the dissolution of the union between Church and State will cause permanently a greater revolution in this country than foreign conquest, I shall use my utmost energies to defeat these fatal machinations. Believe me, Rev. Sir, your faithful member and servant,—B. DISRAEELI."

10.—Discovered in an empty house at Hackney Wick the body of a lunatic named Heaseman, who had committed suicide under circumstances leading to the belief that another mysterious and frightful murder was now brought to light.

— Release of the Abyssinian prisoners. Defeated in an engagement on the heights of Isangie, King Theodore now began negotiations for the delivery of the European captives, though not till he had slain in the most remorseless manner a large number of his native prisoners. Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad were the parties fixed upon by the King to carry out the final negotiations. "We were dismissed," writes the former, "with the message, 'I had thought before this that I was a strong man, but I have now discovered that there are stronger: now reconcile me.' We then left him, accompanied by Dejaj Alame, his son-in-law, for the British camp at Aroge, where we arrived after a two hours' ride, and were warmly greeted by the many friends I had not seen for so long a time, and had scarcely expected ever to see again. After breakfast and a short stay in the camp, we returned to his Majesty, bearing a letter from Sir Robert Napier, couched in firm but conciliatory terms, and assuring the King that, provided he submitted to the Queen of England and brought all his prisoners and the other Europeans to the British camp, honourable treatment would be accorded to himself and to all his family. When we arrived, he was sitting on the brow of Selasse, overlooking the British camp, and apparently in anything but a pleasant humour,

having been previously joined by Mr. Waldmeier. We presented ourselves before him, and delivered to him a letter, which was twice translated to him. At the conclusion of the second reading he asked in a deliberate manner, 'What does honourable treatment mean; does it mean that the English will help me to subdue my enemies, or does it mean honourable treatment as a prisoner?' I replied to him that on the first point the Commander-in-Chief had said nothing, that all his wishes were contained in his letter, and that the English army had simply come into the country to rescue their fellow-countrymen, and, that object effected, they would then return. This answer evidently pleased him but little. All his hopes of re-establishing himself by British aid were dashed to the ground, and he had thenceforward to lead the precarious life of a brigand chief. His lips, always as thin as a sword-blade, quivered nervously; the horse-shoe on his forehead grew deeper: but controlling himself, he motioned us to seat ourselves at a little distance from him, while he dictated an answer to his chief scribe, and when it was finished, called us forward, delivered it over to us, and bade us depart. The pith of this incoherent epistle was simply that he had hitherto surrendered himself to no man, and was not prepared to do so now. Our second stay in the British camp lasted about a couple of hours, at the expiration of which time the Commander-in-Chief felt himself called upon to despatch us, however reluctantly, to the fortress. We took our departure hoping for the best, but fearing the worst. This time no letter was handed to us, but simply a verbal communication of the same purport as the former note. It was growing dusk as we neared Selasse for the second time; and we were beginning to make the last ascent, when we encountered a European, accompanied by several Abyssinians. This proved to be Meyer, one of the German artisans, who communicated to us the welcome intelligence that the King had liberated Mr. Rassam, Dr. Blanc, Consul Cameron, with the remaining Magdala prisoners, and that they were now descending the hill—news which was corroborated by the accompanying natives. On receipt of these tidings, we turned the heads of our mules, and, in company with Mr. Meyer, arrived in the camp as the bearers of good news, not only to ourselves, but to every one of those who surrounded us. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Rassam and his party arrived; and it was with heartfelt gratitude that we laid our heads on the pillow that night, secure at last after so many dangers. In the course of the following morning the remainder of the Europeans, accompanied by their families, arrived. The King also, as it was Easter Sunday, sent a present of 1,000 cows and 500 sheep to the Commander-in-Chief, who, seeing that his Majesty had avoided complying with, perhaps, the most important terms of the communication addressed to him—namely, his own sub-

mission—had no option left but to decline them."

**10.**—King Theodore writes to Sir R. Napier:—“In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one God: the King of Kings, Theodorus! May it reach the beloved servant of the great Queen of England. I am writing to you without being able to address you by name, because our intercourse has arisen so unexpectedly. I am grieved at having sent you my writing of yesterday, and at having quarrelled with you, my friend. When I saw your manner of fighting, and the discipline of your army, and when my people failed to execute my orders, then I was consumed with sorrow to think that although I killed and punished my soldiers, yet they would not return to the battle. Whilst the fires of jealousy burned within me, Satan came to me in the night, and tempted me, to kill myself with my own pistol; but reflecting that God would be angry with me if I were to go in this manner, and leave my army without a protector, I sent to you in a hurry, lest I might die and all things be in confusion before my messenger would reach you. After my messenger had gone, I cocked my pistol, and putting it in my mouth, pulled the trigger. Though I pulled and pulled, it would not go off. But when my people rushed upon me, and laid hold of the pistol, it was discharged just as they had drawn it from my mouth. God having thus signified to me that I should not die but live, I sent to you Mr. Rassam that same evening, that your heart might be made easy. To-day is Easter; be pleased to let me send a few cows to you.... You require from me all the Europeans, even to my best friend, Mr. Waldmeier. Well, be it so; they shall go. But, now that we are friends, you must not leave me without artisans, as I am a lover of the mechanical arts.”

**13.**—Capture of Magdala. “By three o'clock,” writes Sir Robert Napier, “the Abyssinians having nearly all cleared away from Islamgie, I ordered the attack of Magdala to be commenced at once. The attacking force consisted of the 2d Brigade, led by the 33d Regiment, accompanied by detachments of the Royal Engineers and Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners, to clear away obstacles—the 1st Brigade to be a close support. The enemy carefully concealed themselves from view, so that the place seemed almost deserted; although when entered by our troops it was found to be thronged with soldiers who had thrown away their arms. The attack was ably conducted by Sir Charles Staveley, and gallantly carried out by the troops. The Royal Engineers and Sappers, and leading sections of the 33d Regiment, were long before they could force an entrance; and during this time nine officers and men received wounds. At length an entrance was effected by means of the ladders near the gate, and by the leading men of the 33d, who scaled a rock and turned the defence of the gateway. The enemy were driven to the second barricade,

and when that was carried all resistance ceased. Amongst the dead near the outer gate were found several of Theodore's most devoted chiefs—one of whom had urged Theodore to murder all the captives, a course from which he was dissuaded by others. At the moment when the barricade was forced by the 33d Theodore fell—as we have since learned, by his own hands. His troops fled immediately—some by the Kaffir Burr gate, which we found choked with arms that had been cast away in their flight. The command of Magdala was entrusted to Brigadier-General Walby, who held it with the 33d and wing of the 45th Regiments. So thickly was the fortress inhabited, and so great was the crowd of people, that it was no easy matter to establish order. Guards were placed at the gates and such places as required protection. The family of Theodore were committed to the care of Mr. Rassam, who was requested to do all that was in his power for their comfort and protection."

**14.**—Engagement between Turkish troops and the Cretan insurgents at Apocorona.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales leave London on a visit to Ireland.

**15.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Kingston, and proceed by road in an open carriage to Dublin, which was entered amid great enthusiasm. The address presented by the Corporation congratulated the Prince on becoming a Knight of St. Patrick, and on his intention of unveiling the statue of Edmund Burke. It also expressed a hope that the Queen would command a suitable residence to be prepared for her in Ireland, and would take an opportunity to dwell as frequently as possible among her subjects there. The Princess was separately addressed, as having justified the welcome which greeted her on landing by her deeds of charity and kindness in the country of her birth as well as in England. On the 16th, the Royal visitors attended Punchestown Races; on the 18th, the installation took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, followed by a banquet; from the 20th to the 24th, the Prince and Princess were engaged in a round of visits and entertainments. They left Dublin on the evening of the last-mentioned day, and returned by way of Wales, a visit of considerable interest and ceremony being made to Caernarvon.

— Howard Featherstonhaugh, a Deputy-lieutenant of Westmeath, shot when driving home with his servant from Killacan station. He was one of the largest proprietors in the county, and there had recently been several evictions on his estate. The assassins stopped the vehicle in a secluded part of the road at Knocksheban, dragged their victim to the ground, and then fired at him so closely as to scorch the clothes he had on. Mr. Featherstonhaugh was returning from Dublin, whither he had gone to join in the welcome to the Prince of Wales.

**16.**—Decided in the Exchequer Court the action raised by the Duke of Buccleuch against

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the Metropolitan Board of Works. Some time since his Grace obtained a verdict for upwards of 8,000/- for the loss of a pier which the Board of Works had taken away from his new house at Whitehall when they made the Embankment. The Board brought an action into the Exchequer Court to set aside this verdict, on the ground that the lease of the land from the Crown to the Duke made no mention of a pier. It was proved, however, that the pier had always been there. Baron Martin pleasantly referred to the mention made of it in Sir Walter Scott's novel of the "Fortunes of Nigel," and the Court held that the lease, though it made no mention of a pier, must be supposed to convey it and everything else that belonged to the property at the time the lease was made. They therefore confirmed the verdict in favour of the Duke.

**16.**—Meeting in St. James's Hall, London, to express sympathy with the agitation now being carried on for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Earl Russell, who presided, said, so far as the question of disendowment was concerned, the great point was to secure equality, "I think the people of Ireland are entitled to demand that all her Majesty's subjects in that country should be placed upon a footing of equality, and it is rather a secondary question whether that equality should be obtained by endowment of all the different communions, or by the disendowment of them all. (Loud cries of 'disendowment.') I do not disguise my preferences on that subject; but I say, at once, that as I perceive that the Protestant people in general of England and Scotland do not wish to endow all these communions, and on the other hand that the Roman Catholics in Ireland do not wish to accept any endowment, I at once discard any preferences of my own, and seek for general disendowment." The meeting was large, enthusiastic, and orderly.

**17.**—Another meeting on the Irish Church question held in St. James's Hall, by "The United Protestant Defence Committee." The meeting was not so large as the one held under the auspices of the disendowment party, and the confusion was observed to be more violent and frequent.

**18.**—The North German Parliament adopts a resolution calling upon the Chancellor of the Confederation to open negotiations with foreign Powers for the purpose of establishing it as a fundamental principle of international law that private property at sea should not be considered liable to capture in time of war.

— Charles Dickens entertained at dinner at Delmonico's, New York, by the Press of the United States.

— Died at Harringer, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 76, General Simpson, a Peninsular veteran, who succeeded Lord Raglan as Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea.

— The Abyssinian expedition commences its return march from Magdala.

20.—Commenced at the Central Criminal Court, before Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Baron Bramwell, the trial of the Fenian prisoners, William Desmond, Timothy Desmond, English, O'Keefe, Barrett *alias* Jackson, and Ann Justice, charged with being concerned in the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention in December last, and causing the death of Ann Hodgkinson and others. The first witnesses called were the approvers Mullady and Vaughan, who exposed the desperate schemes and needy condition of the conspirators. The latter stated in evidence:—"I was sworn in as a Fenian in 1865 by Timothy Desmond. I saw him on the day of the explosion, between half-past one and half-past two. I was at work at the time at Pugh's Place, near Golden-square. He came into my room, and hollered out 'Ahoy.' I said, 'Halloa, Tim, have you been muddling it?' He replied, 'I have just seen my son off to sea this morning.' I could see he had been drinking, but I should not say he was drunk. He asked my wife if she had seen his wife. She told him she had not, and I said, 'You don't mean to say, Ned, your wife has hooked it from you.' He replied, 'Yes,' and added, 'She shall never lie beside me again.' He kissed my wife and bade her good-bye, and said he was going to take a jump. My wife told him not to be so foolish. He then leant over the door and whistled to me, and said in a whisper, 'The thing must be done.' I asked him what he meant, and he answered, 'They're going to blow up the House of Detention.' I asked him when, and he said, 'The thing must be done. We have found out from Ann Justice, by going in with Casey's dinner, the time at which they exercise in the yard, and the trick must be done between half-past three and four o'clock.' He then bade me good-bye, and said, 'Jemmy, when I am blasted into eternity, pray for me; or if I get off and am arrested, the next place will be Millbank.' He then kissed and shook hands with me and went away. I didn't see him again until he was a prisoner. I saw English about seven o'clock on the evening of the explosion. He came to the door leading to my room, and said, 'For God's sake, Jemmy, give me as much as you can, for we want to send them off.' I asked him to whom he referred, and he answered, 'What! haven't you heard?' I said, 'No,' and he then said, 'The House of Detention is blown bang up.' I then gave him two shillings, and told him I could spare no more, as business was slack. He said, 'For God's sake, give me as much as you can—I want it badly.' The next morning I saw him reading the placard of a newspaper, and saying aloud the word 'diabolical.' I said, 'Halloa, Ned;' and then he added, 'We will burn the whole of London yet, and that will be a sight more diabolical.' I then wished him good-bye. I was at Bow-street at half-past twelve that day."—At the close of the case for the prosecution on the 23d, the Lord Chief

Justice said he thought there was no case against the woman Justice, and proceedings were therefore withdrawn against her so far as the charge of murder was concerned. This was also done with reference to O'Keefe on the 24th. An *alibi* was set up in defence of Barrett, witnesses being produced in Court who swore that they had seen and spoken to him in Glasgow the day before, and also on the afternoon of the explosion. Mr. Murdoch, a shoemaker, stated that he saw Barrett on the 12th December, when he came to his house in company with a man named Mullan. "He asked me if I would sole and heel a pair of boots; and I told him I would, and promised to have them ready the next evening. Barrett came the next morning, and then I had not touched the boots. He returned the next day about three o'clock, but the boots had not yet been touched. He then abused me. Two shoemakers of mine came in, and I asked them to do me a favour to sole and heel a pair of boots. While the boots were being repaired Barrett sent out for an evening paper. At that time he had, to the best of my belief, about three or four days' beard on him. I've never seen him since." The *alibi* was but indifferently supported in Court, and broke down altogether under an extra-judicial inquiry which subsequently took place. The proceedings were protracted till Monday the 27th, when the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty as regarded the two Desmonds and English, and Guilty as regarded Barrett. Previous to judgment the latter requested permission to address the Court, and entered at considerable length into the character of the evidence on which he had been convicted. He concluded by stating in an imposing manner that he hoped God in His infinite mercy might make the sacrifice of his humble life a means of benefiting his unfortunate country, and he would mount the scaffold with confidence in that hope. The Lord Chief Justice announced his concurrence in the verdict of the jury, and then solemnly adjudged the prisoner to be executed. The prosecution against the other prisoners on the main charges was abandoned.

20.—Sir Robert Napier issues an order of the day to the Abyssinian army:—"I congratulate you with all my heart on the noble way in which you have fulfilled the commands of our Sovereign. You have traversed, often under a tropical sun or storms of rain and sleet, 400 miles of mountainous and difficult country. You have crossed many steep and precipitous ranges of mountains more than 10,000 feet in altitude, where your supplies could not keep pace with you. When you arrived within reach of your enemy, though with scanty food, and some of you for many hours without either food or water, in four days you passed the formidable chasm of the Bashilo and defeated the army of Theodore, who poured down upon you from their lofty fortress, in the full confidence of victory. A host of many thousand

have laid down their arms at your feet. You have captured or destroyed upwards of thirty pieces of artillery, many of great weight and efficiency, with ample store of ammunition. You have stormed the almost inaccessible fortress of Magdala, defended by Theodore with the desperate remnant of his chiefs and followers. After you forced the entrance, Theodore—who never showed mercy—distrusted the offer of mercy which had been held out to him, and died by his own hand. You have released not only the British captives, but also those of friendly nations; you have unloosed the chains of more than ninety of the principal chiefs of Abyssinia. Magdala, on which so many victims had been slaughtered, has been committed to the flames, and remains only a scorched rock. . . . I shall watch over your safety to the moment of your re-embarkation; and to the end of my life shall remember with pride that I have commanded you."

**21.**—Apprehension of Fenians, with Greek fire in their possession, near Buckingham Palace.

**22.**—Commercial treaty between Great Britain and Austria signed.

— Monster meeting in Mr. Spurgeon's Metropolitan Tabernacle on the Irish Church question, presided over by Mr. Bright.

— Count Bismarck defeated in the North German Parliament on the official responsibility clause of the Confederation Debt Bill by a majority of 18. The bill was afterwards withdrawn.

— Marriage of Prince Humbert with the Princess Margherita of Savoy celebrated at Turin.

— At Bow-street, the sitting magistrate declines to have the charge preferred against Mr. Eyre of issuing an illegal proclamation.

**23.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Ward Hunt) introduces the annual financial statement. During the bygone year there had been a deficiency of 370,000/. of actual as compared with estimated revenue, arising principally from uncollected arrears in the income-tax department. The gross income for the ensuing year he estimated at 71,350,000/, and the expenditure at 70,428,000/, showing a surplus of 922,000/. This surplus, however, was only on ordinary outlay, and did not apply to the extra cost incurred by the Abyssinian expedition, for which Mr. Hunt calculated that 3,000,000/ would have to be provided in addition to the 2,000,000/ already granted. He proposed to meet that demand by increasing the income-tax to 6d. per pound, and issuing Exchequer bills in anticipation of income-tax to the amount of 1,000,000/. These, with the surplus on ordinary revenue, would make a net surplus for 1868-9, of 722,000/. The Budget was favourably received.

— Died Lieutenant Pollard, "the Avenger of Nelson;" deceased being the midshipman

on board the *Victory* who brought down the marksmen from the main-top of the *Redoutable*, whence the shot was fired so fatal to the hero of Trafalgar.

**24.**—To counteract rumours now being industriously circulated, Mr. Gladstone sends the following statement to the daily newspapers:—"Though reluctant to attempt any encroachment on your space with reference to personal matters, I feel that I have no alternative at a time when personal charges, however irrelevant, are employed as a means of injuring or impeding a great cause. Within the last fortnight, or thereabouts, the following statements, purporting to be of fact, have been assiduously circulated respecting me in different parts of the country:—First, that when at Rome I made arrangements with the Pope to destroy the Church Establishment in Ireland, with some other like matters—being myself a Roman Catholic at heart. Second, that during and since the Government of Sir Robert Peel I have resisted, and till now prevented, the preferment of Dr. Wynter. Third, that I have publicly condemned all support to the clergy in the three kingdoms from Church or public funds. Fourth, that when at Balmoral I refused to attend her Majesty at Crathie Church. Fifth, That I have received the thanks of the Pope for my proceedings respecting the Irish Church. Sixth, That I am a member of a High Church Ritualist congregation. Aware how in times of public excitement rumours grow and gather through the combined action of eagerness, credulity, and levity, I will not bestow a single harsh word on any of these statements; neither will I advert to the cause to which some of them may be due, for I am determined to avoid, as long as it may be possible, envenoming a great political controversy, and what I think a noble cause, with the elements of religious bigotry and hatred. But I will in the first place declare that these statements, one and all, are untrue in letter and in spirit, from the beginning to the end; and since it is impossible for me to continue entangled as I have recently been in the meshes of correspondence which such fictions entail, I venture to request all persons whatever, that may be interested in the matter, if any like statements should hereafter come under their view, in the interest of truth, to withhold their belief."

**27.**—The morning papers publish telegrams relating to the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh, by the Fenian, O'Farrel, at Sydney, and to the capture of Magdala and release of the Abyssinian captives. The first was in the form of a brief despatch from Earl Belmore to the Colonial Secretary. It reached London early on the morning of the 26th, but was not spread to any extent till the afternoon, in order that her Majesty might previously be made acquainted with the occurrence. In the evening special prayers were offered up in many of the churches, and in

some the Queen's anthem was sung.—Sir Robert Napier's despatch was dated from Magdala, April 14, and made mention of the release of the captives and the successful assault on the fortress. "Our loss," he reported, "is small; and the army will return immediately."

**27.**—Addresses to the Queen agreed to in both Houses of Parliament expressive of sorrow and indignation at the attempt made on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh.\*

— In view of the unsettled condition in which he was leaving the country, Sir Robert Napier issues the following proclamation to the chiefs and people of Abyssinia :—"We proclaim that Dajazmaz Gobazee is the friend of the British. He appointed Dajaz Mashasha his representative here. Those who would be treated as friends by the British Commander should obey Dajazmaz Gobazee, the officers appointed by him, and no other. We desire there should be peace in the country."

— The Secretary of State for India sends the following Royal message to Sir Robert Napier :—"The Queen sends hearty congratulations and thanks to Sir Robert Napier and his gallant force on their brilliant success. I congratulate your Excellency with all my heart; you have taught us once more what is meant by an army that can go anywhere and do anything. From first to last all has been done well. I must ask leave for a motto. My own suggestion would be '*Qualis ab incepto.*'"

— During the discussion in Committee of the first of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church resolutions, the Premier was appealed to in order to get the division taken to-night. He replied that Government, feeling the extreme importance of the issue, would afford every facility for its discussion, and he could give no pledge to interfere in any way with the full and free expression of the opinions of every member who desired to declare his views on a question which it was not concealed must lead to great and even revolutionary changes.

— Mandamus granted by the Court of Queen's Bench directing the Bishop of London to hear a charge of heresy against the Rev. W. J. E. Bennet of Frome.

**28.**—Commenced at the Central Criminal Court the trial of the Fenian prisoners, Burke, Casey, and Mullady, charged with treason-felony.

— In reply to a deputation, the Duke of Richmond said that the clause of the Railway Regulations Bill relating to the enclosure of parcels would be amended in Committee. The clause was afterwards withdrawn.

— The Earl of Derby draws the attention of the House of Lords to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, as being unconstitutional, in so far as they asked her Majesty to place at the disposal of Parliament certain temporalities which had only been discussed in the Lower House.

**30.**—A force of 1,200 Argentines, under the command of General Rivas, effect a landing on the Chaco, below the part exposed to the fire of Humaita. Works were immediately thrown up; and when next day the Paraguayans, strengthened from Timbo, attempted to carry the position by assault, they were routed by the united fire of the infantry and of the *Tamandare* and *Bebia*, whose guns protected the flanks. In their retreat towards the road to Humaita, the repulsed Paraguayans came suddenly upon the Argentine Exploring Legion of Volunteers, who shamefully broke their ranks and fled. Many threw themselves into the river, where the *Tamandare*, coming to their aid, picked them up. The remainder not killed or captured managed to escape to the Brazilians.

— Concluded, after a discussion extending over eleven nights, the debate in Committee on Mr. Gladstone's first resolution relating to the Irish Church. Mr. Gladstone replied this evening to his opponents, and Mr. Disraeli closed the discussion. The latter opposed the resolution, because there were many other institutions besides the Irish Church which did not fulfil the purposes for which they were instituted; because it would be impossible to avoid interfering with other Established Churches; and because the scheme involved elements of confiscation and revolution. Division :—For the resolution, 330; against, 265; majority against Government, 65. On the numbers being declared, Mr. Disraeli said :—"The vote at which the Committee has now arrived has altered the relations between the Government and the House of Commons; and therefore, as it is necessary for us to consider our position, I shall, with the permission of the House, move the adjournment of the House till Monday." Mr. Gladstone assented to this arrangement; but afterwards placed a notice on the paper, pledging the House to take up the second resolution on Monday, before proceeding with the Committee of Ways and Means. The House adjourned at 3 A.M. on Friday the 1st.

— Sir W. Collier applies to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of mandamus to hear the evidence against ex-Governor Eyre, and to proceed thereon. Granted.

— Lord Malmesbury intimates in the House of Lords that it is the intention of Government to refer the Church Rates Compulsory Abolition Bill to a Select Committee of the Upper House.

**May 1.**—Police-Constable David Paton shoots a brother constable, John Cruickshanks, in the village of Sherburn, Durham, and then commits suicide by shooting himself. Resentment at being "reported" was said to be the exciting cause of this deed.

— The brothers Arthur and Hector Smith, the former 14 and the latter 12 years of age,

make a murderous assault upon Mary Ann Nunn, housekeeper in premises in Catherine-court, Seething-lane, London. Detected in the act of robbing the house, one brother seized the woman, while the other attacked her with a mallet, and inflicted the injuries.

**2.**—The impeachment of President Johnson quashed by a majority of two votes on the eleventh article of impeachment, charging him with denying the right of Congress to legislate.

**4.**—The Earl of Malmesbury in the House of Lords, and Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons, enter into explanations regarding their proceedings since the adverse vote of the 30th. The Premier said that he had waited next day upon her Majesty, and told her that “the advice which her Ministers would, in the full spirit of the Constitution, offer her, would be that her Majesty should dissolve this Parliament, and take the opinion of the country upon the conduct of her Ministers, and on the question at issue : but, at the same time, with the full concurrence of my colleagues, I represented to her Majesty that there were important occasions on which it was wise that the Sovereign should not be embarrassed by personal claims, however constitutionally valid and meritorious; and that if her Majesty was of opinion that the question at issue could be more satisfactorily settled, or that the interests of the country would be promoted by the immediate retirement of the present Government from office, we were prepared to quit her Majesty's service immediately, with no other feeling but that which every Minister who has served the Queen must entertain, viz. a feeling of gratitude to her Majesty for the warm constitutional support which she always gives to her Ministers, and I may add—for it is a truth that cannot be concealed—for the aid and assistance which any Minister must experience from a Sovereign who has such a vast acquaintance with the public affairs. Sir, I in fact tendered my resignation to the Queen. Her Majesty commanded me to attend her in audience on the next day, when her Majesty was pleased to express her pleasure not to accept the resignation of her Ministers, and her readiness to dissolve Parliament so soon as the state of public business would permit. Under these circumstances, I advised her Majesty that, although the present constituency was no doubt admirably competent to decide upon the question of the disestablishment of the Church, still it was the opinion of her Majesty's Ministers that every effort should be made that the appeal should, if possible, be directed to the new constituencies which the wisdom of Parliament provided last year; and I expressed to her Majesty that, if we had the cordial co-operation of Parliament, I was advised by those who are experienced and skilful in these matters that it would be possible to make arrangements by which that dissolution could take place in the autumn of this year.” Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Bright censured the Government for not resigning unqualifiedly, and said that

from the circumstances connected with their accession to office they were not entitled to hold the rod over members as to whether they would appeal to the old or new constituencies.

**4.**—Greystoke Castle, Penrith, destroyed by fire.

**5.**—In answer to repeated questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli explains that the power held by the Government to dissolve Parliament related entirely to the Irish Church question, and that if any other difficulty arose, it would be the duty of Ministers again to repair to the Sovereign.

—Sir Robert Napier reaches Ashangi on the homeward march with the rear-guard of the Abyssinian army.

**6.**—Meeting in St. James's Hall, presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to express sympathy with the Irish branch of the National Church. Resolutions were proposed and spoken to by the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of London, and Dean Stanley. A statement made by the Dean, that the traditions of the Liberal party in this country were all in favour of the union between Church and State, was received with a storm of disapprobation, which compelled him to resume his seat.

**7.**—Mr. Gladstone's second and third Irish Church resolutions carried in Committee without a division. In a debate which followed, concerning the withdrawal of the Maynooth and other grants, considerable difference of opinion was manifested among the Liberal members, and displeasure expressed at the absence of Mr. Disraeli. The latter on returning said it was not his duty to obtrude his advice on the House with respect to every possible topic. The discussion, he continued, had only anticipated, what he always expected would be the case, that there would be a quarrel among the Liberal party over the division of the plunder. Mr. Bright retorted that Mr. Disraeli, in bringing the name of the Sovereign to the front in this question, had been guilty of the greatest crime and misdemeanour a Prime Minister could commit. “The right honourable gentleman,” he said, “the other night, sometimes with pomposness and sometimes with servility—(oh ! oh !)—talked at large of the interviews he had with his Sovereign. I venture to say that a Minister who deceives his Sovereign—(oh ! oh !)—is as guilty as the conspirator who would dethrone her.” Mr. Disraeli concluded the interlude by charging the member for Birmingham with indulging in stale invective, and challenged him to bring any charge he had to make to the vote of the House.

—Died at Cannes, in his 90th year, Henry Lord Brougham, lawyer, statesman, and philosopher. He was found dead in bed after a day's quiet exercise in his garden, and was buried at Cannes.

**8.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Blackburn issues an order for Mr. Vaughan, (679)

the Bow-street police magistrate, to hear the charges preferred by the Jamaica Committee against ex-Governor Eyre, and to commit him for trial if necessary.

**8.**—Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, as finally reported to the House, were in these words:—“**1.** That it is necessary that the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had to all personal interests and to all individual rights of property. **2.** That, subject to the foregoing considerations, it is expedient to prevent the creation of new personal interests by the exercise of any personal patronage, and to confine the operations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland to objects of immediate necessity, or such as involve individual rights, pending the final decision of Parliament. **3.** That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, humbly to pray that, with a view to preventing, by legislation during the present session, the creation of new personal interests through the exercise of any public patronage, her Majesty would be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of the archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical dignities and benefices in Ireland, and in the custody thereof. **4.** That when legislative effect shall have been given to the first resolution of this committee, respecting the Established Church of Ireland, it is right and necessary that the grant to Maynooth and the *Regium Donum* be discontinued, due regard being had to all personal interests.”

— Alexander Arthur Mackay, aged 18, murders his mistress, Emma Grossmith, of Artillery-passage, Norton-Folgate, by beating her with a rolling-pin and furnace-rake. He got clear off from the scene of his crime, but was apprehended next month at Maidstone, while undergoing imprisonment in the gaol there for another offence. He was tried for the crime at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Lush to be executed on 8th September. Mackay was the first executed within the precincts of Newgate under the Act of this session.

**10.**—The governor of Ayr Prison (Sutherland) commits suicide by cutting his throat in a London coffee-house.

**11.**—The bill providing for executions taking place only within the walls of prisons read a third time in the House of Lords and passed.

**12.**—Robert Smith executed at Dumfries for the murder of a little girl (whom he first violated) in a wood near Annan, followed by a murderous attack on an aged woman in Cummertrees village, with the view of concealing his crime.

— Lord Royston, Comptroller of the Household, appears in the House of Commons with her Majesty's answer to the address on the subject of the Irish Church:—“I have received your address praying that, with a view to preventing, by legislation during the present

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session, the creation of new personal interests by the exercise of public patronage, I would place at the disposal of Parliament my interest in the temporalities, the archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical dignities and benefices of Ireland, and in the custody thereof. Relying on the wisdom of my Parliament, I desire that my interest in the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in Ireland may not stand in the way of the consideration by Parliament of any measure relating thereto that may be entertained in the present session. (Cheers.)” Mr. Gladstone: “Having heard her Majesty's gracious answer to the address, I will to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent for a limited time any new appointments in the Church in Ireland, and to restrain for the same period in certain respects the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. As I suppose that it will be the wish of the House to have the bill printed and in the hands of members as soon as possible, there will be no objection to my asking for leave to bring in the bill to-morrow at any period when I may be able to do so.”

**13.**—The foundation-stone of the new St. Thomas's Hospital laid by the Queen, on the right bank of the Thames, near Lambeth Palace, in presence of many peers, members of the House of Commons, the president and governors, and about 5,000 spectators. Her Majesty said:—“It is with sincere pleasure that I lay the first stone of the noble building which you are about to dedicate to the use of the suffering poor. St. Thomas's Hospital, founded by my predecessor, Edward VI., from the services which it rendered to humanity, naturally attracted the attention of my esteemed husband, whose heart and mind were ever interested in institutions of so beneficial a character. It is a solace to me to follow his example in promoting the objects which you have in view. I think that your hospital upon its new site, by various improvements which experience and sanitary skill suggest, will secure the greatest benefit to its suffering inmates, and provide an admirable school for nurses, and for the promotion of medical schools of science. I thank you for the loyal and sympathising expression of your feeling at the late attempt to take away the life of my dear son, the Duke of Edinburgh, and join in your prayers that the same good Providence which preserved him from the assassin will soon restore him in health and safety to his family and country.”

**14.**—Mr. Gladstone obtains leave to bring in a bill suspending for a limited time the exercise of patronage in the Irish Church. Read a first time without a division.

— Mr. Barne, Oxford, accidentally shot by his friend, Mr. A. W. Gordon, while rowing in a punt on the river.

— The Washington House of Representatives pass a bill admitting North and South

Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana to representation in Congress, on condition of their having ratified the constitutional amendment, and of never depriving of suffrage those persons who are now entitled to vote.

**14.**—Russian progress in Central Asia. To-day Samarcand was occupied, and four days afterwards a detachment was sent northward to seize and destroy the fortress of Tchilek. On the 23d about one-third of the entire Russian force left Samarcand to attack the important fortress of Ourgout, which was taken after a severe encounter with the Bokharians. Kara Tepe was next taken, and a camp formed at Katy-kurgan. The masses of Bokharians assembling here became so considerable that on the 11th June General Kaufmann marched in great haste from Samarcand and defeated the Khan's troops in a sharp engagement at Zera Boulak. During his absence an attempt was made to recapture Samarcand, but the Russians held the citadel with great bravery against overwhelming numbers, till General Kaufmann returned by forced marches and raised the siege.

— Lopez enrolls a regiment of Amazons to assist Paraguay against Brazil.

— An address on the subject of the Irish Church presented by Irish prelates to the Queen at Windsor.

**15.**—Mr. Serjeant Armstrong gives notice of a vote of censure on the Government: "That in the opinion of this House the position of her Majesty's Ministers is opposed to the principle of representative government, subversive of constitutional government, and incompatible with the character and dignity of Parliament."

— Six men killed at Cannock Chase Colliery by the breaking of a chain to which the cage they were descending in was attached.

— The widow of King Theodore of Abyssinia dies in the British camp at Haik-huilut.

**16.**—At the close of an uproarious meeting in Edinburgh, called to consider the question of adopting the Public Libraries Act, 71 vote in favour of it and 1,106 against.

— Mr. Baxter's motion that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill to disfranchise all English boroughs which had a population of less than 5,000 at the last census, for the purpose of giving increased representation to Scotland, carried against Government by 217 to 196. Mr. Disraeli preferred Sir R. Knightley's plan, discussed at the same time, of reducing certain small boroughs at present returning two members. Mr. McLaren proposed, "That no arrangement respecting additional members can be just or satisfactory which does not treat Scotland, as regards the number of its representatives in Parliament, as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, entitled to be placed on a footing of

perfect equality with England and Ireland in proportion to its present population, and the revenue which it yields to the national exchequer, as compared with the present proportion of revenue in England and Ireland; and that to establish this equality at least fifteen additional members should now be provided for Scotland." This was also carried against Government by 118 to 96. They immediately met with a third defeat by Mr. Bouvier carrying his proposal to insert a clause: "...is and has been, for a period of not less than twelve months next preceding the last day of July, an inhabitant, occupier, or a lodger of part of any dwelling-house, such part being of the annual value of £10 or upwards." Mr. Disraeli complained of this as an unjust decision, and moved that the Chairman report progress for the purpose of enabling Government to consider its position.

**18.**—Munches House, Galloway, struck by lightning and afterwards burnt to the ground.

**20.**—The Jamaica Committee make out such a preliminary case as induces Mr. Vaughan, Bow-street magistrate, to commit ex-Governor Eyre for trial. The latter said he had now been for two years and a half the victim of unceasing rancorous persecution, but he was convinced that those who had combined for such a purpose would not influence or be accepted "by the higher tribunal to which this action is now to be referred, or the large majority of my fellow-countrymen, to whose sense of justice and common sense I confidently entrust my honour as a gentleman and my character as a public servant."

— Sir Colman O'Loghlen's Press Libel Bill carried into Committee by 100 to 38.

**21.**—Mr. Disraeli makes a Ministerial statement with reference to the defeats sustained on the 18th. The Government looked upon Mr. Bouvier's amendment as very seriously interfering with the principle of the entire Reform scheme; but thinking the House had assented to it somewhat precipitately he proposed to add words to the effect that no elector in a Scotch burgh should be entitled to exercise the suffrage, who was not rated to the poor, and had not paid his rates. This compromise was afterwards accepted by the House.

The Chicago Convention unanimously nominate General Grant for the Presidency.

**22.**—Vice-Chancellor Gifford gives judgment in the case of Lyon *v.* Home, a suit instituted in June 1867, to set aside certain gifts to the defendant, Daniel Home, the well-known spiritual "medium." Mrs. Lyon, 75 years of age, with some property of her own, married a wealthy husband, by whom she was left a widow in 1859, with about 100,000/- at her own disposal. She was devoted to the memory of her husband, and from mysterious intimations during his lifetime she was possessed with a belief that in some way she would meet him again at the end of seven years. In July (681)

1866 she learnt that her expectations could be very simply fulfilled by applying to Mr. Home. He was then resident secretary of an institution called "The Spiritual Athenaeum," in Sloane-street. Mrs. Lyon read his book entitled "Incidents of my Life," and wrote to him immediately afterwards. Receiving no answer, she called, on October 2, and had an interview with him. Within little more than a week from that date she had given him a sum of 24,000*l.* Immediately after this Mrs. Lyon and Mr. Home adopted towards each other the warm language of "mother" and "son;" and on the 8th of November the newly made mother made a will, in which she assigned all her property to this affectionate son. On the ensuing 10th of December she presented Mr. Home with another 6,000*l.*, to make up the 24,000*l.* to a round sum of 30,000*l.* Mr. Home then assumed the name of Lyon. Once more, towards the end of January 1867, she assigned him a mortgage security of 30,000*l.*, taking care, however, meanwhile to have a strong legal deed prepared in order to secure the interest as an annuity for herself. At this point Mr. Home's star had reached its zenith. In February Mrs. Lyon called in Sloane-street, and got back one of her letters. In March she ceased to sign herself "affectionate mother." In May she saw a solicitor, who assured her she had been imposed upon; but she could not accept the lawyer's advice without consulting another "medium." The familiar spirit of Miss Berry confirmed her suspicions, and in June she had an interview with Mr. Home, in which she indulged in vituperation not less warm than her previous expressions of affection. She demanded the surrender of the mortgage, and Mr. Home in a subsequent letter to his "dear mother" offered to resign the deed provided she would leave him and his "in undisputed possession" of the first 30,000*l.*, with permission to resume his own name. On the 17th the "mother" arrested her "son" and threw him into White-cross-street Prison; and this suit was instituted to set aside both the gift and the assignment of the mortgage. The judge was of opinion that the evidence proved that at the time when these gifts were made the relation of the defendant to the plaintiff was such as in cases decided by Lord Eldon and Lord Cottenham, when the Court held that the donor whilst making the gift was subject to hallucination, or under influence. Therefore there must be a decree for re-transfer of the 60,000*l.* by the defendant to the plaintiff, who was ordered to pay her own costs and those of Mr. Wilkinson, the solicitor. The defendant was ordered to pay his own costs only.

**22.**—The Irish Church Suspensory Bill read a second time by a majority of 312 to 258. The 5th June was fixed for going into Committee.

— Mr. Rearden (Athlone) gives notice that on Monday, the 25th, he would ask the

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First Lord of the Treasury whether it was true that Her Majesty, on account of ill-health, had gone to Scotland, and did not intend to return to England for the remainder of the season; and if so, whether it was the intention of the Government, out of consideration for her Majesty's health, comfort, and tranquillity, to advise her Majesty to abdicate? (Loud cries of "Order.") The Speaker: "The House has anticipated what I had to say by its expression of opinion in regard to the terms employed in the notice of the hon. member. No doubt any question may be addressed by a member of this House to the confidential advisers of the Crown on any matter relating to the discharge of public duties, but such questions must be addressed in respectful and Parliamentary terms. The question of the hon. member certainly does not appear to me to be couched in such terms. (Cheers.)" Mr. Rearden thereupon apologized.

**23.**—The First Division of the Court of Session give judgment in the case of Tennent v. Tennent's trustees. The pursuer, Gilbert Rainy Tennent, brought the action for the purpose of asserting his rights, as partner of the firm of J. and R. Tennent, Wellpark Brewery. It was not disputed that he had been a partner in 1855, but the question now was whether, by a deed executed in 1858, he had forfeited all interest therein. The Court by a majority held that the pursuer had not established his case, and assailed the defenders.

— Capture of Samarcand by the Russians. The force of the Ameer of Bokhara was said to have consisted of 400 Afghans and 8,000 contingents. The Russian General was at the head of 8,000 men with 16 guns. The battle occurred at the Khokan Gate of Samarcand, lasted from sunrise to breakfast-time, and ended in the death of from 300 to 400 of the defenders, and the wounding of 200. The Ameer's eldest son, Tora Kalan, was present, and, with Sikandar, proposed to hold out in the fort; but the citizens shut the gates against them, and Sikandar surrendered to the victors; Tora Kalan fled to Bokhara, 104 miles off, and the Ameer himself remained at Kermina. Next day the Russians entered the city, fired a salute at Timour's tomb, and seized the fort, with its stores and 23 guns.

**24.**—The *Invalide Russe* announces the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and Khokan.

— The Glasgow and Bordeaux steamer, *Garonne*, wrecked on her homeward voyage off the Land's End. At night, in thick weather, she struck on the Bucks rocks (about a mile and a half westward of Larnorna), filled rapidly, and in twenty minutes was totally lost with her captain, mate, two stewards, and fifteen of her passengers. Only two of the latter were saved. The inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade exonerated the owners from all blame,

reed the crew from the charge of having saved themselves without trying to save the passengers, and attributed the loss to the captain, who had not made sufficient allowance for the state of the tide to eastward of the vessel, and at a critical period was not sufficiently collected to give distinct orders, but abandoned himself to despair.

**28.**—Michael Barrett executed in front of Newgate for his complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion of December last. The convict had been respite from the date originally fixed to allow of inquiries being made into the *alibi* set up during trial. He made no public confession, nor did he directly or indirectly allude to the justice of his sentence. The number of spectators was not large, and they were observed to conduct themselves with unusual decorum. The Private Execution Bill having now passed both Houses, and awaiting only the Royal assent, this was the last public hanging which took place.

— Explosion at Kensington Firework Factory, Liverpool, causing the death of three out of the five workmen employed on the premises.

— Mr. Gladstone writes to advise the electors of Worcestershire in a contest presently going on in the county:—“The Government proclaimed ten weeks ago that they were friendly to religious equality in Ireland, provided it was brought about by endowing other Churches, including the Romish, in Ireland, not by disendowing the Protestant Churches; and by way of earnest they propose at once to create a Roman Catholic University, and to pay the expenses out of the taxes of the country.”

— President Johnson acquitted on the second and third articles of impeachment.

**29.**—In the House of Lords Earl Russell again censures the Government for continuing in office without having the confidence of the House of Commons, or being able to carry their measures. In the Commons Mr. Disraeli intimated that Government intended to confine the work of the session mainly to the Reform Bills and estimates, Foreign Cattle and Telegraph Bills, with perhaps the Bribery and Bankruptcy Bills.

— Explosion of a fog-signal manufactory at Saltley, arising from the building being ignited by lightning during a severe thunderstorm. Four girls employed in the works were killed.

**30.**—Revolutionary disturbances at Port-au-Prince, and defeat of Salnave, President of Hayti.

**June 1.**—The Premier opens an Industrial Exhibition at Halton Park, Tring.

**2.**—The Vice-Chancellor gives judgment in the action raised by the Patent Office against Mr. Edmunds, late clerk of the patents. In one respect, the presiding judge said, the arguments and evidence which had been used

and read on behalf of Mr. Edmunds had been in his favour; they had cleared his character from any imputation, and showed that his conduct arose from mistake. It was, therefore, not without regret that his Honour had come to the conclusion that the arguments which had been used on Mr. Edmunds' behalf upon the other points of the case were unsuccessful. There was abundant authority to show that the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery over accountants to the Crown existed. That being so, there came the question of the discounts for stamps. As to this, it was clear that if the sums on which the profits were made were Mr. Edmunds' own, he would be entitled to the discounts; if not, he would not be so entitled, on the well-known doctrine that a trustee cannot make profit of his trust. As to the question upon the construction of the statute, His Honour was clear that the sum of 12*s. 10*d.**, charged for parchments, was one of those fees and emoluments in lieu of which the salary was given; and for these Mr. Edmunds must account. There would be declarations in conformity with the above rulings, and an account with all just allowances, and without any disturbance of settled accounts.

**2.**—Came on in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, the case of ex-Governor Eyre. His Lordship delivered a long charge to the grand jury, in the course of which he reviewed the law of the country with reference to the declaration and exercise of martial law, from Magna Charta down to the present time, and said that to keep up martial law for a period of thirty days after an armed resistance had been put down was unreasonable; and no one could doubt that it exceeded much the prerogative of the Crown. A third and great question was whether Mr. Eyre caused Gordon and four others to be brought into the proclaimed district and tried. There could be no doubt that Gordon was a pestilent firebrand, in close communication with those actually in insurrection, and using violent language, but he did not think the evidence against Gordon amounted to more than that. He thought he was a violent pestilent agitator, whose injudicious language caused the rebellion; but that he was not a party to an organized conspiracy for a rising throughout the island. It was, however, generally believed at the time that he was so, and no doubt Mr. Eyre really believed that he was guilty. If they thought that Mr. Eyre considered at the time that Gordon was a violent fellow, whom it was better not to try by the ordinary law of the island, conceiving that by some technicality he might escape punishment, but to send him to Morant Bay, try him by court-martial, and get rid of him, it was an act of great and lawless oppression, and they ought to find the bill; but if they were of opinion that he acted in a contrary spirit, and used ordinary firmness, judgment, and moderation, and from a *bona fide* belief in the honest discharge of his duties, they would not find the bill. The grand jury,

after a long consultation, returned a verdict of No bill. At the sitting of the Court on the 8th, the Lord Chief Justice sought to remove a misapprehension that Mr. Justice Blackburn spoke in the name and with the authority of his brother judges. "Had I understood (he said) that the law would have been laid down as it is understood to have been stated, I should have felt it to be my duty to attend in my place in Court on the occasion of the charge being delivered, and to declare my views of the law to the jury. I must add, as my justification for not having done so, that I certainly understood from the learned judge—that I must now suppose I misunderstood him—that he deemed it unnecessary to raise the question of the legality of martial law, or the effect of the Jamaica statutes. As regards the very serious case of Mr. Gordon, I believe I am right in saying, that almost on the eve of the delivery of the charge, the opinion of Mr. Justice Blackburn himself was, that the apprehension and removal of Mr. Gordon were, in point of fact, unjustifiable. It is not without much pain, and only under an imperious sense of public duty, that I make these observations. The bar have known me long enough not to misconstrue my motives. I am influenced only by the desire of protecting myself against being held responsible for opinions from which I dissent, and to prevent doctrines from going forth stamped with the authority of this the highest Court of criminal jurisdiction in the realm—the House of Lords alone excepted—to which doctrines its assent has not been given." Mr. Justice Blackburn made a short statement in reply, in which he frankly acknowledged that he accepted the whole responsibility of his charge to the jury. Mr. Justice Lush being afterwards appealed to concerning the draft paper embodying the substance of the law intended to be laid down, wrote:—"I returned the paper to my brother Blackburn at the time, and I find it is now at his house; but I well remember that it contained only the general proposition mentioned by you in the Court yesterday, adding that the application of that principle to the particular case required him to tell the jury what was the law of Jamaica. In no other way did it refer to that law, nor did it state anything about martial law, or refer to the case of Gordon. I have shown this to my brother Blackburn, and he agrees that it is an accurate account of what the paper contains."

2.—Negro riots at Washington arising out of a local election contest between the Radicals and Conservatives.

3.—Ex-Governor Eyre publishes a letter defending his administration in Jamaica, and justifying the steps he had taken to suppress the rebellion.

— Mr. Bright attends a meeting of the Welsh National Reform Association at Liverpool, and delivers a speech strongly condemnatory of the Government and the Irish Church.  
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He was entertained at a public breakfast next morning in the Philharmonic Hall.

4.—The report was issued to-day of the trials lately concluded of the war ships *Warrior*, *Minotaur*, and *Bellerophon*. These iron-clads were tried in the usual manner at the measured mile, and afterwards for six hours' consecutive steaming outside the Isle of Wight. At the measured mile the following were the results:—*Minotaur*, 14·411 per hour; *Warrior*, 14·79; *Bellerophon*, 13·874. In the six hours' trial the *Minotaur* lost in speed 246 of a knot per hour, and her revolutions fell off 953 per minute; and the *Warrior* lost 143 of a knot, and her revolutions fell off 8 per minute; but in the *Bellerophon* the case was reversed—she gained 176 of a knot per hour in speed, increased the revolutions by 943 per minute, and developed about 200 more horse-power than on the measured mile. The Comptroller stated that these experiments proved that, with good coal and good stoking, there was but little difference between the results of a trial at the measured mile and one lasting for six hours on the open sea—all the circumstances being alike; that the bad performance of the *Warrior*, *Minotaur*, and *Bellerophon* during their cruise last autumn arose from causes over which the designers of these ships had no control; and that any judgment on the qualities of these ships, dependent on such records, would be illusory and misleading.

— Discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's letter to the electors of Worcestershire. In answer to Sir J. Bateson, Mr. Disraeli said he must have been imposed upon by an electioneering hoax, for the letter was not only a caricature of Mr. Gladstone's usual happy style, but contained assertions regarding the intentions of Government to endow the Roman Catholic priesthood which could not possibly be established. Mr. Gladstone owned the letter and defended the sentiments therein expressed by the following telegram forwarded from Downing-street to the Presbyterian General Assembly of Belfast:—"I am directed by Lord Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, on the subject of the increase of the *Regium Donum*. His Lordship desires me to inform you that he regrets that, as the estimates for 1868 have been completed, it is impossible for anything to be done this year. The subject shall be borne in mind before the estimates for next year are prepared." Mr. Disraeli still disputed the assertion of the letter, and pointed out the distinction which existed between increasing the *Regium Donum* and endowing the Romish clergy. The Earl of Mayo also complained that an erroneous interpretation had been put upon his words.

5.—Mr. J. S. Mill presents a petition from the Home and Foreign Affairs Committee of Macclesfield, asking for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the

unjustifiable war with Abyssinia and the murder of King Theodore.

**6.**—The advanced portion of the Abyssinian army commences to embark at Suez.

— The Emperor of Russia issues an Imperial ukase granting an amnesty, with certain restrictions, to all foreigners detained in Siberia, on condition of their keeping out of Russian territory. Poles in Siberia undergoing a term of punishment of less than twenty years to be permitted to return to their homes.

— The American poet Longfellow arrives in England. He receives the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge on the 16th.

**7.**—Seventeen persons stabbed in the streets of Trebizond by an infuriated Persian.

**8.**—Preliminary investigation at the Marlborough-street Police-court, into the charges preferred against Madame Rachel (or Leverson) of obtaining various sums of money from Mrs. Borradaile, with intent to defraud. In 1866 the widow Borradaile, attracted apparently by the prisoner's advertisement of the power she possessed of making people "beautiful for ever," called and consulted her as to something being done for her skin. The prisoner undertook to renew the widow by the use of cosmetics, and also promised to provide for her an advantageous matrimonial alliance. For the first £1,000. was paid, and through representations made regarding the love with which she was said to have inspired Lord Ranelagh she was induced to advance 2,000£ more in cash, 600£ in jewellery, and a bond over certain properties for 600£. She was even informed, without exciting any suspicion, that his Lordship had been captivated by her appearance in the bathroom; nor did the foolish, ardent letter dictated by Madame Rachel to a tool "William," who represented his Lordship at various interviews, move her to any other feeling than joyous expectancy. To such an extent did Mrs. Borradaile wish her means on Madame Rachel, that the latter, emboldened by success, caused her patron to be thrown into Whitecross-street Prison on a charge of failing to complete certain pecuniary obligations in which she had got involved. This led to more exact inquiry being made as to the relation in which Mrs. Borradaile stood to the vendor of cosmetics, and the result was that she was apprehended on the charge of obtaining money and goods on false pretences. The case was tried at the Old Bailey in August; but the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged, and Madame Rachel removed to Newgate to await a new trial. On the second trial before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the judge "charged" the jury strongly against the prisoner, chiefly on the ground that one of the letters produced showed that the whole might have been dictated by her for purposes of fraud. The jury found Madame Rachel guilty, and Mr. Commissioner Kerr sentenced her to five years' imprisonment.

— The Scotch Reform Bill passes through

Committee, the discussion to-night relating principally to the minority clause as applied to Glasgow—which was carried in favour of Government—the lodger franchise, and voting papers.

**9.**—Died, at Burrator, Devonshire, aged 65, Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., late Rajah of Sarawak.

**10.**—William Rodger, shorthand writer, sentenced to eight years penal servitude, by the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary, for obtaining jewellery at various times to large amounts from Messrs. Marshall, Princes-street, and others, the false pretences generally relating to his intended marriage with a young lady of fortune.

— Prince Michael of Servia shot by three assassins, and afterwards stabbed, while walking in the grounds of Topschidere, Belgrade.

**11.**—Mr. Hardy obtains leave to introduce a bill designed to shorten as far as possible the time for completing the registration in the new constituencies.

— Mr. Hibbert's amendment on the Boundaries Bill, omitting the twenty-five large towns, which the Commissioners reported should not be dealt with at present, carried in Committee against Government by 184 to 147 votes.

— The foundation-stone of Gateshead Town Hall laid by the Mayor. A platform erected for the accommodation of visitors gave way under the pressure to which it was subjected, but no lives were lost.

— Died at London, aged 84, John Crawford, Oriental linguist.

**12.**—Lord Mayo intimates that all negotiation for the granting of a charter to any Catholic University was at an end.

**13.**—Came on in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the case of Risk Allah *v.* Whitehurst, being an action for libel against the *Daily Telegraph*, in which the damages were laid at 20,000£. The case arose out of the trial in Brussels, where the plaintiff was charged with the murder of his stepson, Readly. He now alleged that the defendant had, in a series of letters, which their special correspondent wrote from Brussels to the *Telegraph*, from the beginning to the end assumed the guilt of the plaintiff, and suppressed the great bulk of the evidence that was given in his favour; and that even when compelled to state some of the evidence given in his favour, they did everything they could to destroy its force. The plaintiff further complained that the report was altogether an unfair, partial, and one-sided report; that during the trial the grossest libels and calumnies were circulated against him; that after these letters had appeared, and when the trial was over, the plaintiff acquitted, and his innocence demonstrated, a leading article appeared in the defendant's paper reiterating all the charges—not in an honest and

**bold statement that the charges were true, but by insinuation and inuendo, declaring the belief of the writer that the plaintiff was a murderer and a forger.** The trial extended over six days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 960*l.* Another action against the *Standard* failed, as an explanation had been inserted in their case.

**15.**—The Fell Railway over Mont Cenis opened for public traffic.

— The triennial Handel Festival commenced at the Crystal Palace.

**16.**—Mr. Bright's motion for a Committee to inquire into the allegations contained in a petition from the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, as to the dissatisfaction felt at the Confederation Act, rejected by 183 to 87 votes.

— The ignominious defeat of the Marquis of Hastings' mare, Lady Elizabeth, first favourite for the last Derby, gave rise to more than usual disputes on "settling day." Admiral Rous writes that when the Days discovered she had lost her form "they reversed a commission to back her for the 1,000 Guineas Stakes at Newmarket, and they declared that Lord Hastings would not bring her out before the Derby, on which he stood to win a great stake. I am informed that when Lord Hastings went to Danebury to see her gallop, they made excuses for her not to appear. If he had seen her move, the bubble would have burst; but the touters reported she was going like a bird. She has never been able to gallop the whole year. Lord Hastings has been shamefully deceived." Lord Hastings, in reply, denied that any deception had been practised on him, and stated that his second horse, the Earl, had been scratched by his own express desire and authority. This statement was confirmed by Mr. Henry Padwick.

**17.**—At a banquet in Merchant Taylors' Hall Mr. Disraeli delivers a manifesto on the Union of Church and State. "The Constitution of England," he said, "is not a paper constitution. It is an aggregate of institutions, many of them founded merely upon prescriptions, some of them fortified by muniments, but all of them the fruit and experience of an ancient and illustrious people. And the consequence of this peculiar constitution has been this—one experienced by no other European nation—that in England society has always been more powerful than the State—(hear)—for in moments of difficulty and danger, in moments of emergency, there has always in this country been something round which men could rally; and by those means we have achieved the two greatest blessings of civilized communities, which are seldom reconciled—the enjoyment alike of order and of liberty. Now, among these institutions, not the least considerable is the Church; and it is in the alliance between Church and State—an alliance between equal and independent powers, which entered into a solemn covenant for the national good—that one of the principal causes may be recognised

*/ why we have enjoyed those two great blessings of freedom and order. To that union we are indebted for this great result, that the exercise of authority in England has been connected with the principle of religion—a union which, even in rude times, made power responsible, and which prevented government, even in comparatively barbarous periods, from degenerating into mere police—(hear, hear)—a union which, in happier times, has elevated, and purified, and ennobled the exercise of power. And, my lords and gentlemen, in the age in which we live, the duties of government each year become more social than political. I am at a loss to know how these duties can be fulfilled if the State be not in intimate relation with an order of men set apart, who, by their piety, their learning, and their social devotion, not only guide and control, but soften and assuage, the asperities of conflicting creeds."* Turning to foreign affairs Mr. Disraeli said:—"When we acceded to office, the name of England was a name of suspicion and distrust in every foreign Court and Cabinet. There was no possibility of that cordial action with any of the great Powers which is the only security for peace; and, in consequence of that want of cordiality, wars were frequently occurring. But since we entered upon office, and public affairs were administered by my noble friend who is deprived by a special diplomatic duty of the gratification of being here this evening, I say that all this has changed; that there never existed between England and foreign Powers a feeling of greater cordiality and confidence than now prevails; that while we have shrunk from hustling and arrogant intermeddling, we have never taken refuge in selfish isolation; and the result has been that there never was a Government in this country which has been more frequently appealed to for its friendly offices than the one which now exists."

**18.**—Mr. Gladstone's Suspensory Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Earl of Clarendon, and read a first time.

— The steamer *Feroze*, with Sir Robert Napier on board, and the *Mauritius*, with Consul Cameron and General Staveley, arrive at Suez on their homeward journey.

— The Scotch Reform Bill read a third time and passed. The Irish bill was discussed in Committee.

**19.**—Prince Arthur gazetted to a lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers.

**20.**—The troop-ship *Crocodile* arrives at Plymouth with the first detachment of troops from Abyssinia.

**22.**—Disorderly meeting in the Guildhall, presided over by the Lord Mayor, and called for the purpose of expressing opinions on the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Resolutions condemning and approving of the Government policy were passed amid scenes

f cheering and shouting which led in some instances to assault and battery.

**22.**—Came on before the House of Lords the appeal of Mrs. Ryves from the judgment of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which declared that Olive Serres was not the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, and that there was no valid marriage between the Duke and Olive Wilmot. Their Lordships, without going into the merits of the case, dismissed the appeal, on the objection that no application being originally made for a new trial, and no bill of exceptions having been tendered to the ruling of the learned judge in the Court below, an appeal under such circumstances did not lie to their Lordships.

— Fire at Bremen, destroying several tobacco warehouses and two timber yards.

— Her Majesty holds a “breakfast” in the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

**23.**—The Scotch Reform Bill read a second time in the House of Lords.

— The Pope delivers an allocution respecting religious affairs in Austria. His Holiness deplored and condemned as abominable the marriage and other laws depriving the Church of control over schools, and establishing freedom of the press and liberty of conscience. The Pope declared these laws null and void, censured their authors, approvers, and executors, praised the conduct of the Austrian bishops as defenders of the Concordat, and hoped that the Hungarian prelates would follow in their footsteps.

**24.**—The Servian elections show a majority in favour of the accession to the throne of Prince Milan, nephew of the late Prince Michael. He was proclaimed by the Skuptschina on the 2d July.

— Address presented to ex-Governor Eyre by 240 merchants largely interested in West India property.

**25.**—Inauguration of the Luther Monument at Worms. Queen Victoria forwarded the following message to the King of Prussia:—“Pray express to the committee for the erection of the Luther Memorial my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of their task. Protestant England cordially sympathises with an occasion which unites the Protestant princes and peoples of Germany.”

— In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Grant Duff's criticism on the Premier's speech at Merchant Taylors' Hall, which he described as a repetition of the Slough offence of 1858, Mr. Disraeli owned to the correctness of the report so far as our foreign relations were concerned when the present Government acceded to power, and stated further that the words so reported expressed the literal truth of the state of affairs. It was not his intention however to cast any imputation on the abilities of the Earl of Clarendon, who had been in the Foreign Office only a few months before. Earl Russell was the Minister mainly responsible for

the untoward state of our foreign relations.—Mr. Gladstone censured the Premier for indulging in exaggerated eulogy upon his own policy, and censuring political opponents whom it was well known Lord Derby wished to include in his Cabinet.

**26.**—In an unusually large House Earl Granville moves the second reading of the Irish Church Suspensory Bill. It was opposed by Earl Grey, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Earl of Derby. The latter protested against the bill as an invasion of the rights of property, and because it was based on principles which, when applied to Ireland, could not fail to be extended to England, creating confusion and dissension for a lengthened period on subjects that were most likely of all others to produce angry feeling and contention among different classes. On the second night of the debate the Earl of Carnarvon said that, bearing in mind the attitude of the Government towards the clergy of the English Church in their education scheme, he regarded the policy of the Government with distrust and suspicion, whose courting of the Roman Catholics with one hand and the Orangemen with the other could only result in discredit and failure. It would be safer for the Irish Church, whilst still unbroken by defeat, to come to terms with her declared opponents than to place trust in her professed friends. The debate was continued over a third night, June 29th. A division took place about 3 A.M. the following morning. Contents, 97; Not Contents, 192: majority against the bill, 95. Apart from the spiritual Peers, there were 6 Dukes, 4 Marquises, 25 Earls, 3 Viscounts, and 59 Barons on the Liberal side; against 7 Dukes, 7 Marquises, 56 Earls, 15 Viscounts, and 85 Barons on the Conservative benches.

— Humaita evacuated by the Paraguayans, after a siege protracted over two years.

**26.**—The Duke of Edinburgh arrives at Portsmouth in the *Galatea*. He was met by several members of the Royal family and the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address. His Royal Highness proceeded in the evening to Windsor, where he was received by the Queen.

**27.**—Mr. Adams, late American Minister, leaves England.

— Completion of the Solway Viaduct, 1,940 yards in length, and designed to carry the railway across the Frith.

**29.**—Formal promulgation of the Pontifical Bull summoning a General Council of the Catholic Church to meet in the Basilica of the Vatican on the 8th December, 1869. All ecclesiastics entitled to be present were enjoined to appear, or, if prevented, to be represented by proxy. The Bull expressed a hope that princes and other rulers would afford the ecclesiastics all possible facilities for making the journey to Rome—the object of the Council being to secure the integrity of the faith, re-

spect for religion and the ecclesiastical laws, the improvement of public morals, the establishment of peace and concord, and the removal of the ills afflicting civil and religious societies. The Bull finally adverted to the necessity for maintaining the temporal power, the sanctity of matrimony and the religious education of youth, and deplored the efforts of the enemies of the Church to overthrow these principles.

**30.**—The Irish Reform Bill read a second time in the House of Lords.

— New writ moved for Bristol, Mr. Miles being unseated on petition.

**July 1.**—The University Tests Bill read a second time in the House of Commons by 198 votes to 140.

— Sir Robert Napier entertained by the British Ambassador at Paris, and presented with an address. He arrived at Dover the following morning, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation. He proceeded to London during the day, and in the evening to Windsor on a visit to the Queen.

**2.**—Thanks of both Houses of Parliament voted to Sir Robert Napier and the army of Abyssinia. In the Lords the resolution was moved by the Earl of Malmesbury, and seconded by Earl Russell; in the Commons, by Mr. Disraeli, and seconded by Mr. Gladstone. Speaking of the difficulties encountered by the Commander-in-Chief, the Premier said:—"He had, in order to enter the country which he was about to invade, to construct a road over a wall of mountain, using the bed of an exhausted torrent for this purpose, and actually entered a high table-land, wild and in great part barren, continuously intersected with chains of mountains of a very high elevation, sometimes breaking into gorges and ravines which appeared unfathomable. Yet over this country, for more than 300 miles, he guided and sustained a numerous host—many thousands of fighting men—as numerous a following of camp attendants, and vast caravans of camels, which in number exceeded both. He led cavalry and infantry over this country; and, what was perhaps the most remarkable part of this expedition, he led the elephants of Asia, bearing the artillery of Europe, over broken passes, which might have startled the trapper, and appalled the hunter of the Alps. (Cheers.) When he arrived at the place of his critical rendezvous, he encountered no mean foe; and if the manly qualities of the Abyssinians sunk before the resources of our warlike science, our troops had still after that engagement to scale a mountain fortress of such intrinsic strength that it would have been impregnable to the world had it been defended by the persons who assaulted it. (Cheers.) Thus all these difficulties and all these obstacles were overcome, and that was accomplished which not one of us ten years ago could have fancied

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even in his dreams, and which it must be peculiarly interesting to Englishmen under all circumstances to recall to mind; and we find the standard of St. George hoisted upon the mountains of Rasselias."

**2.**—During a discussion in Committee on the Boundaries Bill in the House of Lords, Earl Beauchamp proposed to amend one clause so far as to enlarge the boundaries of Birmingham and Birkenhead. Earl Granville and Earl Russell protested against this course as a violation of the understanding come to in the Commons respecting the settlement embodied in the bill. Earl Malmesbury supported the alteration, and said "the House of Lords could not be controlled in its action by the Commons." Seeing the Government determined to press the alteration, the Opposition Peers rose in a body and left the House. Earl Beauchamp disowning any attempt to take the House by surprise, thereupon consented to adjourn further discussion on his amendment till the 6th. Next night, however, after explanations by Earl Malmesbury, it was withdrawn altogether.

— The Common Council of Vienna protest against the offensive expressions used in the Papal Allocution; and affirm that Government possesses their entire confidence.

**4.**—The Duke of Edinburgh, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, visits the Crystal Palace, and receives an enthusiastic reception.

— President Johnson proclaims an amnesty to all parties engaged in the late rebellion, except those under indictment on a charge of treason, and restoration of all rights in property, except as to slaves.

— Information received at the Foreign Office that the port of Mayatlan, Mexico, was blockaded by the British war vessel *Chanticleer*, in retaliation for injuries to British subjects. The step was disapproved of by the British Admiral in the Pacific, and instructions at once sent to raise the blockade.

**6.**—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was this morning safely delivered of a daughter—Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary.

— Died, at Jersey, aged 70, Samuel Lover, author of many popular Irish lyrics.

**7.**—Captain Negroni, a French officer of considerable notoriety in the China expedition, sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal of Paris to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000f. for fraudulently misrepresenting the value of certain curiosities which he had given in pledge.

— The Scotch Reform Bill read a third time in the House of Lords and passed. The Irish bill passed through Committee.

**8.**—Stormy scene in the French Chamber, occasioned by the Minister of Finance defending the Mexican expedition as "legitimately commenced, gloriously prosecuted, and unfortunately terminated."

**8.**—The brothers Smith, aged respectively 12 and 14 years of age, sentenced at the Old Bailey, one to seven years' penal servitude, and the other to eighteen months' hard labour, for the murderous assault on Mary Anne Nunn, housekeeper.

— The House of Commons Building Committee issue a Report recommending the construction of a new and more commodious chamber on the site now occupied by the common court and the dining-rooms.

— The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier ordered to leave Spain on the ground of stirring up disaffection to the existing Government.

**9.**—The House of Commons, by a majority of 124 to 104 against Government, resolve to add another amendment to the Lords' amendments on the Scotch Reform Bill, providing that occupiers under £4 a year, if otherwise qualified, should for the present year be entitled to vote though they had not paid rates. The amendment was rejected next evening by the Lords, and not further insisted on.

Professor Longfellow entertained at dinner in the Langham Hotel. The health of the poet was proposed by Mr. Gladstone.

**10.**—The House of Commons assent to the proposal contained in her Majesty's message, of voting 2,000/- per annum to Sir Robert Napier and his next heir male. It was announced, at the same time, that her Majesty had been pleased to advance him to the dignity of Baron Napier of Magdala.

**11.**—The *Moniteur* of this day publishes the official announcement of the concession for twenty years granted to Baron Emile Erlanger of Paris and Mr. Julius Reuter of London, for laying and working a submarine telegraph line between France and the United States of America. The concession required that telegraphic communication shall be established before September 1869, unless prevented by accidents which cannot be controlled, and which must be duly notified to the French Government.

**12.**—Orange riot at Monaghan, resulting in the death of one Roman Catholic.

**13.**—Lord Taunton carries a motion in the House of Lords that no railway bill which proposed to increase rates should be read a second time until a special report from the Board of Trade was laid on the table.

**14.**—Mr. Bright entertained at Limerick, and presented with an address. Referring, in reply, to his sojourn with Mr. Peabody in the valley of the Shannon, he said that Ireland could be made one of the fairest flowers of the earth. He suggested to the Imperial Parliament to undo the legislation of the last 300 years, without doing any great injury to the ecclesiastical arrangements of the country, and so as not to affect individual interests. He referred to the land question, showing that his

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plan was to restore to the farming classes a proprietary right, without any spoliation of the interests of the present owners of the soil. Speaking of the Established Church, he said that it was to the earnest, thoughtful, and honestly-minded Protestants in the country that the argument was to be addressed; and were he addressing a similar number of those men to that of which the meeting was composed, he would ask them if they approved of the ecclesiastical settlement of the country made 300 years ago, or whether the present state of the country was satisfactory? The hon. gentleman concluded as follows:—"We are met in the city of the violated treaty—violated, as I admit, incessantly during almost centuries of time. Let us make a new treaty—not on parchment, not bound with an oath. Its end should be this—justice on the part of Great Britain, forgiveness on the part of Ireland. (Cheers.) It shall be written in the hearts of three nations, and they would pray to the common Father of all, in whose hands were the destinies of nations and of States, that He would make it last for ever and ever."

**15.**—Inauguration of the Memorial Window set up in Guildhall by the operatives of the Lancashire cotton districts in acknowledgment of the sum of 500,000/- raised by the Mansion House Relief Committee during the cotton famine.

**16.**—Professor Henry Morley publishes in the *Times* an Epitaph which he considers to be the work of Milton, and to have been written by him on the blank leaf of the Museum copy of Milton's English and Latin Poems, 1645. The genuineness of the Epitaph was disputed by competent critics.

— Engagement at Humaiti between the Brazilian allies and Paraguayans, in which the former were reported to have lost between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The garrison was afterwards withdrawn from the fortress, and joined the army of Lopez on the Tebicuary.

**17.**—Six boys drowned while bathing near the village of Prestatyn, North Wales.

— Prince Gortschakoff writes to Russian representatives at foreign Courts: "Russia having assented to the proposals of the Berlin Cabinet, that commissioners and experts from the different Governments should meet at St. Petersburg to draw up a protocol, excluding the use of explosive missiles in future warfare, these commissioners will assemble on the 13th October."

**18.**—A deputation from the Hyde Park Demonstration Committee, headed by the notorious Finlen, waited upon Mr. Gladstone at his residence in Carlton-house-terrace to assure him of the continued support of the working classes, to express the hope that he would not be discouraged by the adverse vote of the House of Lords, and to inform him of the intention of the working men of London to hold a

demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon condemnatory of the recent vote in the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone said he was always happy to receive a deputation of real working men, such as the one before him. He was not discouraged by the vote of the House of Lords, and had no doubt they would be alive to the public opinion as expressed at the next election. With respect to the demonstration, that was a matter for the consideration of themselves, and about which he was not called upon to express an opinion farther than to say that some good reasons had been urged by the deputation why it should be held. The demonstration was held next day (Sunday). This interview was referred to in the House of Commons by Sir Charles Russell on the 24th, when Mr. Gladstone defended himself from the imputation sought to be cast on his proceedings.

**18.**—Mr. Fawcett's proposal to throw returning officers' expenses at elections upon the rates carried by 78 to 69.

**20.**—Government defeated in Committee on the Irish Registration Bill, the polling booth clause being thrown out by a majority of 84 to 74.

— Came on at Carlisle Assizes, before the Lord Chief Baron, the trial of Jonathan Armstrong, yeoman, charged with forging the will of his late father with intent to regain possession of certain land, which his mother had sold under the real will. The prisoner's father died in December 1854, having previously made a will in 1847, devising his whole real and personal estate to his wife. The property was subsequently bought by a Mr. Cooke, of Camerton Hall. He having also died, his executors sought to recover possession of certain closes of land not mentioned in the devise of John Armstrong. On the solicitor of the plaintiff visiting York Court to inspect Armstrong's will, he found to his astonishment that it had been revoked by a new will giving to the wife only a life interest in the property, and insuring its reversion to the son on her death: this new will was followed by a codicil, which directed that the persons named therein should lose all benefits of its bequests if they disputed the validity of the will. The documents were put into the hands of an expert, who speedily showed that they were clumsy forgeries, and undoubtedly in the handwriting of young Armstrong. The spelling was bad, and the prisoner was connected by this bad spelling with other writing which was certainly his. Armstrong was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

— In allusion to coercive measures alleged to be exercised by the Duke of Portland towards his tenants, his Grace writes:—"There is not a single individual in the kingdom thoroughly well acquainted with public affairs who, if a gentleman, would deny upon his honour, or, if otherwise, on his oath, (unless a fit subject for committal for perjury !) that

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party motives, and party motives alone, have been the guiding star of the mover of the present onslaught on the Church and unholy alliance with Demagogues and Papists, whose openly-avowed objects are to pull down the best and most ancient institutions of the country, and set up Yankeeism in politics, and Voluntaryism and Popishdom in religion. I have only further to remark that the threat of swamping public opinion by force of money—'a thousand pounds subscription, and others,' you say—is all of a piece with the farce of the whole article, coming, as it does, from so professedly virtuous and indignant a politician; and in regard to the mysterious allusion to 'drawing-room influence,' I presume that is a hit at the well-known opinions of the highest personage in the realm, our beloved Queen—the ablest, and best, and most patriotic sovereign this country ever had the blessing to possess, and whose rare gift of insight into the true character of the public men around her has too truly taught her the danger of the advent to power of those who now so recklessly, at all hazards, aspire to it, no matter at what cost to the best interests of the country."

**21.**—The Government bill for acquiring the electric telegraphs of the kingdom passes through Committee.

— Inauguration at Romsey of the Palmerston Memorials—a statue in the town and a stained glass window in the Abbey Church. A large number of the deceased Premier's friends and political supporters took part in the proceedings.

— Disturbances in the Danubian Principalities. Engagements take place to-day near Rustschuck.

**22.**—Lord Napier presented with the freedom of the City of London.

**23.**—In the discussion which ensued on bringing up the report of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Commons reject the amendment formerly carried by Mr. Fawcett charging the expenses of hustings, polling places, &c., on the local rates.

— Thomas Walls, railway porter, tried at Dover Assizes for shooting A. Walsh, station-master, Dover, on the 1st May. He was found guilty, and sentenced, in terms of the recent Act, to be executed within the walls of Maidstone Prison on the 13th August.

**24.**—Flood at Baltimore, destroying a large part of the town, and causing the death of many of the inhabitants.

— Bribery Bill passes the House of Commons.

**26.**—Clause introduced into the Railway Regulation Bill enjoining railway companies, unless specially excused by the Board of Trade, to attach a shoking carriage to every train consisting of more than one carriage of each class.

— Died at Holwood, Kent, aged 78, Lord Cranworth (Rolle), Lord Chancellor in the

Ministries of Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, and Earl Russell.

**27.**—Trial of the Servian conspirators at Belgrade. With the exception of José Jeremiah, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and against whom no proof of complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael was discovered, all the other accused persons who had been arrested, to the number of fourteen, were condemned to death to-day. Prince Alexander Karageorgewich, his secretary Trivovich, and Philip Hankovich, who had not been captured, were sentenced, in default, to twenty years' imprisonment. The condemned conspirators were executed next day in the Black Valley.

— Cadore, North Italy, destroyed by the fall of the hill of Antelao, supposed to have been loosened from the adjoining mass by the action of melted snow.

— Lord Napier of Magdala takes his seat in the House of Lords.

**28.**—Lord Strathnairn, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, calls the attention of the House of Lords to the necessity which existed for increasing the number of polling places at Irish elections, in order that voters might have more adequate protection than had hitherto been afforded them. Lord Malmesbury said the fault in this matter did not rest with the Government, but with the Opposition, who had designedly and wickedly thrown out of the Corrupt Practices Bill a clause specially designed to increase polling places in Ireland.

**29.**—The marriage of Mdile, Adelina Patti with the Marquis de Caux celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, Park-place, Clapham.

— At a banquet given to her Majesty's Ministers by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Disraeli defended the past session from the charge of barrenness brought against it, congratulated his hearers on the peace which the Government had been able to keep with foreign countries, and spoke with great confidence of the manner in which the enlarged constituencies would discharge the trust now reposed in them. "I do not (he said) wish on this occasion to go into controverted matters, but I believe that on this great question the heart of the country is sound, and that they will return a House of Commons determined to maintain the institutions of the country, and also that civil and religious liberty on the security of which those institutions so much depend. (Hear, hear.) Making allowance for some infirmities and some mistakes, the retrospect of the present House of Commons is on the whole a noble one. It has moved forward in the path of progress and enlightenment, and done its duty to the country. I trust that when the new Parliament shall close its career, it may be able to point to a proud history, to many measures of usefulness, to a career of enlightenment, and that it may leave unimpaired that great Constitution which we have inherited

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from our forefathers; and that, with the progress of ideas and expansion of trade and commerce, and greater freedom in religious matters, we may still look forward, come what may, to that bond of union between Church and State which has been the pride and glory and security of the country."

**29.**—At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Bishop of Cape-town intimates that, as all difficulties with regard to the consecration of a Bishop of Natal had now been removed, it was his intention to proceed shortly to South Africa and consecrate Mr. Macrorie "as bishop for the faithful clergy in the diocese of Natal."

— Garibaldi writes from Caprera:—"Our people, without abandoning the labour which preserves the body, should think of freeing their mind. For what kind of liberty is to be expected from a nation which every day falls down at the feet of priests, the pedestal of every tyranny, and the soldiers of the most atrocious of Italy's tyrants? I shall believe that our people mean freedom when I see the shop of St. Peter turned into an asylum for the indigent, when I see the flask of St. Januarius broken on the tonsured pate of the ludicrous sorcerer. Come what will, I shall die unhappy if on the day you fight for Italy's liberty—which I hope will be soon—I cannot follow you, at least in an ambulance."

**30.**—The Thames Embankment from Westminster Bridge to the Temple opened for traffic, with little ceremony.

— Disastrous panic in Manchester, arising out of an alarm of fire raised in Lang's Victoria Music Hall. The occupants of the upper gallery, alarmed at the breaking of a gas pendant, rushed in large numbers down the winding staircase leading to the street, and with such fury that those who stumbled or fell were trampled to death by their excited neighbours. The centre rail of the stairs also gave way under the violent pressure to which it was subjected, and a large number of the terrified victims of their own fear were thrown in a mass to the bottom. When relief came, a few of those on the top were found to be alive, but others near the bottom were inextricably wedged together, and died from suffocation or bruises. Twenty-three were known to have lost their lives in this calamity, while at least an equal number suffered from external or internal injuries. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but at the same time expressed an opinion that the staircase and handrails were quite insufficient for a place where such large numbers assembled, and that suitable provision should at once be made for the safety of future audiences. They further recommended that power should be given to the Corporation to appoint an officer to inspect theatres, music halls, and places of a similar description, and that no licences should be granted to the lessees of such buildings unless

they could provide properly for the public safety.

**31.**—Close of the last Parliament elected under the Reform Bill of 1832. The Royal Commissioners took their seats at two o'clock, shortly after which the Royal Assent was given to a large number of bills, the Electric Telegraph Bill among the rest. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech, congratulating Parliament on the friendly relations of this country with foreign Powers, the success of the Abyssinian expedition, and the restoration of comparative quiet in Ireland. "It is my intention," the Speech concluded, "to dissolve the present Parliament at the earliest day that will enable my people to reap the benefit of the extended system of representation which the wisdom of Parliament has provided for them. I look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege with which they have thus been invested, and trust that, under the blessings of Divine Providence, the expression of their opinion on the great questions of public policy which have occupied the attention of Parliament and remain undecided may tend to maintain unimpaired that civil and religious freedom which has been secured to all my subjects by the institutions and settlements of my realm."

**August 1.**—A duel arising out of an article entitled "The Epilogue," which appeared in *La Liberté*, takes place this evening between MM. Jecker and Odysse Barrot. They met on the skirts of the forest of Soignées, near the avenue which leads to Waterloo. Barrot was hit in the region of the abdomen, but the ball appeared to have been turned aside by a button, and was afterwards found in his waist-coat pocket. Mutual explanations then took place, and the principals left the ground with their friends.

**3.**—Rumoured failure of one of the Atlantic telegraph cables.

— Insurrectionary movements reported from Spain, bands of armed citizens suddenly appearing over the province of Arragon. Ministerial organs pronounced them to be smugglers, but admitted, that they were acting under the direction of a Brigadier-General.

**4.**—Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, arrives at Liverpool.

**5.**—Unveiling of Foley's statue of Lord Clyde erected in Glasgow.

— M. Rochefort fined 50 f. for refusing to insert a Government *communiqué* in the *Lanterne*. On the 14th he was fined (in absence) 10,000f. for another offence against the Government, and sentenced also to one year's imprisonment. The publication was afterwards suppressed with great assiduity.

— Mr. Gladstone commences his electoral campaign in South-west Lancashire, by addressing the constituency at St. Helen's. His (692)

views on the Irish Church question were, if possible, more pronounced than he had expressed in the House of Commons. "There are a great number of things," he said, "that are absolutely impossible. You can't amend this Church in one respect or direction, without offending in some other respect or direction, and making the case worse than before. The reason of it is that there is no basis. It is wholly disabled and disqualified for performing the purposes for which it exists; and consequently I spoke in literal truth, and not in mere sarcasm, when I said, 'You must not take away its abuses, because if you take them away there will be nothing left.'" Speaking of the effect of the proposed disestablishment on the Church here, he said nothing appeared to him more idle than to attempt to draw a parallel between the case of the Church of Ireland and the case of the Church of England. "The duty of a religious establishment is a duty to the nation at large. The idea of a religious establishment ministering only to a handful of the people is an unnatural and monstrous idea; and when you have arrived at such a state of things, it is time that Establishment should cease to exist. (Cheers.) In many parts of the country the Church of England is the sole, and in many other parts the principal, if not the sole, religious agency; and only in the most populous parts is she confronted by the friendly competition of the other religious bodies. Still I think the Church of England enters into the natural life and purpose of the country, and is associated in a great degree with the feelings, the traditions, as well as the history of England; and there are, in my opinion, very many who do not formally belong to her communion, who would with deep regret witness her downfall. (Cheers.) The great difference between the two Churches is summed up in the fact that the Church of Ireland is a Church established by law, which neither does nor can do the work of an Establishment; but the Church of England, established by law also, in most parts of the country does the sole, and in many others the chief, part of the work of an Establishment." Mr. Gladstone was accompanied by his colleague, Mr. H. R. Grenfell. Other addresses were delivered in rapid succession at Warrington, Liverpool, Newton-Bridge, Wigan, and Ormskirk.

**5.**—The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet adopt the principle of the Organization Bill, by a majority of 235 against 33 votes.

— Excessive heat in London; the thermometer ranging 123° in the sun, and barometer 29° 81. Swarms of mosquitoes were reported to be infesting the neighbourhood of the docks.

**6.**—Fire at the Brighton Railway Terminus, London Bridge, confined mainly to the vaults under the platform, in which it originated.

— Her Majesty, whose health had recently caused much anxiety in the Royal household,

sets out on a journey to Switzerland. She passed from Cherbourg to Paris on the 7th, and arrived at Lucerne on the 8th.

6.—Died, in his 94th year, the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington.

— Forty-seven miners killed by an explosion of fire-damp in the Ste. Henriette pit, Jenappes, Belgium.

8.—The *Dublin Gazette* announces the elevation of the Marquis of Abercorn to a dukedom.

— Lord Napier of Magdala entertained at Welshpool. He made a speech on the occasion in defence of the policy he had pursued from the day he landed in Abyssinia, and emphatically asserted that Theodore had not been deceived, as was alleged, into freeing the captives, on condition that his fortress should not be attacked.

9.—The morning journals criticise, generally unfavourably, the rumoured appointment of the Earl of Mayo as Governor-General of India. Other governors appointed at this time by Mr. Disraeli were, Sir James Fergusson to South Australia, and Mr. Ducane to Tasmania.

— In answer to an address presented by the Mayor of Troyes, the Emperor Napoleon urged the citizens to continued industry, "for nothing to-day threatens the peace of Europe."

10.—Fire in King-street, Southwark, destroying several cottages and four large hop warehouses.

11.—Died, in Paris, Ada Menken, actress and equestrian performer.

— The Parisian students make a hostile political demonstration on the occasion of the Prince Imperial distributing the annual prizes at the Sorbonne. Young Cavaignac, who had obtained the first prize for Greek, refused to accept his reward at the hands of the Prince, a proceeding in which he was encouraged by the advice of his mother and the frantic cheers of the students.

13.—Died, aged 75, Thaddeus Stevens, an active and influential politician of the United States.

— Earthquake in Central America, destroying within a few days the cities of Arica, Arequipa, Iquique, and Ecuador, with fleets of merchant vessels along the entire coast. The loss of life was beyond all precedent — as many it was thought as 40,000 having perished in the ruins of falling cities, or been engulfed in the yawning earth. In many places the sea first retired a space, and then rushed over the towns on the shore with great violence. At Arequipa an eye-witness writes:—"We are now living in a tent on the river bank. No one dares go to town, as the shocks still continue to bring down what little is left standing. They occur at intervals of half an hour each. This evening some of the shocks have been very violent. So far there have been about 70 shocks up to 8 p.m. The river Paucarpata has changed to three colours, which makes us

believe the volcanoes are at work. Everything is confusion, and the cries and lamentations that we hear are heartrending. Thus the work of the Arequipinos for 300 years has been destroyed in a few minutes; it will take 500 years to do the same work again. The *débris* of the Jesuits' Church was hurled to a distance of 100 yards. The picture presented by our desolate city is sad indeed. God grant that our fears be not realized, for Mount Misti is vomiting lava, clouds of smoke, and quantities of mud, and darkness hides its belching from our view. We hear the constant noise of falling rocks and earth, and the river is impassable, owing to its black colour and sulphurous odour." "In the city of Quito," another wrote, "all the churches, convents, and a large number of houses are in a state of complete ruin. The undulation was from north to south. On the 16th, nine severe shocks were felt, every one of which added to the destruction and the general panic that prevailed. The people of the capital have all deserted their homes, and fled to the open country for safety. The sufferings of these poor people, who are wandering over the country without money, without food and clothing, cannot be described. Business of all kinds is totally suspended." The intelligence from Arica was:—"The hour was that when by custom most of the inhabitants had just closed their daily labours and were at their homes. The instant the startling indications of an earthquake were felt there was a general rush for uncovered spaces, which were reached by many uninjured, but not by all. The streets became a scene of terror. All the houses in the city trembled like a person affected with the ague. Then they surged, and some of them fell to pieces with crash after crash. At this juncture, when the undulations were active, the earth opened in several places in long and almost regular lines. The fissures were from one to three inches in width. The sensation was distinct, as though something was rolling underneath. From every fissure there belched forth dry earth like dust, which was followed by a stifling gas. Owing to the demolition of buildings and the general destruction of all kinds of property, and the dust belched forth as well as that set in motion by the general tumult, a dense cloud was formed over the city and obscured the light. Beneath the cloud was the gas, which severely oppressed every living creature, and would have suffocated all these if it had lingered longer stationary than it did, which was only about 90 seconds. The undulations were three in number, each succeeding one being of greater magnitude than the former." The intelligence produced a fall in this country of 1½ per cent. in Peruvian, and 1¼ in Ecuador bonds.

14.—Collision off the Eddystone Light-house between H.M.S. *Warrior* and *Royal Oak*, two of the Channel squadron then proceeding to Ireland. The gale in which the squadron was caught increasing in severity, a signal was made from the admiral's ship to

take in a second reef of topsails. While the ships were so employed, the *Warrior* forged ahead, came up under the lee of the *Royal Oak*, and ran into her starboard quarter. The vessels were twenty minutes locked together, and sustained considerable damage. Some blame was at first thought to attach to Captain Boys of the *Warrior*, but a court-martial afterwards summoned at Devonport entirely acquitted him.

**14.**—Dr. Pusey addresses a letter to the President of the Wesleyan Conference, pleading that the Methodists should co-operate with the Oxford Tories in resisting Mr. Coleridge's scheme for throwing open the honours and emoluments of the Universities to men of all creeds and denominations. "Supposing the present state of things to be changed," Dr. Pusey suggested "two alternative expedients." The first was that subscription to the Nicene Creed should be substituted for subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles; the other, that new colleges should be founded out of the revenues of the old ones for "the different bodies who hold the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ." He observed that "either of these ways would be a religious way," and would be "far preferable" to Mr. Coleridge's plan, "which would entrust the education of our youth to (as it may be) deist or atheist." Conference decided to abstain from dealing with the subject "for the present." It was of this letter the Rev. J. W. Burdon, of Oriel, declared, "That of all the wild expedients I have ever seen committed to paper by a good man, I have never in my life met with anything more wild, more impracticable, than this to which you have subscribed your honoured name." He said it must not be thought for an instant that Dr. Pusey has expressed the sentiment of the University, for he believes that not five Churchmen in the University would endorse it. He held that Mr. Coleridge's bill, irreligious as it was, would have been far less mischievous in its operation than the proposal of which Dr. Pusey is the advocate.

— Died Matthew James Higgins, well known in the public controversies of the day as "Jacob Omnia."

— Mr. W. Scully's bailiff and a policeman murdered at Ballycohey, Tipperary, while serving notices of eviction.

**15.**—His Excellency Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new United States Minister, lands at Southampton.

— Certain questions having been proposed by General Rosencranz regarding the wishes and intentions of the inhabitants of the Southern States, General Lee answers to-day:—"The people earnestly desire tranquillity and the restoration of the Union; they deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution; they desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they

would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American, the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens, loyal to the Constitution of their country."

**16.**—Telegrams from Madrid of this evening's date announce that the Spanish Government is in a disorganized state.

**17.**—Demonstration at the Crystal Palace in professed defence of the Throne, the Church, and the Constitution, but more particularly of the Irish Church. The gathering, which was thinly attended and passed off peacefully, was presided over by Lord Fitzwalter. The only Bishop present was the Australian Bishop of Perth, and the only M. P. Mr. Newdegate. It was intimated in the course of the proceedings that the Duke of Portland had subscribed 2,000/- to aid the cause of the association.

**18.**—Great eclipse. To-day a shadow, such as never before fell on the earth within historic times, swept at the rate of 200 miles per hour from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb across the two Indian peninsulas, over Borneo and Celebes, and, touching the northern extremity of Australia, passed out many hundreds of miles (before leaving the earth) upon the Pacific Ocean.

— Sir W. Brett, solicitor-general, Serjeant Hayes, and Mr. Cleasby, Q.C., mentioned as the judges to be appointed under the Bribery Act of last session for trying election petitions.

— Fire at Northumberland House, destroying portions of the picture-gallery, ball-room, and stables.

— Appalling accident to the Irish limited mail train at Abergale, North Wales. After leaving Chester the train proceeded at its usual high speed, till nearing Abergale it came into violent collision with certain trucks which had broken off at the station and run down the incline. The effects were most disastrous. The engine was completely smashed, several of the foremost carriages were thrown across the line, and a number of the passengers killed or injured. But the loss of life in this way must have been trifling compared with what followed. A few of the passengers had liberated themselves from their carriages, and were doing what they could to assist each other, when the horrible discovery was made that the front carriages were enveloped in flames. The petroleum with which the trucks had been loaded swept along with a swiftness and intensity which made escape or even aid impossible. Death was so sudden that at the inquiry which subsequently took place few could say they either saw the sufferings of their fellow-pas-

sengers or heard their cry for help. Twenty-eight parcels of charred human remains were laid in Abergel Church, to await the Coroner's inquest. They were in such a condition as made it difficult to distinguish sex, or even to be sure of the number of persons represented. Other five were less mutilated, and gave encouragement to the belief that all had died instantaneously either from the collision itself or the sudden ignition of the petroleum by which it was followed. Of the thirty-three killed, ten were thought to be males, thirteen females, and of ten the sex could not be distinguished. The remains were buried in one grave in Abergel Churchyard. Lord and Lady Farnham with a companion and three attendants, were among those who perished in the disaster. The Duchess of Abercorn and family were in the train, but, occupying an end carriage, escaped with others unhurt. The manner in which the Coroner at first conducted the inquiry gave rise to some dissatisfaction among relatives, but they latterly concurred in his proceedings, and lent what help they could to carry them out. After a lengthened examination of witnesses, the jury found a verdict of manslaughter against the two breaksmen of the goods train. They also censured the Llandudno station-master for neglect of duty; recommended that longer time should be allowed for shunting before passenger trains are due; and that during the shunting process the points should be kept open into the siding, to prevent runaway trucks escaping to the main line. They were satisfied that the doors of the carriages were not locked on the platform side, and expressed the deepest sympathy with the relatives. The breaksmen surrendered and were admitted to bail.

**20.**—Mr. Gladstone replies to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's defence of the finance schemes of the Government. "We left the income-tax (he said) at 4d. in the pound. The expenditure of 1859-60 was arranged by the Tory Government. It was early in July that, on coming into office, I had to meet a deficit of, I think, four and a half millions, in a year of which all the arrangements had been made, and of which between three and four months had actually gone." A detailed statement dealt with the expenditure for the army, navy, and Civil Service—the extent to which these had fallen short of or exceeded the estimates proposed by different Governments. The Liberal party, he calculated, saved about 1,800,000. between 1862 and 1865, while the Tory Government exceeded in two years £1,145,000., besides the cost of the Abyssinian war. The financial schemes carried through between 1862 and 1865 gave the country reduction of taxation to the extent of 2,276,000. annually. "From thence it follows that the policy of the Liberal party has been to reduce the public charges, and to keep the expenditure within the estimates, and, as a result, to diminish the taxation of the country and the national debt;

that the policy of the Tory Government, since they took office in 1866, has been to increase the public charges, and to allow the departments to spend more than their estimates, and, as a result, to create deficits, and to render the reduction of taxation impossible. Which policy will the country prefer?" The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards wrote to Mr. Cross, the Conservative candidate for Southwest Lancashire:—"Speaking in round numbers—that is sufficiently accurate—the difference between the estimates presented to Parliament by the late Government for 1866-7 and by the present Government for 1868-9, after making all necessary corrections for alterations in account and transfer of charges from the Consolidated and other funds, amounts, I believe, to 2,815,654. First, the excess of the army estimates of 1868-9 over the original estimates of 1866-7 amounts to 1,360,000. The excess of the navy estimates of 1868-9 over the original estimates of 1866-7, added to the supplemental estimate of March 1866, after making the necessary adjustment for alterations in the account, amounts to 584,914. The excess of the Civil Service and revenue estimates, as finally voted for 1868-9, over the original estimates of 1866-7, after making the necessary adjustment for alterations in the account, amounts to 870,740. From this should be deducted, say, 300,000., being that portion of the supplemental estimates for 1866-7 excluding extraordinary services which ought to have been provided for in original estimates." This extra expenditure Mr. Hunt accounted for by the increase of pay to the army, the arming of fortifications, and the furnishing of breech-loaders.

**20.**—Replying to claims for compensation made by the owners of the captured *Tornado*, Lord Stanley writes that, after having consulted the proper law advisers of the Crown, he considers that the final issue of the proceedings in the *Tornado* case must be awaited before any decision is arrived at as to the course to be adopted with reference to the claim of members of the crew for compensation.

**26.**—A letter appearing in the *Times* purporting to be from the Hon. Stuart Wortley, and offering to restore 18,000., which he had received through his connexion with the Credit Foncier, Mr. Wortley now writes that the epistle was a hoax, and that he had never received 18,000., "or any sum in any degree approaching to that amount."

**29.**—General Garibaldi resigns his seat as Deputy in the Italian Parliament.

**30.**—Duel at Vesinet, near St. Germain, between M. Paul Cassagnac, of the *Pays*, and M. Lissagary, editor of the *Avenir*, published in the *Gris*, and which had laid itself out to oppose the re-election of M. Garnier de Cassagnac for that department. M. Lissagary was dangerously wounded.

nounces to the electors of Cockermouth that he did not intend to ask their suffrages on the occasion of the present election, as he had accepted the office of Governor-General of India.

**3.**—The Archbishop of Dublin in his Visitation Charge tells his clergy that the Irish Church was assailed by Englishmen because Irish outrages have overflowed into England. He asserted that the Roman Catholic priesthood will never allow the Roman Catholic population under their influence to be thoroughly reconciled to Imperial rule. The proposal to disestablish the Irish Church was made, the Archbishop thought, with levity and precipitation. “The Roman Catholics will be but feebly and languidly pleased, whilst the Protestants will entertain the liveliest and most enduring resentment for the wrong inflicted upon them.”

— Died at Baden, aged 69, Professor Schönbein, famous as the discoverer of ozone and the inventor of gun-cotton.

— Mr. Reverdy Johnson entertained at a banquet in Sheffield. He spoke in a hopeful way of our relations with the United States, and trusted that both countries would always be found standing side by side. Later in the evening, Mr. Roebuck created some surprise by speaking of the admixture of races in America as something different from what is found here, and as a difference for the worse. He asked his hearers to picture to themselves the wild Irishman, the fiery Frenchman, the assassinating Italian, and the dumbfounded Spaniard all going out in one mass to be worked up in America.

**4.**—Fire in Southampton Docks, destroying the greater portion of the West India Company's factory.

**5.**—This day (Saturday) the great cab strike which had been threatened through the week in the metropolis reached its culminating point. With the exception of what were termed privileged cabs, there were few or none plying for hire, any that attempted being generally surrounded by a mob of cabmen and hustled back to the yard. At a meeting convened on Primrose-hill, a resolution was agreed to—“That we, the cab-drivers of London, on account of the unfair treatment and refusal of the various railway companies to throw open their stations to us, are reluctantly but fully determined not to take out any proprietor's cabs until such time as those railways are open to each and all of us; and that this resolution is to take effect from this day.” The strike failed in its purpose of opening up the railway stations to all cabs.

**6.**—An informal announcement made that Government, as a response to the recent Russian successes in Central Asia, have resolved to occupy a portion of Southern Afghanistan; to fortify Quetta, near the Bolan Pass, in Beloochistan; to form several strategical lines of railway across the Punjab, and otherwise set

the Indian frontier in order either for offence or defence.

**7.**—Several officers stationed in the garrisons of Tarragona and Badajoz dismissed on suspicion of being concerned in insurrectionary movements.

**8.**—The Queen leaves Lucerne for Paris on her homeward journey.

— The Brussels International Congress of Workmen adopt resolutions, declaring that their claims cannot be completely settled by means of strikes. They recommended the establishment of councils of arbitration.

**13.**—A harvest festival celebrated with great ritualistic pomp in the church of St. James the Great, Haydock, Lancashire.

**14.**—Mr. Reverdy Johnson presents his credentials to the Queen at Windsor.

**15.**—In a speech at Kiel the King of Prussia said:—“I do not see throughout Europe any cause for the disturbance of peace. What will still more reassure you, I perceive in the representatives of the army and navy assembled here the vigour of the fatherland, who have proved that they do not shun the combat if compelled to fight it out.”

— Wheelan tried at Ottawa for the murder of Mr. Darcy M'Ghee, and sentenced to be executed on the 10th December. He denied being a Fenian, or entertaining any feeling of hostility whatever against M'Ghee.

**16.**—Fire in the premises of William Stoker Washington, Newcastle, caused by the accidental upsetting of a jar of diamond oil. Two of the family were burnt to death in the room, two died afterwards, another was injured severely, and four less so.

**18.**—Announcement made to-day that Sir John Young (formerly Governor of the Ionian Islands) had been selected to succeed Lord Monck as Governor-General of the Canadian Confederation.

— Interview at San Sebastian between the Queen of Spain and the Emperor Napoleon III. It was immediately rumoured that the aid solicited by the Queen had been refused.

— Explosion in the cartridge manufactory of Metz, causing the death of thirty men and six women. As many as 110 were said to have been injured.

— The King of Prussia, in replying to an address presented by the Burgomaster of Kiel, said:—“I thank you for this festive reception. I remember my former presence among you in 1864. Then the future of the Elbe Duchies was still uncertain; now their destiny is decided. This reception is a moral guarantee that public opinion is no longer antagonistic to the established Parliaments, and is now becoming reconciled to the changes which have taken place.” His Majesty also assured the clergy of Schleswig-Holstein that by the annexation to Prussia complete freedom of worship has been guaranteed to all creeds.

**18.**—Revolution in Spain. The banished generals return from the Canary Islands and raise the standard of insurrection in Andalusia. The fleet pronounce against the present Government, as does also the garrison of Cadiz. Great excitement in Madrid, but no fighting. It was rumoured in the capital that the Queen, then at St. Sebastian, had consented to abdicate. Reports from the provinces were for several days confused and contradictory.

**21.**—Gobazye said to have crowned himself Emperor of Abyssinia.

**22.**—Telegram received at Madrid that the whole of the provinces of Andalusia, Galicia, Corunna, and Santander, with the whole of the soldiers and sailors in Ferrol, had pronounced in favour of the revolution. There was sharp fighting at Santander, terminating in the defeat of the Government party. In several places the statues of the Queen were thrown down. Her friends also admit to-day that she could not leave San Sebastian with any reasonable hope of reaching the capital in safety. The country declared to be in a state of siege.

**24.**—Died, at Queen's-hill Lodge, Ascot, aged 77, the Very Rev. Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, author of "The History of the Jews," "Latin Christianity," &c.

**25.**—Fall of the "Old Sugar House" at Hull. Seven people employed on the premises were killed and two boys in the street.

— Bouverie - Mill Correspondence.—Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., having appeared as a candidate before the electors of the Kilmarnock district of burghs, armed with a strong recommendation in his favour by the member for Westminster, Mr. Bouverie now complains of this as tending to divide the Liberal ranks, and wanting in that toleration for minor differences, without which party action was impossible.—Mr. Mill replied, from Avignon, that every man should consider first not his own claims and wishes, but the public interest. "For my own part I can disclaim acting ungenerously towards yourself when I warmly support the candidature of Mr. Chadwick; because I would very gladly put him in my own place if I saw a probability of success. I consider Mr. Chadwick to be an altogether exceptional man, to whom it would be an honour to any other man to give way, because, however superior he may consider himself, or might actually be to Mr. Chadwick in some things, there are others (of extreme importance in Parliament) in which Mr. Chadwick has not his equal in England, nor, so far as I know, in Europe." To this Mr. Bouverie replied:—"If I were to act on your advice, the result would be a substitution of your individual opinion for the free choice of the constituency. In Westminster, where Mr. Chadwick is, perhaps, better known than in Scotland, I have your high authority for the statement, that the constituency would not be likely to accept him, even upon your recommendation. Upon what knowledge, may I

ask, of the Kilmarnock burghs do you presume that he would be more acceptable to them? If you are a fit judge of Westminster in this matter, may not I be permitted to form a judgment of Kilmarnock? If I knew anything of my present constituency, I should say they would be extremely likely to form opinions for themselves without the aid of anybody, however eminent, and that those who have just been added to the register will not be a whit less keen and discerning than their neighbours in forming and exercising their own judgment. You will pardon me, therefore, for declining your invitation to give way for the purpose of obtaining the return of Mr. Chadwick, as unconstitutional, unwise, and not likely to be attended with success; and if you will permit me a word of advice in return, I would say that the best hope of our common political adversaries lies in the Liberal constituents being exposed to a contest among Liberals, and that those who aspire to play leading parts among us would do well not to exaggerate this evil."

**27.**—Died, aged 58, Count Walewski, formerly French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

— Explosion at the Moxley Steel and Iron Works, Wolverhampton, killing 11 puddlers, and injuring others, some of them at a great distance from the furnace.

**29.**—Encounter between the Spanish insurgent troops, under Marshal Serrano, and the Royalists, under the Marquis de Novaliches, at Ancola Bridge. The latter was defeated, and severely wounded. The provinces generally were now giving in their adhesion to the revolution, and at Madrid the Cabinet ceased even pretending to carry on the Government of the country in the name of Queen Isabella. Her Majesty left St. Sebastian on the morning of the 30th, and was accompanied to the frontier by Spanish halberdiers. Her Majesty fasted at Hendaye at 11 A.M., and arrived at Biarritz at 2.25, where she had an interview, lasting fifteen minutes, with the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, and the Prince Imperial. She arrived at Bayonne at 2.45 P.M. by special train, accompanied by the Prefect of the Lower Pyrenees. The Queen was received at the railway station by the Sub-Prefect, the Mayor, and several members of the late Spanish Ministry. Senor Gonzales Bravo had five minutes' conversation with Queen Isabella. The royal fugitives, with Marfori, Intendante of the Palace, her husband and family, took up their residence at the Castle of Pau, placed at her Majesty's disposal by the Emperor Napoleon. On the day of her flight the Queen issued a protest against the conspiracy which has "flung Spain into all the horrors of anarchy. . . If the towns and the provinces, yielding to the first pressure of violence, submit for a time to the yoke of the insurgents, soon public feeling, hurt in its most sensitive and

noblest parts, will shake off its torpor, and show the world that the eclipse of reason and of honour in Spain cannot last long. Until that time arrives, I have thought proper, as Queen of Spain, and after due deliberation and sound advice, to seek in the states of an august ally the security requisite to enable me to act under these difficult circumstances in conformity with my position as a queen, and with the duty that devolves on me to transmit unimpaired to my son my rights sanctioned by law, acknowledged and sworn to by the nation, and fortified by thirty-five years of sacrifice, vicissitudes, and tender affection. . . A monarchy embodying fifteen centuries of struggles, patriotism, victories, and grandeur cannot be destroyed by fifteen days of perjury and treason. Let us have faith in the future. The glory of the Spanish people was ever connected with its kings. The misfortunes of its kings ever fell heavily on the people. In my firm and patriotic hope that right, honour, and legitimacy will be maintained, I believe that your minds and your efforts will ever unite with the energetic decisions and maternal affections of your Queen."

**October 1.**—Sir Henry Lawrence appointed a member of the Council of India.

— Attempt said to have been made to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt by dropping a steel ball, armed with sharp barbs, into his carriage, while passing through the streets of Alexandria.

— A Provisional Government formed at Madrid issue a proclamation deposing Queen Isabella, and substituting the sovereignty of the people.

— Explosion in the Green Pit Colliery, Ruabon, Wales, causing the death of ten workmen and injuring eleven others.

**2.**—In his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, the Premier writes:—"The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons seized the occasion of an expiring Parliament, which had proclaimed its inadequate representation of the country, to recommend a change of the fundamental laws of the realm, and to propose a dissolution of the union between Church and State. Her Majesty's Government offered and will offer to this policy an uncompromising resistance. The connexion of religion with the exercise of political authority is one of the main safeguards of the civilization of man. It instils some sense of responsibility even into the depositaries of absolute power; but, under any circumstances, the absence or severance of such a tie will lower the character and duties of Government, and tend to the degradation of society. . . Instead of Ireland being made an exception to the fundamental condition of our Constitution, there are many important reasons why the Established Church should be maintained in that country. Its suppression would aggravate religious hostility and party rancour,

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would suppress a resident class of men whose social virtues are conducive, as all agree, to the welfare of the country, and would further diminish the security of property in a land where its tenure and enjoyment are not as unquestioned as they hitherto have been in other parts of her Majesty's dominions. But even in Great Britain the spoliation of the Church in Ireland would not be without its effect. Confiscation is contagious, and when once a community has been seduced into plunder, its predatory acts have seldom been single. . . Amidst the discordant activity of many factions, there moves the supreme purpose of one power. The philosopher may flatter himself he is advancing the cause of enlightened progress; the sectarian may be roused to exertion by anticipations of the downfall of ecclesiastical systems. These are transient efforts—vain and passing aspirations. The ultimate triumph, were our Church to fall, would be to that power which would substitute for the authority of our sovereign the supremacy of a foreign prince—to that power with whose traditions, learning, discipline, and organization our Church alone has hitherto been able to cope, and that, too, only when supported by a determined and devoted people."

**2.**—Taking advantage of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, Sir W. Heathcote retires from the representation of Oxford University, on the ground of ill-health. The Liberal party at once put themselves into communication with Sir Roundell Palmer, for the purpose of inducing him to come forward as a candidate. He at first consented; but the chances appearing to be against his election, Sir Roundell afterwards returned to his Richmond constituents.

— Successful experiments with the Moncrieff gun-carriage at Shoeburyness. They were repeated a week afterwards.

**4.**—Boat upset on the Thames, near Westminster Bridge, and four of the passengers drowned.

**5.**—Interview between the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Papal emissaries regarding the forthcoming Ecumenical Council called at Rome. On behalf of the Greek Church the Patriarch declared the convening of the Council vain and fruitless, so long as Rome held—(1) That there is in the Universal Church of Christ any bishop, supreme ruler, or head, other than the Lord. (2) That there is any patriarch infallible and unerring, speaking *ex cathedra* and above Ecumenical Councils, in which latter is infallibility, when they are in accordance with Scripture and Apostolic tradition. (3) That the Apostles were unequal. (4) That the Pope had pre-eminence of seat not by human and synodical arrangement, but by Divine right. After an appeal from the Latin priests, based mainly on the decrees of the Council of Florence, the Protosyncallus

was directed to return the Papal letter to the bearers.

**5.**—A Provisional Government installed at Madrid, presided over by Generals Serrano and Prim and Senor Olozaga.

**7.**—General Prim enters Madrid, and is enthusiastically received by the people.

— The *Herald* announces that the Queen had nominated the Very Rev. the Dean of Cork (McGhee) to the See of Peterborough ; and that the Rev. Henry Longueville Mansell, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, had been appointed to the Deanery of St. Paul's.

— Lord Ranelagh addresses a letter to the South Middlesex Corps, of which he was colonel, for the purpose of explaining his connexion with the Rachel affair. He described himself as the victim of "an idle curiosity," which tempted him, in common with other gentlemen, to drop occasionally into Rachel's shop, and thus give her an opportunity of using his name, and making him a mark for public scandal. He also complained of the conduct of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine during the progress of the case, and expressed a reluctance to change moralities with him. "If those who live in glass houses should abstain from stone-throwing, surely those who occupy regular crystal palaces should be still more guarded in that respect."

**8.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Glasgow, and lay the foundation-stone of the new University buildings on Gilmore-hill. The Lord Provost (Lumsden) was knighted soon afterwards, in acknowledgment of the magnificent reception accorded to the Royal visitors.

**9.**—Mr. Gladstone issues an address to the electors of South-west Lancashire. After reviewing the facts connected with the downfall of the last Russell Ministry, he passed on to advocate a repeal of the rate-paying limitations in the Reform Act, and condemned as unnecessary the addition of £3,000,000. more, by the present Government, to the public expenditure of the country. In the removal of the Irish Establishment he saw the discharge of a debt of civil justice, and the disappearance of a national, almost a world-wide, reproach. "In the manner of proceeding we ought, I think, to be governed by three considerations : a regard for Irish interest and feeling ; an enlarged equity to those who would lose in point of civil privilege ; and a careful heed to the spirit of equal dealing throughout the detailed arrangements. After all that these rules can warrant has been done, there may remain a considerable property at the disposal of the State. The mode of its application can only, in my judgment, be suggested to Parliament by those who, as a Government, may have means and authority to examine fully the provision made by law for the various public and social wants of

Ireland, and to compare, in each case, both the emergency of the demand and the facility of meeting it with general satisfaction. It would, however, ill consist with the principle of 'the measure for which we are now contending, if the State, having disestablished the Church, were to apply its funds to the teaching of religion in any other form. To sum up this great subject : Rest as we are, by common consent, we cannot. Endowment of all, after the events of the last session, is out of the question. Retrenchment or mutilation of the existing Church, by reduction of its spiritual offices, has been proposed by a Royal Commission ; but I do not yet learn, from the last and most authentic declarations of the Ministry, that they adopt it, or indeed any other method of proceeding. We (the Opposition) have done our part. The matter now rests with you. Our path at least lies before you, broad, open, and well defined ; our policy has advocates who do not shrink from its avowal. It is the policy of bringing absolutely to an end the civil establishment of the Church in Ireland. It has received the solemn sanction of the representatives whom the nation chose in 1865. For the line of action, the only one just and the only one available, I confidently ask your approval." Mr. Gladstone spoke within the next few days at Warrington, Liverpool, Newton Bridge, and Southport.

**9.**—Died, in Edinburgh, aged 79, Sir George Sinclair, of Ulbster, a popular and accomplished country gentleman, who had been greatly mixed up in Scottish ecclesiastical controversies.

**10.**—The German Polar Expedition return to Bremen.

— Case of Lord Albert Clinton heard in the Bankruptcy Court ; claims, 30,000/. An order for release was granted.

— Meeting held at Blaydon, to express sympathy with a lady representing herself to be the Countess of Derwentwater, and who had recently "squatted" on the grounds of Dilston Castle. She was afterwards forced to remove her camp.

**11.**—Lord Westbury withdraws from the Scottish Law Inquiry Commission. "You will pardon me," he writes to Lord-Advocate Gordon, "if I see in what has passed clear proof that you and certain persons in Edinburgh had determined that Lord Colonsay should be the head and regulate the inquiries of the Commission, and that you were indifferent whether I assented to it or not. I have read the names of your Commissioners, and I decline to serve on your Commission with much regret." In a previous letter Lord Westbury had indicated ill-health, and possible absence from the country, as a reason for not serving on the Commission.

**12.**—General Prim, writing to *Le Gaulois*, (699)

expresses astonishment at certain portions of the press alleging that Spain was not proceeding with the work of regeneration fast enough. "Eight days sufficed for us to overthrow a dynasty three hundred years old, and to establish a new Government. We shall not delay now to consolidate our position through a Constituent Assembly on the basis of our programme, which is known to you. We shall then have succeeded in attaining the political ideal contemporary Spain, namely, a really constitutional monarchy founded upon the most extended Liberal basis compatible with that kind of Government."

**12.**—In the case of *Glen v. the Caledonian Railway Company*, the Lord Ordinary (Kinloch) recalls the interdict formerly granted against the payment of dividend declared at last general meeting of the Company.

**14.**—The Bishop of Chichester inhibits the Rev. Mr. Purchas from carrying on his ritualistic services at Brighton.

— Died at Bristol, aged 46, Dr. Herapath, a well-known analytical chemist.

**16.**—General Peel announces his intention of withdrawing from the representation of Huntingdon.

**19.**—The Spanish Government issue a decree appointing Senor Rosas President of the Council of State. Another commanded the suppression of all convents and monasteries founded since 1837, and the reduction of all in existence prior to that date; property, movable and immovable, to revert to the State.

— In the course of an electioneering speech at Sheffield, Mr. Roebuck referred to a speech he had made at a meeting in Paradise-square during the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of America, and to the opinion entertained of it by the Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston:—"The moment I got into his room—he was standing writing at his desk, as he always did—he turned round and put out his hands, and said, 'Roebuck, Roebuck, what a devilish good speech you made in Sheffield!' (Cheers and laughter.) I said, 'My Lord, I am greatly obliged to you, and flattered for the kind phrase you have used about my speech'—though it was rather a hard one you know—(laughter)—'I am very much flattered.' 'Flattered?' he said. 'Why, I am entirely of your opinion, but I dare not officially say so.' Now that struck me, according to the old woman's phrase, all of a heap,—that a man in power should say to me openly and without disguise, that he was entirely of my opinion, and lead the people of England directly the opposite way. That, said I, is modern political morality. (Laughter.) I did my work with the gay and pleasant old Lord, and bowed my way out of his room."

**20.**—In the Austrian Reichsrath, Count Taufe presented a bill relating to the military forces, particularly to the Landwehr and (700)

Landsturm. He stated that the proposals submitted by him were based upon the principles of freedom. The term of service in the line would be three years, and in the reserve seven years. The strength of the army and navy on a war footing would be 800,000 men; and he showed that these figures demonstrated the unity of the two portions of the empire.

**21.**—Mr. Bright declines to become arbiter on the claims of the different Liberals presently contesting Nottingham. "The question in dispute is one for the electors, and I do not see how any person or persons outside your borough can hope to be of use in an attempt to settle it."

**22.**—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson presented with an address, and entertained at Liverpool at a banquet attended by Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, and others. The new ambassador referred to two of the questions in dispute between America and this country as all but settled, and the third as likely to be settled equally honourably. Lord Stanley said:—"I never like to look forward too confidently to the future, but if it should happen that in the next few weeks the American Minister and I should have an opportunity of settling those questions which are still pending between the two countries, and thereby throw over the last chance of difference, and the least pretext for a quarrel, I can only say I for one shall feel that result as in itself an ample compensation for all the delay, for all the responsibility, and for all the anxiety which is attached to that conspicuous but not always enviable position of being Foreign Secretary." In replying to the toast of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone spoke hopefully of the increase of commerce as likely to lessen the chances of war and bloodshed, and highly eulogized the new ambassador.

— The *Australian* on her voyage from Sydney to London wrecked on the north of St. Christopher's. The crew, passengers, and 3,100 ounces of gold were saved.

**23.**—Case of Mr. Doulton, M.P.; heard before the Constitutional Tribunal, Brussels. Mr. Doulton negotiated the carrying out of certain public works (the purification of the Seine) in favour of the Belgian Public Works Company, and he further obtained a contract from a Belgian contractor, named Mention, to carry out certain works for the sum of 500,000/. This was afterwards discovered when the works were being carried out by the same contractor at a contract made with the Company itself, and negotiated by the defendant Doulton, of 600,000/. It came out in evidence at the trial of Mr. Doulton, who was charged with making a fraudulent contract with his contractor, that the sum of 100,000/ was to be handed over to Mr. Doulton, who actually received, at the rate of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. on the payments made to Mention, about 148,000 francs; part of which, it was stated in evidence, was divided with Mr. Albert Grant, late M.P. for Kidderminster. Doulton was to have 100,000/ in deferred

shares for his services, and become managing director, with a salary of 4,000*l.* a year. The verdict of the Court was that Mr. Doulton had fraudulently received the money, and, in fact, had made a fraudulent contract; but the Court held he had not brought himself within the meshes of the Belgian Penal Code. The Deputy Procureur at once entered an appeal against this decision, but it was confirmed at the close of the year.

**24.**—The *Devon*, Government lighter, lost on the Prison rocks, Penzance, and sixteen of her crew drowned.

— Manifesto issued by the Spanish Provisional Government setting forth the results of the revolution, and promising to respect the popular decision regarding the future form of government.

**25.**—The Spanish Provisional Government recognised by England, France, Russia, and Portugal.

**27.**—At a banquet given by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Supply Association, the Marquis of Salisbury, speaking of the House of Lords, said the Upper House was not yet one of the subjects of the day; he expected that it would become one, and looked forward to that contingency with nothing of apprehension. Everybody was the better for being looked after, and he would abide by the principle that any institution which could not hold its own ground on the free and fair discussion of its merits should cease to exist.

— Letters from Madrid mention that the Provisional Government were about to deliver up the *Tornado*, and pay an indemnification of 25,000*l.* to the owners, and 12,500*l.* to the crew.

— Died at Stafford House the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes to her Majesty during the different Whig Administrations, till the death of the late Duke in 1861.

— Died at Addington Park, aged 74, Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, a man of calm and benignant spirit, of great discretion and unobtrusive but thoroughly practical piety. His policy was uniformly moderate, and his aim conciliatory.

— The sporting world and many outside thrown into consternation by a report that in all probability the Derby would not be run at Epsom in future, and possibly not at all for the next few years, in consequence of a dispute with the present lessee of the ground.

— A new map of France issued, showing that the increase of Prussia had not destroyed the balance of power to her detriment, and that with her army, 40,000,000 people, and Algeria, she had “nothing to fear from any one.”

— In conformity with a fiat for a writ of error granted by the Attorney-General, application was made at the Central Criminal Court for a record of the facts upon which the conviction of Madame Rachel had taken place.

The chief point at issue was whether Mr. Kerr, as a judge of the City of London Court, had any legal right to dispose of cases at the Old Bailey, and the special object of the application was to obtain a record that the trial took place before him at the last sessions. Statement furnished.

**27.**—Inquiry at the Marlborough-street Police-court into the charge of bigamy preferred by Major W. B. Lumley against his reputed wife, Eliza Wright Haines.

**30.**—The Recruiting Bill passed by the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath; the army not to be increased in the meantime.

— Fall of a warehouse in Ribby-street, Liverpool, four of the workmen inside being smothered under the linseed stored on the fourth floor.

**31.**—Earthquake shocks experienced at Leamington.

**November 2.**—Died suddenly, in Edinburgh, James B. Manson, of the *Daily Review*.

**3.**—Mr. Bright presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh. Referring to the exertions he had made, in company with Mr. Cobden, for the repeal of the Corn Laws, he said:—“When I look back to him whose name must ever be foremost in any history or memory of that struggle—when I consider his remarkable industry, his wonderful sagacity, his enlarged information, the combined force and gentleness of his character, his most persuasive speech—when I look back upon his transcendent merits—I confess that I am amazed that it took all that, and the energy, and the labour, and the resolution of scores and hundreds and thousands besides, to repeal the Corn Laws. I say I am amazed that on so clear a question it should be necessary to make so great an effort to bring Parliament and the people to comprehend their true interests. . . I am one of those who have never believed that there is anything very mysterious in the art or knowledge of politics; that, with regard to what we call statesmanship—honest statesmanship—it is not an abstruse and a difficult branch of knowledge; that if, when we come to consider a public question, we were able to strip it of all the things which do not really belong to it, and to get at the pith and kernel of the matter, I think that our intellects are so much on a par, and that as a whole we are so anxious to act honestly and rightly, that nearly on all occasions we should be able to come to an early and a wise agreement as to the course which the public shall pursue.” Again, speaking of the Russian war, he said:—“I always said that no country justice—and there are not many of them who are very particular—(laughter)—would send any man to jail for three months on evidence such as the people of England—I beg pardon of a gentleman in Glasgow who writes to me on the subject—I mean the people of Great Britain and Ireland—

went into that unhappy struggle. The result was that 250,000 men died or were killed in the course of that conflict, and that hundreds of millions of treasure created by the nations engaged were squandered—that the armaments all over Europe and in this country have been maintained at a higher rate ever since—that we in this country have found our military armaments increasing by 10,000,000/- a year, and 10,000,000/- in twenty years comes to 200,000,000/-, besides that sum spent in the war itself. And after all this, we find that there is still a great Eastern question—that Russia is stronger than ever, for Russia has manumitted her serfs, and that Turkey is not stronger but weaker from the efforts made to save her." Mr. Bright concluded :—"The century in which we live—and the middle of which we have passed—is a century remarkable for its changes ; and I have no doubt whatever that it will be so regarded in future times. There is a great battle going on at this moment, and without exaggeration one may say that it is a battle with confused noise, although it is not a battle like that which the prophet described, 'with garments rolled in blood.' But there is a confused noise throughout the country from John o' Groat's to Land's End ; all over Great Britain and over Ireland men are discussing great questions—questions which are to affect the unity of the empire, our own condition, the condition of the posterity that are to follow us, and to affect all the narratives of the future historians of this kingdom. Well, I say, then, let us in this battle, and in these discussions, bear our part ; let us avoid heat of passion as much as we can ; let us strip from all these questions that which does not belong to them ; let us grasp with all our might the pith and kernel of them ; and let us honestly endeavour to find a true solution for whatever difficulties beset the nation." (Applause.)

**3.**—A cable telegram announces that General Grant had been elected President, and S. Colfax Vice-President, of the United States.

—Sir James Fergusson entertained at a banquet in Willis's Rooms previous to taking his departure for South Australia.

**4.**—Diet opened by the King of Prussia, who stated that his relations with foreign Powers were in every respect satisfactory and friendly. He also expressed his good wishes for the "future prosperity and power" of the Spanish nation, and concluded by remarking that "the sentiments of the sovereigns of Europe, and the national desire for peace, give ground for trusting that the advancing development of the general welfare will not only suffer no material disturbance, but will also be freed from those obstructing and paralysing effects which have only too often been created by groundless fears, taken advantage of by the enemies of peace and public order."

**5.**—Mr. Bright elected an honorary member of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce,

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making a speech on the occasion, in which he recommended his hearers to press for a "Free Breakfast Table," or an abolition of the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar. He was presented with a congratulatory address in the Corn Exchange in the evening, and again spoke at length on the questions of taxation, retrenchment, and education. He had no notion of calling a country happy and prosperous when pauperism was increasing to the extent it was doing here. "You may have an ancient monarchy, with the dazzling glitter of the sovereign ; and you may have an ancient nobility, with grand mansions and parks, and great estates ; and you may have an ecclesiastical hierarchy, covering with worldly pomp that religion whose virtue is humility ; but, notwithstanding all this, the whole fabric is rotten, and doomed ultimately to fall ; for the great mass of the people by whom it is supported is poor, and suffering, and degraded."

**6.**—The Archbishop of York opens the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution with an address on the present condition of philosophy.

—The new French ambassador to Rome, the Marquis de Bonneville, received by the Pope, who expressed the most cordial sentiments towards the Emperor and France.

**7.**—At the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night, the principal interest centred in the speeches of Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the Premier. Referring to the differences between this country and America, the former said they were now ended. "How that end has been brought about I forbear to say, except that it has been brought about without touching in the slightest degree the rights or the honour of either nation. (Cheers.) From 1846 to the present time, from one cause or other, there were clouds which alarmed the people of both countries. We have removed those clouds, and leave both nations in an undimmed sunshine of peace."—Mr. Disraeli, noticing the rival jealousies of France and Prussia, thought that Lord Stanley, who had so successfully terminated the difference in the severe, long-enduring misunderstanding with America, "can do nothing better than confer with the other great Powers of Europe, and step in between these two great countries, animated, as I believe they are, by no aggressive feeling, but occupying the position which they do from peculiar causes, which could not have been anticipated, and which seldom or ever occurred before. I say that with the wise and generous mediation of the other equal Powers of Europe I have myself the conviction that as happy a termination will be brought to this misunderstanding as has been brought to the misconceptions which existed between the United States and ourselves—(cheers)—and I hope that when this day next year I have the honour of responding to the toast of her Majesty's Government—(great laughter and cheers)—I may be permitted, my Lord Mayor, to remind you of these observations, and that the ambassadors of

France and Prussia may make similar observations to those which have fallen from my hon. friend the minister for the United States."

9.—Died at his London residence, aged 26, the Marquis of Hastings, celebrated in the sporting world for the extent of his bets and their unsuccessful result. In the absence of male issue the marquise became extinct.

— The Court of Common Pleas gives judgment in the case of Miss Becker, which involved the right of women to exercise the suffrage. The judges all agreed that there was not sufficient evidence for saying that by the common law women had a right to vote for members of Parliament, while on the other hand there was the uninterrupted practice of centuries to show that women had not so voted. The Lord Chief Justice thought the term "men" in the Act did not include women; and even if it did, then women would come within the term "incapacitated."

— Sentence passed at Belgrade on the rest of the prisoners accused of complicity in the murder of Prince Michael. Maistrovich, in accordance with the demand of the public prosecutor, was condemned to death, three to five years' imprisonment, and three others were acquitted.

10.—Some disappointment was experienced by a statement in the newspapers this evening, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson's announcement concerning the settlement of the differences between this country and America did not mean that they were absolutely disposed of, but only that such arrangements for their settlement had been made as would transfer them from the sphere of political negotiation to the arbitrament of a disinterested and decisive tribunal. The *Times* remarked, apparently upon authority, that the questions between England and America arising out of the war are to be referred to a mixed commission; that the question of the liability of England for the depredations of the *Alabama* is to be referred to "a European sovereign of the first class," described in such a way as to suggest that the person meant was the King of Prussia; that the question whether the recognition of the Confederates was right or wrong is to be left to remain as it is, each party retaining its own opinion as to the justice, friendliness, and necessity of the course pursued; that the question as to the maintenance of the maxim "Nemo potest exire patriam" is to be dealt with by legislation; and that the dispute about San Juan is to be referred to the President of the Swiss Confederation.

— Spanish electoral law promulgated: every citizen of twenty-five years, who was not deprived of his political rights, entitled to vote; the voting to be by provinces; and the number of deputies to the Cortes to be 350.

— The French *Avenir National, Tribune*, and several provincial newspapers seized for publishing a list of subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument in the cemetery

of Montmartre to M. Baudin, a representative of the people, who was killed during the *coup d'état* in 1851 (see p. 216). The Government alleged that the publication of these subscription lists was an attempt to disturb the public peace. The aged Legitimist, M. Beroyer, wrote:—"On the 2d of December, 1851, I proposed and obtained from the National Assembly, united at the Mairie of the 10th Arrondissement, a decree declaring the dismissal and outlawry of the President of the Republic, inviting citizens to resistance against the violation of the law of which the President was guilty. This decree was made as public as possible in Paris. My colleague, M. Baudin, energetically obeyed the orders of the Assembly; he fell a victim to them, and I feel myself obliged to take part in the subscription which has been opened for the erection of an expiatory monument over his tomb."

10.—Convention signed between England and the United States for the settlement of outstanding claims. The fourth article was in these words:—"The Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two Governments as the '*Alabama* claims'; but before any of such claims are taken into consideration by them, the two high contracting parties shall fix upon some sovereign or head of a friendly State as arbitrator in respect of such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred in case the Commissioners shall be unable to come to a unanimous decision upon the same."

— Addressing a meeting of gun manufacturers in Birmingham on the question of national expenditure, Mr. Bright recommended that the framing of the estimates should be taken out of the hands of the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, and the Cabinet, and placed under the control of a Committee of the House of Commons.

— Agitation among the undergraduates at Cambridge to improve the college dinners. The subject was discussed to-day in the Union, and a resolution carried, by 223 to 17, that the present system was execrable, and no permanent improvement possible until irresponsible cooks were made college servants.

11.—Committee formed in London for the protection of holders of foreign bonds, 400,000,000, worth of which were said by Mr. Göschen to be negotiated in the City.

— A supplement to the *Gazette* contains a proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament and ordering the writs for a new one to be returnable on the 10th December next. The election excitement, which had been raging in many places for months, was now greatly heightened, and dwarfed all other matters of domestic interest. Probably the widest and keenest interest was felt in the Westminster and South-West Lancashire contests; the former centring in Mr. J. S. Mill, and the latter in Mr. Gladstone. Local excitement appeared

to be most violent at Newport and at Blackburn, where the Protestant lecturer Murphy had succeeded in rousing the polemical feelings of the people. A troop of cavalry and an infantry company were despatched thither on the 12th.

**12.**—Excitement at Paris caused by the Premier's suggestion at the Mansion House banquet that the Foreign Secretary should interfere between France and Prussia.

— Imperial ukase issued at St. Petersburg, ordering a conscription of four persons in every thousand throughout the empire.

**13.**—Addressing his constituents at King's Lynn, Lord Stanley said that every month which had passed since the Reform Bill became law has lessened the anxiety felt, and confirmed him in the judgment that the Government had acted quite right. If causes of quarrel could be avoided for a year or two, he thought that mere weariness or exhaustion would bring about at least a partial disarmament. Trouble, he said, was gathering in the East. “It may come too quickly, or it may be deferred for years, but come it probably will. Now, that is a state of things to which we ought not to shut our eyes. Fifteen years ago, we refused to see in time what was then obviously impending; and the result was that, to everybody's dissatisfaction, we drifted—it was a very happy phrase—into the Crimean war. I do not think that the dangers which threaten the Turkish empire arise from the same source now as then. It is rather internal than external peril by which that empire is threatened. No foreign alliances, no European guarantee, can protect a Government against financial collapse, or against rebellion in its own provinces. In those matters every country must be left to work out its own destiny. Greece, that little State about which our grandfathers were so enthusiastic, and which we in the present day are rather too much inclined to depreciate—Greece might be the model State of the East, and exercise on the Christian race an almost incalculable influence if, instead of indulging in vain dreams of aggrandisement, they would make their internal government more worthy of a civilized country, and of the destinies which I believe to be before them.”

**14.**—The Tribunal of the Correctional Police of the Seine gives judgment in the case of the journalists prosecuted for publishing a list of subscriptions to the Baudin Monument, and of others who had taken part in a demonstration at his grave. They were fined in sums varying from 2,000 f. to 650 f., with the alternative of imprisonment from one month to six.

**15.**—Died at Passy, near Paris, aged 76, Giacchino Rossini, the most popular composer of Italian lyric drama in the present century. :

**16.**—Numerous borough and city nominations throughout England. In most places (704)

where a poll was demanded the voting took place the following day. London returned three Liberals and one Conservative, Baron Rothschild being among the defeated; Westminster one Liberal and one Conservative—Mr. W. H. Smith polling about 1,500 votes over his opponent, Mr. J. S. Mill. It was also noticed that the most of those who had little else than Mr. Mill's recommendation to commend them to a constituency failed in their contests; the most prominent instances, probably, being Mr. Beales at the Tower Hamlets, Mr. Bradlaugh at Northampton, Mr. Odgers at Chelsea, and Mr. Chadwick at Kilmarnock. There was no contest at the Universities, Mr. Mowbray taking the place of Mr. Heathcote at Oxford, and Mr. Walpole and Mr. Hope being re-elected for Cambridge. Mr. Lowe was elected the first member for London University without opposition. As the prospects of Mr. Gladstone in South-west Lancashire were at least doubtful, he was put up for Greenwich and carried along with Mr. Alderman Salomons by about 1,700 over his highest Conservative opponent. At Exeter the Solicitor-General was rejected in favour of Mr. J. D. Coleridge. In Leeds and Manchester the minority clause permitted the Conservatives to secure seats; but in Glasgow and Birmingham, where it also prevailed, they were defeated. Mr. Roebuck lost his seat at Sheffield, Mr. Osborne at Nottingham, Mr. Horsman at Falkirk, Mr. H. A. Bruce at Merthyr-Tydvil, Lord Amberley at South Devon, Mr. Milner Gibson at Ashton, and Sir G. Bowyer at Dundalk. A personal dispute between the two Liberal candidates for Middlesex—Lord Enfield and Mr. Labouchere—permitted the Conservatives to carry Lord George F. Hamilton.

**16.**—It is now announced with confidence that Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, is to be promoted to the See of Canterbury.

**17.**—Election riot at Cambridge, resulting in the death of a porter belonging to Christ's College.

**18.**—Sahnave repulsed in an attack on the Haytian fortress of Jacmel, and 300 of his followers reported as killed.

— Nomination day for Bucks. The Premier, addressing his constituents at Aylesbury, claimed credit for passing the Reform Bill, praised Lord Stanley, and deprecated the haste of Mr. Gladstone in bringing the Irish Church to the front when the Ministry were prepared to bow to the decision of the country. He repeated that when they succeeded to office the relations of England to foreign countries were full of courtesy rather than confidence. He did not blame Lord Clarendon, who had been Foreign Secretary only a few months. “We were viewed with suspicion and distrust, and that suspicion and distrust were occasioned by the management of our affairs by Earl Russell in Denmark, in Germany, in Russia—by the line which he took with reference to Denmark, to Germany, and to

Poland. The consequence was that he had estranged this country. It required a great deal to do it, but he did it." Fenianism the Premier traced to a foreign origin. "In America, where a great many military men were Irish—and the Irish are a valorous and adventurous people—they had acquired great skill and experience, and they knew that in Ireland there is always a degree of morbid discontent which they believed they might fan into flame, and which might lead to the revolutionary result they desired. The whole nature of the race will account for it. An Irishman is an imaginative being. He lives on an island in a damp climate, and contiguous to the melancholy ocean. He has no variety of pursuit. There is no nation in the world that leads so monotonous a life as the Irish, because their only occupation is the cultivation of the soil before them. These men are discontented because they are not amused. The Irishman, other countries where he has a fair field for his talents in various occupations, is equal, if not superior, to most races; and it is not the fault of the Government that there is not that variety of occupation in Ireland. I may say with frankness that I think it is the fault of the Irish. If they led that kind of life which would invite the introduction of capital into the country, all this ability might be utilized; and instead of those feelings which they acquire by brooding over the history of their country, a great part of which is merely traditionary, you would find men acquiring fortunes, and arriving at conclusions on politics entirely different from those which they now offer." The Premier was elected without opposition, along with Mr. Dupre and Mr. Lanbeit, both supporters of his Government.

**19.**—Judgment given in the Court of Common Pleas in favour of the legality of the meetings known as "Sunday Evenings for the People."

**20.**—Mr. Burlingame (American) and his colleagues of the Chinese embassy are presented to the Queen by Lord Stanley, and deliver their credentials. An arrangement was afterwards made with Lord Clarendon for having disputes between the two countries referred to the supreme Government of each.

—The Lord Justice-General (Inglis) elected Chancellor of Edinburgh University—an office rendered vacant by the death of Lord Brougham—by 210 votes over Mr. Gladstone, the polling being 1,730 against 1,570.

**21.**—Nomination day for South-west Lancashire. Mr. Gladstone spoke amid considerable interruption on the question of Reform, economy, and the Irish Church, and sought to show that the position he had taken up with regard to the whole of them entitled him to ask with confidence that the constituency he was addressing would again return him to Parliament. "Some persons have said that you need not return me for South-west Lancashire

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because I may sit somewhere else. They say that I had better go away—(cries of "No, no") —from the place where I was born, from the place where I was bred, from the place where my family have been for ninety years, and where they still pursue the honourable commerce of this country. You may just as well, in my opinion, say, 'I will turn a man out of his proper house because somebody else will have the charity to take him in as a beggar and a vagrant.' I don't, gentlemen, desire to be a Parliamentary vagrant. My ambition is not merely to have a seat in Parliament, but to have that seat which you are going to give me. (Cheers.) I agree with my friends who have warned me that time is flying, and I will ask you to listen to me no longer than while I say this. My wishes and desires have been true to you, as the needle to the pole. I have not spoken a word, I have not drawn a scratch of the pen, to obtain any other seat in Parliament than yours. (Cheers.) And now the question for you, gentlemen, is, when the voice of the nation sounds in your ears, and speaks in accents which not even Mr. Turner or Mr. Cross can misunderstand—for I know that Mr. Cross will not deny that the battle of this election is already fought and won throughout the country—(cheers)—I ask you, therefore, gentlemen, not to separate yourselves from the body of the nation. (Great cheering.) You are part of England. (Cheers.) You are great; but England is greater. (Renewed cheering.) With England Scotland joins, and with Scotland Ireland—(cheers)—for in Ireland, too, many of the Protestants in the north—(loud cheering, and great interruption)—we know by the news of to-day that for the Tory town of Belfast—(cheers)—and the yet more Tory town of Londonderry—(renewed cheering)—a Liberal candidate is returned. (Great cheers.) Voices, gentlemen, are to be weighed as well as counted; and of you I ask, with the fullest confidence that you will accept, seal, and grant the request, that I may have not merely a seat in Parliament, but that I may be permitted and enabled to speak the words of truth and justice in the House of Commons in the name and with the authority of the men of South-west Lancashire." The polling took place on the 24th, and resulted in the defeat of the Opposition leader by 260 votes. He thereupon issued an address to his supporters, and another to the electors of Greenwich thanking them for their "unparalleled kindness."

**23.**—The literature of the Irish Church question receives an addition to-day by the publication of the pamphlet "A Chapter of Autobiography," by Mr. Gladstone. "At time," he said in the Introduction, "when the Established Church of Ireland is on her trial, it is not unfair that her assailants should be placed on their trial too: most of all, if they have at one time been her sanguine defenders. But if not, the matter of the indictment against them, at any rate that of their defence, should be kept apart, as far as they are concerned,

from the public controversy, that it may not darken or perplex the greater issue. It is in the character of the author of a book called 'The State in its Relations with the Church' that I offer these pages to those who may feel a disposition to examine them. They were written at the date attached to them, but their publication has been delayed until after the stress of the general elections."

**24.**—The two Italian soldiers Monti and Tognetti executed at Rome for their participation in the attack on the Serristori barracks in October 1867. The event caused considerable excitement at Florence, and in the Chamber of Deputies next day Signor Curti asked the Government what course they intended to take after this fresh defiance by the Papacy to Italy. General Menabrea said that he did not disguise the political significance of the unjustifiable act of the Pontifical Government, which the Italian Government made every possible effort to avert, but deprecated discussion as inexpedient. General Bixio and others spoke warmly in favour of a vigorous and decided policy in respect to the Papacy and French intervention in Rome, and ultimately the following motion was adopted by 147 to 119 votes:—"The Chamber fully concurring in the censure passed by the Government upon the acts of the Papacy, passes to the order of the day."

— The Italian Chamber re-assembles. There was no speech from the Throne.

— The Croatian deputies appear for the first time in the Hungarian Diet, and were warmly received. The magnates took their seats in the Upper House next day.

**25.**—In the case of Wason v. Walter (of the *Times*), involving the right of a newspaper to publish a report of a debate in the House of Lords, in which statements were made of a defamatory character, the Queen's Bench give judgment in favour of the defendant.

— Wreck of the *Hibernia* steam-ship, ten days from New York to Glasgow, and about 700 miles off the Irish coast. The previous day, during a heavy gale, the screw shaft broke in the steam-pipe, and the screw itself became a kind of battering ram by which the stern quarter of the ship was completely opened up. Although the pumps were used with great assiduity, and attempts made to lighten her by throwing cargo overboard, the water gained so rapidly that Captain Munro, who behaved throughout with great coolness and intrepidity, ordered the boats to be got ready about four A.M. They were five in number, three lifeboats and two quarter-boats. Of that described as No. 1 the captain took the command himself, though he was the last to leave the vessel. No. 2 was commanded by the first officer; No. 3 by the second officer (Davies); (No. 4 had been destroyed a few days previously;) No. 5 by the third officer; and No. 6 by the boatswain. In boat No. 1 there were originally 33 persons,

but two afterwards swam to No. 5; in No. 2, also 33; in No. 3 there were 28; and Nos. 5 and 6 had each 21. The weather at the time of launching was a little rough, but all were let down in order, quietness, and safety, delicate ladies entering the boats without a murmur, carrying children happily insensible to the perils they had to encounter. A little provision and water was allowed to each boat, and all pushed off from the sinking ship with the wish to keep as close together in the track of vessels as possible. This design was frustrated by the weather. The boats got separated in the gale, and the chief mate's, in which a mast and sail had been fitted up, was observed to capsize with all on board—thirty-three in number. The captain's boat, thought to be the heaviest loaded, was picked up about seven P.M. by the *Star of Hope* (Captain Talbot), bound from Québec to Aberdeen. About midnight the boatswain's boat was also picked up with all on board safe; but though the *Star of Hope* remained many hours in the neighbourhood of the wreck, no trace could be obtained of those still missing. Of No. 2, described as being extra well furnished, no intelligence could be ascertained. Boat No. 3, under the charge of Davies, was associated with a series of calamities and privations unparalleled in even the gloomy annals of seafaring disaster. As both water and provisions were limited, the supply for the twenty eight on board was fixed at the lowest minimum capable of sustaining existence. The orders of Davies were implicitly obeyed by all who had sense to follow them. A few, maddened by drinking salt water, were from time to time bound to the bottom of the boat; two others, to escape the horror of the privations committed suicide while in a state of delirium and four among them, a mother and child, died from exhaustion and exposure. For an entire week, and without anything to vary the monotony of their sufferings, the miserable survivors strove to reach the Irish shore. On the evening of the eighth day from the wreck, a wave struck the already disabled boat, when the bulk of those on board, moving in one helpless mass, caused her to capsize and all were thrown into the sea. Nineteen perished here. Three of those who came to the surface—Davies himself, with Quartermaster Blair, and Reilly, a common seaman, contrived to get hold of the boat while riding her upwards, clambered up the sides, and sat on the keel for an hour, till a wave again capsized her, and all three were once more thrown into the sea. They again came up together, held on till the boat righted, and, bruised and exhausted as they were, again made for the coast. After two days of indescribable agony, the sighted Tory Lighthouse on Sunday evening but had to keep out again that night, as the sea was running dangerously high. They made land next day, and ran the boat ashore at a well-selected point on Fanney shore Donegal. They were noticed by a few fisher-

men, who carefully conveyed them to what shelter they could afford, and attended to their wants till assistance was obtained through the owners of the *Hibernia*.

**25.**—Mr. J. A. Froude elected Rector of St. Andrew's University by a majority of 14 over Mr. Disraeli.

**26.**—Explosion in the north-west section of the Hindley Green (Arley) Pit, Wigan, causing the death of 61 of the 70 people engaged in that portion of the workings. As the shaft was comparatively uninjured, and the pit free from fire, a descent was soon made, and the most of those in the other sections relieved. Of those killed, the great majority had fallen under the influence of the choke-damp. Fifteen at least appeared to have lost their life in the confusion resulting from the first alarm of the explosion. A few found near the shaft were presumed to have been burnt to death by the flames from the pit furnaces, which were forced by the temporary reversion of the ventilation into the adjacent roads.

— At Cairo, Lord Napier of Magdala invests the Viceroy of Egypt with the Order of the Star of India.

**27.**—Collision of H.M.S. *Crocodile* with the Canadian barque *John Dwyer*, from Callao to Antwerp. The latter sunk, with four of her crew ; the rest, eight in number, were saved in boats from the *Crocodile*.

**28.**—The *Gazette* of this date confirms a rumour current for a few days, that Mrs. Disraeli had been elevated to the peerage, with the title of Viscountess Beaconsfield of Beaconsfield.

**29.**—Republican demonstration in Madrid.

— Died at Angerville, aged 78, M. Berryer, a brilliant orator of the French bar, and foremost of the Legitimist politicians. Headaddressed a note to the Count de Chambord as his sovereign a few hours before his death.

**30.**—The elections being now nearly over, it was seen that the greatness of the Liberal majority placed all doubt as to the fate of the present Ministry at an end. To-day it was calculated at 121, or 60 over the majority understood to be available in the last Parliament. The numbers were thus made up :—English boroughs, 213 Liberals, 94 Conservatives ; Scotch burghs, 25 Liberals, 0 Conservatives ; Irish boroughs, 28 Liberals, 13 Conservatives ; English counties, 50 Liberals, 114 Conservatives ; Scotch counties, 23 Liberals, 7 Conservatives ; Irish counties, 34 Liberals, 24 Conservatives. Lancashire showed a majority of two to one in favour of the Conservatives, Northumberland about the same for the Liberals, and Durham more than five to one. In North Lancashire, where the houses of Stanley and Devonshire were understood to be interested in the contest, the Marquis of Hartington, representing the latter, was defeated by about 1,500 votes. The most extraordinary Liberal victories were, however, gained in the

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Scotch counties. Perth and Dumfries were carried by unknown strangers against Government candidates of great local influence. Mid-Lothian, the centre of the Buccleuch influence, and North Ayrshire, a new division, were also won by Liberals.

**December 1.**—The Italian Deputies approve of a bill granting civil and political rights to all Italians of the provinces of the peninsula not yet united to the kingdom of Italy.

— Four more men sentenced to death at Rome for participation in the insurrection of October 1867.

— The new City Meat and Poultry Market opened for business.

— The Spanish Provisional Government issue a circular warning civil governors to be on their guard against disturbances springing from reactionary plots.

— Mr. Gathorne Hardy has an interview with a deputation at the Home Office for the purpose of receiving an Address to the Queen from the Church and State Defence Society. This was understood to be the last official act of the Home Secretary.

**2.**—Resignation of the Disraeli Ministry. This morning the Premier proceeded to Windsor, and had a consultation with her Majesty. He returned to town in time for a Cabinet Council, which sat an hour and a half. In the evening, Mr. Disraeli addressed his statement from Downing-street to the London papers. After a recital of the circumstances which led to the dissolution, he wrote :—“Although the general election has elicited, in the decision of numerous and vast constituencies, an expression of feeling which, in a remarkable degree, has justified their anticipations, and which, in dealing with the question in controversy, no wise statesman would disregard, it is now clear that the present Administration cannot expect to command the confidence of the newly-elected House of Commons. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Ministers felt it due to their own honour, and to the policy they support, not to retain office unnecessarily for a single day. They hold it to be more consistent with the attitude they have assumed, and with the convenience of public business at this season, as well as more conducive to the just influence of the Conservative party, at once to tender the resignation of their offices to her Majesty, rather than to wait for the assembling of a Parliament in which, in the present aspect of affairs, they are sensible they must be in a minority. In thus acting, her Majesty's Government have seen no cause to modify those opinions upon which they deemed it their duty to found their counsel to the Sovereign on the question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. They remain convinced that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone is wrong in principle, probably impracticable in appli-

cation; and, if practicable, would be disastrous in its effects. While ready at all times to give a fair consideration and willing aid to any plan for the improvement of the Church in Ireland, to the policy which they opposed last session—rise as they believe it to be with many calamities to society and the State—they will continue, in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance."

**2.**—Paris. Anniversary of the *coup d'état*. A demonstration was attempted at Baudin's grave, but the cemetery gates were closed by the police, and several people who resisted their authority apprehended.

— Dr. Mansel installed as Dean of St. Paul's.

**3.**—In the Court of Exchequer Chamber the Lord Chief Justice delivers judgment in the case of *Grinel v. Bristowe*, raised to recover 800*l.* and interest, the amount of a call of 10*l.* per share upon eighty shares in Overend, Gurney, & Co. (Limited), made after the sale of the shares by the plaintiff to the defendants, who were stock-jobbers and members of the Stock Exchange. The shares were transferred by the plaintiff to the nominees of the defendants, but these nominees having omitted to execute the transfers or to cause themselves to be registered as the owners, and the plaintiff thus remaining the registered holder of the shares, he had been compelled to pay a call since made. The plaintiff then brought an action against the defendants to be indemnified in respect to these payments. The facts were turned into a special case, and argued in the Court of Common Pleas, when the majority of the judges gave judgment for the plaintiff. Against that decision the defendants appealed. The Lord Chief Justice now reversed the finding of the Court of Common Pleas, and directed a verdict to be entered for the defendants.

**4.**—In obedience to a royal summons conveyed to Hawarden Castle by General Grey, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to Windsor and had an audience of her Majesty this afternoon. He was then understood to have accepted the commands laid upon him to form a Ministry. Mr. Gladstone returned to town about six o'clock, and met several of his colleagues.

— The Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, acting upon her Majesty's *congré d'élire*, unanimously elect Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, to succeed the late Dr. Longley as Archbishop of Canterbury.

— The King of Wurtemburg opens his Parliament with a speech, in which he promised the introduction of various measures of reform, and avowed that he would "defend the independence of Wurtemburg, protect the national interests, and fulfil faithfully and in a patriotic spirit his duties towards the whole Germanic Fatherland."

**5.**—Insurrection at Cadiz. The outbreak gradually acquired such importance as com-

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elled the Provisional Government to lay a portion of the fleet alongside the city, for the purpose of bombarding it if necessary. The Republican party were ultimately put down by the Government troops.

**5.**—Panic at London Stock Exchange caused by untruthful rumours of the sudden death of the Emperor Napoleon.

— Mr. Gladstone had made such progress in the construction of his Ministry that he is able to wait on the Queen at Windsor this afternoon, and submit a list of names for the more important offices. What had hitherto been a vague rumour concerning the presence of Mr. Bright in the Cabinet now obtains general credence.

— Through Lord Stanley Mr. Peabody makes another donation of 100,000*l.* in aid of the London poor, bringing the gross sum given by him for that purpose up to 350,000*l.*

**7.**—At a meeting of Congress to-day it was agreed to present a joint resolution to the President asking for the recall of Mr. Reverdy Johnson from the English embassy.

— Turkey despatches an ultimatum to the Greek Government, demanding explanations of the past, and reassuring guarantees for the future, as regarded Crete. Vienna news of the 24th made mention of a Conference to be held, for settling the dispute between the two countries.

— In his Message to Congress, President Johnson states that the *Alabama* claims are not yet quite arranged. Certain portions of the protocol not approved of by America were returned to England, and the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry had for the moment put a stop to negotiations. The Senate refused, to hear the Message read, and adjourned.

— Severe storm in and around London ; destructive also at sea, the *North Briton* being cast ashore on the Long Rock near Penzance.

**8.**—Stormy meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge at Freemasons' Tavern. A proposal made to grant 2,000*l.* to the Bishop of Cape Town was negatived by 765 to 674 votes.

**9.**—Her Majesty holds two Privy Councils—the first at one P.M., when Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues attended to deliver up the seals of office ; the second at three, at which Mr. Gladstone and the new Ministry were sworn into office. Besides the new Premier, there were present, Sir W. Page Wood, Lord Clarendon, Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bright, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Childers, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Bruce, &c., who had an audience with the Queen, and received the seals of office. At this Council Mr. Childers and Mr. Bright were sworn in as Privy Councillors, and took their seats at the board accordingly.

**10.**—Banquet at Fishmongers' Hall, attended by the Lord Chancellor and other members of the new Cabinet. Sir W. Page Wood expressed the pleasure he felt in now being able to give an active support to Mr. Gladstone; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a humorous reply for the House of Commons, intimating his intention to do all he could to remove from the country the burden of taxation, so that we might enjoy the best institutions in the world without having to pay for them.

— The first session of the eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria opened by Royal Commission. On the motion of Sir George Grey, seconded by Mr. Walpole, the Right Hon. J. Evelyn Denison was unanimously elected Speaker. The swearing-in of members was proceeded with next day.

— The Rev. Mr. Macrorie, the rival of Dr. Colenso for the Bishopric of Natal, leaves England for the Cape.

— The Premier issues his address to the electors of Greenwich, stating that he was actively engaged "in the endeavour to form an Administration, which may, I trust, deserve the confidence of the country; and will certainly use every effort in office to give effect to the great measures which, out of office, its members generally have agreed in recommending to the country."

— The *Gazette* announces that the Queen had been pleased to create the new Lord Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood, a baron, with the title of Baron Hatherley of Down Hatherley in the county of Gloucester.

**11.**—The Speaker of the new Parliament presents himself at the bar of the House of Lords to obtain her Majesty's approval of the choice made by the House of Commons. This approval was expressed through the Lord Chancellor, who had also her Majesty's commands to confirm the Commons in all their rights and privileges.

**12.**—In the House of Lords to-day the Lord Chancellor read a Royal Message, informing members that "since the time when her Majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons. It is therefore her Majesty's pleasure that an opportunity may now be given to issue writs for supplying the vacancies so occasioned, and that, after a suitable recess, you may proceed to the consideration of such matters as will then be laid before you." The Lord Chancellor took the oaths and his seat as Lord Hatherley, after which the House adjourned till 11th February.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. Ayrton moves the issue of new writs for the election of as many members of the new Government as had been returned twenty-one days. These were—Greenwich, in the room of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, First Lord of the

Treasury; Oxford, in the room of the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Secretary for War; the University of London, in the room of the Right Hon. R. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Pontefract, in the room of the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty; Birmingham, in the room of the Right Hon. John Bright, President of the Board of Trade; Southwark, in the room of the Right Hon. H. A. Layard, First Commissioner of Works; Halifax, in the room of Mr. Stansfeld, Third Lord of the Treasury; Plymouth, in the room of Sir R. P. Collier, Attorney-General; Exeter, in the room of Sir J. D. Coleridge, Solicitor-General; Bradford, in the room of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; Ripon, in the room of Lord John Hay, one of the Lords of the Admiralty; Truro, in the room of Captain Vivian, a junior Lord of the Treasury; Warrington, in the room of Mr. Calcraft, deceased. The case of Mr. Göschens gave rise to a short discussion. His election had been petitioned against, but the House had no official knowledge whether the seat was claimed. Sir R. Palmer pointed out that all the House required was information from one of its members, and the mere fact of the writ being moved for was proof sufficient that the seat was not claimed. The writ was therefore ordered to be issued with the others. Several notices of motion were afterwards given, and the House adjourned till the 29th. The elections were in all cases unopposed, and took place in most instances on the 21st.

**13.**—Consols quoted at 92 ex dividend, being the lowest point touched during the year, with the exception of Jan. 1, when they opened at 91½ to 92.

**20.**—Lord Mayo, the new Viceroy of India, lands at Bombay; and also Lord Napier of Magdala, to reassume his command of the troops there.

**21.**—Addressing an assembly of cardinals to-day, the Pope is reported to have said:—"The King of Sardinia has abased himself so low as to ask the pardon of two assassins—the King of Sardinia, who saw no guilt in the murders of the two priests at Siena—the same, who had not the smallest coin for the sufferers by the floods in Upper Italy, but who gave 5,000 francs for the widow of an assassin. This king, whom you know so well, and whom you recommend to our Lord, demands the pardon of two malefactors worthy of the last punishment."

— In the Ministerial re-election to-day, the addresses naturally of greatest interest were those delivered by the Premier at Greenwich and the President of the Board of Trade at Birmingham. Both gave clear indication of the intention of Government to support the ballot. Mr. Gladstone said:—"There are, however, two subjects that cannot be overlooked in connexion with the representation of the people. One of them is the securities afforded

by the present system for perfect freedom in the giving of the vote—(loud cheers)—in the giving of that vote which has not only not been conferred as a favour, but has been imposed as a duty, by the Legislature upon the members of the community. Upon that subject, gentlemen, I will only say that in my opinion the occurrences which have marked the recent elections—especially in some portions of the country, and most of all, perhaps, in the large borough of Blackburn, situated in the county with which I have the honour to have some connexion—those occurrences, I say, ought to form—in the hands, probably, of independent members of Parliament rather than of those of the Government representing a party—the subject of a searching and impartial inquiry. (Cheers.) I have at all times given my vote in favour of the method of open voting; but I have done so before, and do so now, with this important reservation, that whether by open voting or by whatever means, free voting must be secured. (Loud cheers.) The second point calling for immediate attention was the grievance suffered by the compound householder, which had been, he said, most needlessly—he would not say wantonly—inflicted by the late Government.—Mr. Bright said that when Mr. Gladstone asked him to join his Administration, “I have reason to know that he made that proposition with the cordial and gracious acquiescence of her Majesty the Queen.” Explaining that the state of his health prevented him undertaking the arduous duties of the India Office, he passed on to speak of the necessity that existed for an Administration working harmoniously together. “It is therefore possible that in seeking the maintenance of this harmony the members of the Administration may appear at times to take a different line to that which they have taken when unconnected with the Government. If there should be any such occasions—if any one of my constituents should find that I have on any occasion to come been in a lobby different to that in which at some former period I have been found, let him have such patience as he can; let him understand this, that until I say I have changed my views, my views remain unchanged; and that the different course which I am compelled to take is one which does not affect principle so much as time and opportunity, or that it is a temporary and inevitable concession to the necessity of continuing harmony of discussion amongst the members of the Government. I must ask you to look always at the general result.” Regarding the ballot the right hon. gentleman said:—“I am very glad to tell you that when I went up to London last week I found, I was going to say, almost nobody—(laughter and cheers)—professing to be on the Liberal side of the House of Commons who was not in favour of the ballot. (Hear, hear, loud and prolonged cheers.) Those who had previously been in its favour were strongly confirmed by recent transactions; and many, and some important persons, who

heretofore have withheld their countenance from it, now admit with the greatest freedom that what they have seen of late has entirely changed their opinion, and that they believe with our present wide suffrage—I don't know why it should be more just in the one case than in the other—the adoption of the ballot is not only proper, but is inevitable.” He had not aspired at any time, he said, to the rank of a Privy Councillor, or to the dignity of a Cabinet office. “I should have preferred much to have remained in the common rank of the simple citizenship in which heretofore I have lived. There is a charming story contained in a single verse of the Old Testament, which has often struck me as one of great beauty. Many of you will recollect that the prophet, in journeying to and fro, was very hospitably entertained, by what is termed in the Bible a Shunammite woman. In return for the hospitality of his entertainment he wished to make her some amends, and he called her and asked her what there was that he should do for her. ‘Shall I speak for thee to the King or to the Captain of the Host?’ —and it has always appeared to me to be a great answer that the Shunammite woman returned. She said, ‘I dwell among mine own people.’ (Great applause.) When the question was put to me whether I would step into the position in which I now find myself, the answer from my heart was the same—I wish to dwell among mine own people. (Great applause.) Happily, the time may have come—I trust it has come—when in this country an honest man may enter the service of the Crown, and at the same time not feel it in any degree necessary to dissociate himself from his own people. (Great applause.)”

**21.**—Congratulatory address from the clergy of the diocese of London presented to Dr. Tait, upon his elevation to the primacy.

**22.**—Madame Rachel liberated on bail, pending the result of the arguments on a writ of error granted to try the right of Mr. Commissioner Kerr to sit as a judge in the Central Criminal Court.

**23.**—Lord Cairns delivers the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Martin v. Mackonochie*, involving the legality of the ritualistic practices observed in the church of St. Alban, Holborn. On both the charges opposed against—the kneeling or prostrating before the consecrated elements, and the use of lighted candles—Lord Cairns decided against Mr. Mackonochie. Lighted candles, he held, were not “ornaments” within the meaning of the Rubric. Mr. Mackonochie was also condemned in the costs of appeal as well as the costs of hearing in the court below. At a meeting of the Ritualistic party held afterwards with reference to this judgment the opinion was very generally expressed that the time had come when the church should demand to be deli-

vered from the burden of its connexion with the State.

**24.**—The Marquis of Bute received into the Roman Catholic Church at Nice, by Monsignor Capel, an English priest.

— Died at Greenwich, aged 82, Abraham Cooper, the oldest Royal Academician.

**26.**—In reply to an Address from the Sacred College Pius IX said:—"Many Popes were persecuted, imprisoned, exiled, but they came out of prison with glory, and returned triumphant from exile. Such are the lessons of history which our contemporaries seem to have forgotten, but which, for all that, are not the less true. In considering the present state of Europe, in seeing so many thrones overturned, they believe that the Church also is to fall. But if even we were entirely isolated, if we should be deserted by all, which I do not believe we shall be, the voice of the Roman pontiffs will always find an echo in the world, because it is promised that support of which you have full knowledge."

— Another severe storm. Several wrecks

took place in the English Channel, attended with loss of life. At Rochdale next day a building used as a place of worship was blown down, and about sixty people injured.

**27.**—Died, aged 72, Sir Richard Mayne, chief of the metropolitan police force.

**29.**—Conference of the great Powers for the settlement of the differences between Turkey and Greece arranged to meet in Paris early in January.

— Treasury minute issued relating to the bankruptcy or insolvency of members of the Civil Service. Pecuniary embarrassment occasioned by imprudence to be punished by forfeiture of all claim to promotion or increase of salary until the offender shall have relieved himself from the discredit of such a position.

— Parliament reassembles in pursuance of the last adjournment, and the newly-elected Ministers take the oaths and their seats. Writs having been moved for the additional seats rendered vacant by acceptance of office, a further adjournment was made to February 16th, 1869.

## ADDENDA.

*The following were omitted by accident in their proper places.*

1838.

**October 1.**—Lord Auckland issues a "manifesto" from Simla, stating the reasons which had induced him to direct the assemblage of a British force for service across the Indus. "After much time," it was said, "spent by Captain Burnes in fruitless negotiation at Cabul, it appeared that Dost Mahomed Khan, chiefly in consequence of his reliance upon Persian encouragement and assistance, persisted, as respects his misunderstanding with the Sikhs, in urging the most unreasonable pretensions, such as the Governor-General could not, consistently with justice and his regard for the friendship of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, be the channel of submitting to the consideration of his Highness; that he avowed schemes of aggrandisement and ambition injurious to the security and peace of the frontiers of India; and that he openly threatened, in furtherance of these schemes, to call in every foreign aid which he could command." Reference was then made in the manifesto to

the unjustifiable aggression of Persia upon Herat, and the countenance which had been given to the expedition by Dost Mahomed, and his brother Sirdar of Candahar. "After various and mature deliberation the Governor-General was satisfied that a pressing necessity, as well as every consideration of policy and justice, warranted us in espousing the cause of Shah Soojah-ool Mookl, whose popularity throughout Afghanistan has been proved to his Lordship by the strong and unanimous testimony of the best authorities. A guaranteed independence will upon favourable conditions be tendered to the Ameer of Sindh, and the integrity of Herat in the possession of its present ruler will be fully respected: while, by the measures completed or in progress, it may reasonably be hoped that the general freedom and security of commerce will be promoted; that the known and just influence of the British Government will gain its proper footing among the nations of Central Asia; that tranquillity will be established upon the most important frontier of India; and that a lasting barrier will be raised against hostile intrigue

and encroachment. His Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Mookl will enter Afghanistan surrounded by his own troops, and will be supported against foreign interference and factious opposition by a British army. The Governor-General confidently hopes that the Shah will be speedily replaced on his throne by his own subjects and adherents; and when once he shall be secured in power, and the independence and integrity of Afghanistan established, the British army will be withdrawn. The Governor-General has been led to these measures by the duty which is imposed upon him of providing for the security of the possessions of the British Crown; but he rejoices that in the discharge of his duty he will be enabled to assist in restoring the union and prosperity of the Afghans people. Throughout the approaching operations British influence will be sedulously employed to further every measure of general benefit, to reconcile differences, to secure oblivion of injuries, and to put an end to the distractions by which for so many years the welfare and happiness of the Afghans have been impaired." A notification was at the same time made that Mr. W. H. Macnaughten, Secretary to the Government, would assume the function of Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Soojah, and that Captain Burnes would be employed under his direction as Envoy to the Chief of Khelat or other States. A number of political assistants were also appointed. It was of this proclamation Sir J. C. Hobhouse said afterwards, speaking officially:—"Lord Auckland must not be permitted to bear the blame of the Simla manifesto against Dost Mahomed. It was the policy of the Government; and he might mention that the despatch which he wrote, stating his opinion of the course that ought to be taken in order to meet expected emergencies, and that written by Lord Auckland informing him that the expedition had already been undertaken, crossed each other on the way."

1842.

**October 1.**—Unaware of the calamity which had befallen Stoddart and Conolly at Bokhara, Lord Ellenborough writes to the Ameer:—"I was informed when I reached India that you detained in confinement two Englishmen, supposing them to have entertained designs against you. This must have been your reason, for no prince detains an innocent traveller. I am informed that they are innocent travellers. As individuals they could not entertain designs against you; and I know they were not employed by their Government in such designs, for their Government is friendly to you. Send them away towards Persia. It will redound to your honour. They shall never return to give you offence, but be sent back to their own country. Do this, as you wish to have my friendship." Many other attempts were made to soften the Ameer's heart towards the captives by the Governments of Russia and Turkey, as well as by British agents at Herat, Khiva, and Cabul; but failure attended each successive appeal, chiefly, it was thought, from the refusal or unwillingness of the British Government to recognise the captives in any way as ambassadors or official agents. General Pollock exerted himself successfully to obtain an adjustment of the claims of Captain Conolly's servants, though a letter written in connexion therewith by the Secretary for India shows in what light Lord Ellenborough regarded the mission. "I am directed to inform you," wrote Mr. Maddock, "that the Governor-General has no knowledge of Lieutenant A. Conolly's mission to Kokund having been authorized. On the contrary his Lordship was informed by the late President of the Board of Control that Lieutenant A. Conolly was expressly instructed by him not to go to Kokund, and in all probability he owes all his misfortunes to his direct transgression of that instruction."

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   1848 Lincoln. 1862 Worcester.  
   1849 Salisbury. 1863 Rochester.  
   1850 Oxford. 1864 Warwick.  
   1851 Bristol. 1865 Dorchester.  
   1852 Newcastle. 1866 London.  
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   1837 Liverpool Earl of Burlington.  
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   1839 Birmingham Rev. Vernon Harcourt.  
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   1843 Cork Earl of Rosse.  
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   1846 Southampton Sir R. J. Murchison.  
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   1848 Swansea Marquis of Northampton.  
   1849 Birmingham Rev. T. R. Robinson.  
   1850 Edinburgh Sir D. Brewster.  
   1851 Ipswich Professor Airy.  
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   1853 Hull Wm. Hopkins.  
   1854 Liverpool Earl of Harrowby.  
   1855 Glasgow Duke of Argyll.  
   1856 Cheltenham Dr. C. G. B. Daubeny.  
   1857 Dublin Dr. Lloyd.  
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   1864 Bath Sir Charles Lyell.  
   1865 Birmingham Professor Phillips.  
   1866 Nottingham W. A. Grove.  
   1867 Dundee Duke of Buccleuch.  
   1868 Norwich J. D. Hooker.  
     (Social Science.)  
   1869 Birmingham 1863 Edinburgh.  
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